VOLUME XXXIX.

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e Editor of The Tribune

HOW A LIE THRIVES. to an asylum: The Pr

of cho:era infantum, Honora, in-chael and Jennie Casey, aged i year vices at No. 273 Flournoy-st., to-day at 2 July 31, at No. 3939 Dearborn-st., Rob-tson of Robert W. and Mary E. Landers, t Englewood, Ill., Aug. 1, L. Lynn Speer, r. and Mrs. F. R. Speer, m residence to day at 10 o'clock. dward, son of George and Jane Beyan, and 8 months, at Seventy-first-st. and yde Park. day at 4 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS. PROPOSAL'S. PROPOSALS

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office, being first elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, and it is impossible from the same causes to prove under which set of sureties the embezzlement occurred, or, if it occurred part in one term and part in the other, what the proportion of liability should be. There is a lively canvass betweer H. W. Lander, of Beaver Dam, and Sat Clark, of Horicou, for the Democratic nomination for State Senator, with the chances in favor of Clark. E. P. McFedridge, of Beaver Dam, will be the Republican candidate for Senator if the chances appear favorable for his election.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 2.—The Republican Convention for the First Congressional District is called to meet at Elikhorn on Tuesday, Aug. 13, and each Assembly and Senatorial District is entitled to two votes. This aggregates thirty votes in the Convention, apportioned as follows: Rock County, 8; Waukesha, 6; Racine, 6; and Walworth and Kenosha together, 10. The last two mentioned counties form one Senatorial District, and the two delegates will probably be apportioned one to each county, this giving Walworth seven and Kenosha three votes.

оню. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—The deau-lock in the

day. Twelve hundred and thirty-five hallots were taken at the latter place, and the delegates were driven to make a nomination from sheer extraustion. Judge Geddes, the nominee, has

ver been heard of outside of the district (Fif-

teenth), but he has a gerrymandered majority of 4,500 to work upon, and will be elected. In the Fourteenth District Convention, at Zanes-

choice finally fell upon Gibson Atherton, of

his back. Nominations have now been made in

nine districts by the Democrats and in four by

have now but eight members from Obio. THE NOMINATION OF CHARLEY FOSTER.
Special Dispaich to The Tribune.
UPPER SANDUSKY, O., Aug. 2.—Perhaps

canvass and nominations in this Congressions

District as almost any one in the country. The Hon. Charles Foster has been in Congress for

Republican side. So long as the old districting remained he could be returned indefinitely.

The jerrymandering scheme of the Democratic Legislature last winter divided his district

throwing three of his old counties into the

Eighth Congressional District.

The Toledo Convention offered him the nomination, and had he taken it he could undoubtedly have been elected. But he did not live exactly in that district. He was a few rods

from the line. He considered the nomination carefully for a day or two. He saw that the car-

pet-bag element in the matter was very small and was confident that he could be elected in the

and was connect that he could be elected in the district. But finally he refused the nomination, with the determination to accept in this district, provided the nomination were offered him, and make a brave, though possibly hope-

majority.
Yesterday the Convention to nominate him

or mine on the floor of the House, declaring that his paramount allegiance in beace and in war was due to his State. No gentlemen from the South, or even of the Democratic party, have taken issue with him. We see also all over the South a disposition to resist the execution of the United States have, especially the Ryennes law. There are four United States officers under arrest to-day by the authorities of the State of South Carolina, in jail and bail refused, for an alleged crims in that State, while, in fact, those officers were discharging their duty in the execution of the laws of the United States in that State. Their State courts and their officers refuse to obey the write of these men to the United States authorities. No former act of this treasonable State showed a more default attitude toward the United States Government, or a greater disposition to trample upon its extractive. It treat that the Administration will in

SATURDAY AUGUST 3, 1878-TWELVE PAGES.

OPTICIANS. MORRIS BERNHARDT OPTICIAN

Gunn, M. D., LL. D., Prof. Principles and Prac-Survery, itash Medical College. H. Byford, A. M., M. D., E. O. P. Boler, A. M., Profs. Obstetrics and Diseases of Womes and

oal College.

J. H. Bollister, M. D., Prof. General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, Chicago Medical College.

J. H. Bollister, M. D., Prof. Comeral Pathology and Pathological Anatomy, Chicago Medical College.

B. Bollister, M. D., Prof. Chical Medicine and Dissesse of the Chest, Rash Medical College.

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Robert L. Res, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Chicago Medical College.

fospital.

John K. Owens. M. D., Professor of Surgery, Womin Hospital Medical College.

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FOREIGN.

Beaconsfield's Policy Indorsed by the House of Commons.

Passage of a Vote of Confidence by a Decisive Majority.

Home of the Russian Troops in Turkey.

Account of a Terrible Pestilence Prevailing in Bolivia, South America.

Very Large Vote Cast by the Social Cities.

Negotiations Progressing Smoothly Between Germany and the Vatican.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LONDON, Aug. 2.—In the House of Common esolution was resumed. the Opposition, attributing the Russo-Turkish

W. E. Forster, Liberal, attributed the war t the Government isolating itself from other Powers. Like other Opposition speakers he based his principle of attack on the Anglo-Turkish convention, which, he deciared, was

ernment, declaring the Opposition had not a rag of foreign policy.

The debate was continued at length by less known members. At one time as many as Roebuck said the conduct of the Liberal

throughout the crisis had been such that he did not think either himself or Giadstone would live to see them in power again.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, replying to
Mr. Fawcett, said that he could not promise
that the reforms proposed in Asiatic Turkey, which are yet to be agreed upon, would be sub-mitted to Parliament previously for sanction. Mr. Fawcett then gave notice that he would in

SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, Liberal, declared he thought the Government was insecure; that it had no belief whatever that any danger was to be apprehended from Russia in Asia Minor, but that it wanted a pretext for acquiring Cyprus.

Dr. Isaac Butt, Liberal and Home-Bule, announced that he would support the Government.

Sir Wilfred Lawson, Radical, expressed sur-prise that Plunkett's vote of confidence was Sir Stafford Northcote declared that, in regard to the prerogative of the Crown, the Gov ernment had acted strictly in accordance with the public at the very low price of precedent. He pointed out that it was unfain

for Lord Hartington to compare the Treaty of Berlin with that of 1856, as the keystone of the treaty of 1858—namely, the independence and integrity of Turkey—had been destroyed by the Treaty of San Stefano. The Government had succeeded in restoring much of Turkey's independence and integrity, though, after the results of the war, it was impossible to insist upon their maintenance as defined by the treaty of 1856. He entered into details in refutation of Gladstone's statement in regard to the attitude of the British" Plenipotentiaries at the Congress. The Government had used its influence to prevent Turkey from attacking Greece, when she could have done so with overwhelming power. In regard to the Anglo Turkish convention, he said it was necessary to prevent Russia from undermining British influence in the East, and secrecy was necessary for

speedy negctiations.

The principal point of his speech was an emphatic denial of the existence of any other secret engagements, although he admitted it was quite

key in as strong a position as practicable. Lord Hartington briefly replied, closing the

The House then divided on Lord Hartington's resolution, and it was rejected-195 affirmative,

resolution, and it was rejected—195 affirmative, 338 negative. The announcement of the vote was received with loud and prolonged cheering. The amendment moved by Randle Plunkett, as a vote of confidence, was then adopted without a division.

PRAYER AND PRAISE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Primate, has issued to the clergy of his diocese a recommendation that they who, during the past few months, have prayed for peace, should new, through general thanksgiving, return thanks to God that their prayers have been thus far answered.

THE EAST.

A SOLEMN PROMISE.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Regarding the rumor telegraphed from Vienna that Gen. Todleben, commander of the Russian forces, refuses to with-draw a man from the vicinity of Constantinople patch from Berlin says: "Prince Gortschakoff made a solemn promise at Berlin that the Rus-sian forces should be withdrawn upon the evacuation of Varna and Shumla." AUSTRIAN NAVAL OFFICERS.
TRIESTE, Aug. 2.—It is reported that men be-

longing to the Austrian navy will shortly be ordered to return to their posts. TORPEDOES
have been placed not only at Klek, but at other points on the Dalmatian coast, and extraordinary precautions have been taken in the waters

BUCHAREST, Aug. 2.—Orders have been re-

bucharist, Aug. 2.—Orders have been re-ceived by officers in Bulgaria and Roumania to prepare supplies for a part of the Russian army, which will shortly return home.

WANT TRANSPORTS.

London, Aug. 2.—A Constantinople dispatch, dated July 31, says: "The Russians are endeavoring to charter steam transports for the conveyance of 100,000 men to Odessa in about a month hence, but this operation will depend upon the evacuation of Varna.

The Russian Ambassador at Constantinople urges the Porte to accelerate the evacuation of Varus, but the date of the event is still uncertain.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Berlin will take place on Saturday, as the Congress arranged, notwithstanding the Porte's delay.

said to be informed that the Sultan has sand tioned the treaty of Berlin.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA POLITICS.

PANAMA, July 23.—Since last advices Panama has been in a fervent state of excitement, owing to the expected arrival of men belonging to the national forces to garrison this place. The State Government has moved all firearms and ammunition that were at the State barracks into the city proper, and established their quarters on Main street, near the railroad station.

The general opinion is that they are determined to prevent the national troops from entering the city, when there will be bloodshed and a fearful sacrifice of life. The object of the present movement on the part of the State authorities has been made public. The term to serve as President of the Columbian Union is two years. Gen. Trujillo, the present incumbent, was insugurated President in April last, and his term expires on the Sist of March, 1890. During this time elections must be held at least one year previous to the inauguration of a new President. Dr. Rafael Nunez, who aspired as the principal opposition candidate to Gen. Trujillo, and was defeated in the last election, is again a candidate. The present State Government deposed Nunez in the last election, and, having great infinence now in the Cabinet at Bogato, he has been charged as the principal agent in forwarding troops on the isthmus, who are sent here with the express purpose of overthrowing the present Government.

This is the state of affairs at present, and it

There are at present 300 men under arms, and the militia force can be raised to 400 or 500 men

Dr. Raisel Nunez is expected here in a few days from Carthagenia.

THE NEW CONCRESS OF PERU.

Almost all the members of the Peruvian Congress have arrived in Lima. The new Cabinet has been well received, and is undoubtedly popular. No changes in the Government policy have been made, and until the Congress meets and the slinisters have presented their reports, no idea can be formed as to the changes they meditate.

no idea can be formed as to the changes they meditate.

Deplorable reports are received of the sanitary condition of the laborers on the Maderia & Mamora Railroad. A most violent fever has broken out, and is carrying off numbers daily, whilst medical attendance is scarce and the bospital arrangements poor. The fever is reported to be of the same type as that which raged in Panams during the construction of the Inter-Ocean Railroad.

A HORRIDE PESTILENCE.

A letter from Cochabamba, Bolivia, says a pestilence is sweeping the inhabitants, and famine is threatened. In the smallest curacy in the department 600 bodies have been buried, while in Sipesipe 500 deaths have occurred, and the interment is daily augmented in number.

The fields are desolated, crops remain ungathered, unclaimed cattle room in all directions, almost all the dwellings are abandoned, and all those which are inhabited are so many scenes of death and disease.

death and disease.

Hundreds of children remain uncared for, and sustain their lives by eating grasshoppers.

Many bodies, in some instances those of entire families, remain uninterred, because the grave-diggers are not sufficient in numbers to execute the painful duty.

MISCELLANEOUS. GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

ROME, Aug. 2.—It is stated in ciercal circle that Monsignor C. Sloisi Masella, the Papa Nuncio at Munich, has arrived at an unders ing with Prince Bismarck, at Kissingen, relative

that negotiations can proceed notwithstandin the death of Cardinal Franchi. Cardinals Nina Luca and Hobenlohe are mer tioned in connection with the successor.

PRANCHI'S FUNERAL. ROME, Aug. 2.—The funeral of the late Car

dinal Franchi will be celebrated Monday next In the meantime audiences at the Vatican will LONDON, Aug. 2.-It is reported that Lord

A GREAT UNDERTAKING. LONDON, Aug. 2.—Capt. Webb has commenced the feat of swimming thirty-six hours continuously without rest in the Thames. He dived off Parodi, at Woolwich, at 6 o'clock this morning, and is now swimming toward Grave-send, on reaching which place he will turn with the tide and swim back to Woolwich, expecting to reach there at 6 o'clock this evening, when he will again turn with the tide and repeat the

WOOLWICH, Aug. 2.—Owing to the high winds, Capt. Webb left the water at 16 minutes past 3, having been swimming nine hours, and completed twenty-two miles.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Echo states that, ow LONDON, Aug. 2.—The Echo states that, owing to the prostrate condition of the cotton trade, Hornby & Son, of Brook House, the largest mill-owners in the Blackburn district. have given a fortnight's notice to their operatives that they will close their mills.

that they will close their mills.

EMPEROUS' MEETING.

VIENNA, Aug. 2.—The meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany, which was postponed, will take place at Salzburg.

THE MONITIARY CONGRESS.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The French Government, at the request of the United States, has invited foreign Powers to the International Monetary Congress to begin Aug. 10.

THE GERMAN MLECTIONS.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—Returns of the elections show that the Socialists polled 30,000 votes in Hamburg, 12,000 in Altona, 7,000 in Kiel, 10,000 in Breslau, 13,000 in Dresden, 14,000 in Leipsic, 11,000 in Elberfeld, 14,000 in Nurnberg, 6,500 in Hanover, 4,000 in Frankfort, and 4,000 in Stuttgart. The latest returns indicate the election of seventy-three Conservatives, 110 of the various liberals, sixty-seven Ultramontanes, and 3 Socialists.

THE HOSTILES. PORTLAND, Aug. 2.- The following dispatch

has been received here:

"Lewiston, July 31, via Walla-Walla, Aug.
2.—White Bird is on the forks of the Clear Creek above Kamiah, and has possession of the old battle-ground. He has about forty warriors with him. The Kamiah Indians have intervitived Witte Bird to receive the best with the control of the c viewed White Bird to ascertain his intentions. He declared he would not surrender, but has He declared he would not surrender, but has come to get what belongs to him. The Indians are well armed and partially mounted. They have been in Elk City Mountains for weeks. The excitement on Kamas Prairie is great. Sixty volunteers are in readiness to proceed against them. Maj. Hancock has advised a little delay until more can be ascertained of White. Bird's intentions. Apprehensions exist that White Bird's intentions. Apprehensions exist that White Bird is backed by some of Sitting Bull's men, who are scattered through the mountains. There are no troops in this section that can make a stand against even White Bird's band of forty. Volunteers will be compelled to do the fighting, if any is done.

GENEVA LAKE FISHING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 2.—This region is beginning to rank as a first-class fishing re-

ort. George Sturges, President of the Northwest-ern National Bank of Chiengo, recently caught thirty-live speckled trout in one day near Mar-ley's Park.

A considerable number of California salmon are being caught near Harvard Casip every week.

are being caught near Harvard Camp every week.

A party of St. Louis gentlemen, in four boats, tried their luck on Powers' Lake on Monday, and returned with 150 bass, pike, and rickerel.

Al Lytle captured 3,000 minnows on Wednesday in Frog Creek.

George Delafield, of St. Louis, and two sons of George Sturges took fifty-five bass and pike from Powers' Lake on Thursday.

Dr. Hunter, of Chicagoons trolling one day recently barged twenty-one large bass near Lakeside Park.

John Newman, of Elgis, secured sixty-five fish of various kinds one afternoon, a day or two since, off Lakeside Park.

POLITICAL.

Interview with the Chairman of Wisconsin Republican Committee.

leading Democrat in the county, denounces the Democratic County Ring with emphasis, and announces himself an independent candidate for Sheriff. Other independent candidates will be announced for the other county offices, and it is quite likely that a mixed ticket made of these candidates will sweep the county. The two fires by which the county buildings were burned are inevitably connected in the public mind with the Treasury defalcation, and are regarded as attempts of the criminal parties to destroy evidences of the embezzienent. Fretty reliable rumors connect a woman, as usual, with the train of circumstances which resulted in the discovery of Traynor's defalcation, and other gossip says that he had more than one woman "on his string." One woman, whose name is mentioned as that of a frequent traveler from home with Traynor, being registered at the hotels which they visited as his "daughter." or "sister," has left the State to join relatives in a distant part of the country. There is still much doult whether Traynor can be convicted of his crime, owing to the loose manner in which accounts were kept, and the destruction of the evidence, while-there is no possibility that any of the stolem money can be recovered by the county through suits against his bondsmen, as he served during two terms in the office, being first elected in 1874, and re-elected in 1876, and it is impossible from the same canses to prove under which set of sureties the embezziement occurred, or, if it occurred part His Views Concerning the Coming Campaign in the Badger State.

ring Mt. Vernon, in Ohio, at Last Brings Forth Triumphantly.

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WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Milwauker, Aug. 2.—The Hon. Horace Rublee, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, who has been in the city for several days, and presided over the Committee meeting at the Plankinton House on Thursday, has returned to Madison. Mr. Rublee has been for several months past at the Danville Water-Cure, New York, where his invalid wife is re-ceiving treatment. Since his return from Minister Resident from 1869 till 1877, he has been and two boys, for the educational benefit of the latter. He intended to have returned to Wisconsin July 1, but was of opinion that it was then too early for any of his duties as Chairman of the Republican Committee, and he would not yet have feit called

out for a controversy which has grown up in the nembers of the late Legislature of a Special Legislative Campaign Committee, to act in the canvass the present year. Wisconsin will elect in November next eight members of Congress, a Legislature which will choose a United States Senator, and county officers in every county, and hence the election is of exceptional impor-

AN INTERVIEW. Correspondent—What do you hear or know.
Mr. Rublee, about Matt Carpenter's being a candidate for United States Senator?
Mr. Rublee—I have been recently absent from the State, and cannot say that I have heard much of the gossip on that subject. I should think Mr. Carpenter had placed minself in a position to be qualified for a Greenback candidate for that office. There is no distressing consistency in his political career to prevent him from becoming a Greenback candidate, or a coaltion candidate with Democratic support, unless the Greenback men should refuse to support any candidate except a man who had been closely identified with them.

Cor.—Is the rivalry great between competing Republican candidates for the Senetorship?
Mr. R.—I do not understand that any special canvass is being made. For one, and I think that is the unanimous opinion of the Committee, I believe the question as to a Senatorial candidate should be kept entirely in the background until the election of a Republican Legislature is accurate.

ground until the election of a Republican Legislature is secured.

Cor.—Senator Howe is, of course, a candidate for re-election?

Mr. R.—He is considered so. It is well known I have long been upon terms of personal friendship and intimacy with Judge Howe, and I have my preference—I could not well avoid having a preference—as to who should be elected to the Senatorship. But I have my personal friendships or desires which will lead me to act with partiality in the conduct of the campaign. The entire Committee, I believe, feel that way. The subject was talked over at our meeting, and the convictions of all, without exception,—and all had favorite candidates,—were on, -and all had favorite candidates, -were ception,—and all that ravorte candidates,—were that a R-publican Legislature should first be secured before the interests of rival candidates are considered.

Cor.—Is that satisfactory to Howe, Philetus Sawyer, Keyes, Gov. Smith, and the other candidates?

Mr. R.—I understand so. Each of the gen-Mr. R.—I understand so. Each of the gentlemen whose names are used in connection with the Senatorship express, so far as I am informed, no desire that this personal interest should be advanced in the selection of Legislative candidates. I think it would injure any candidate in whose interest it might be attempted to pack the Legislature.

Cor.—Is there any feeling between the Republican State Committee and the Legislature Committee, or is there any control.

Cor.—Is there any feeling between the Republican State Committee, or is there any controversy as to the policy of the two Committees?

Mr. R.—I heard nothing about the Legislative Committee until after it was appointed, I think in February last. I was then in Boston, and received a letter from the Chairman of that Committee, Senator Burrows, of the Madison District, informing me that such a committee had been appointed, but with no intention to interfere with the Republican State Committee, but simply to aid in the campaign, especially as a Legislature of unusual importance was to be chosen. I had, and I have, no feeling whatever on the subject of the appointment of that Committee. The members of the Committee are all good men, and there was evidently no sinister purpose on their part in its formation. I think the Committee was perhaps suggrested from the outside for the purpose of creating the impression that the present Central Committee needed assistance from its weakness or inefficiency,—I say to create an impression that it was weak or inefficient. But I am satisfied that there is no motive aside from the good of the Republican party on the part of the Committee itself.

Cor.—It is noticed that while in your address, adopted at your recent Committee meethad been appointed, but with no intention to interfere with the Republican committee, out simply to aid in the campaign, especially as a Legislature of unusual importance was to be chosen. I had, and I have, no feeling whatever on the subject of the appointment of that Committee. The members of the Committee are all good men, and there was evidently no sinister purpose on their part in the formation. I think the present Central Committee needed assistance from its weakness or inefficiency.—I say to create an impression that it was weak or inefficient. But I am satisfied that there is no motive aside from the good of the Republican party on the part of the Committee needed assistance from its weakness or inefficiency.—I say to create an impression that it was weak or inefficient. But I am satisfied that there is no motive aside from the good of the Republican party on the part of the Committee needed assistance from the good of the Republican party on the part of the Committee theelf.

Cor.—It is noticed that while in your address, adopted at your recent Committee meeting, you were opposed to inflation, you tacily approved the removedization of silver, which was a complished fact, and the Republicans of Wisconsin are undentably in favor of silver coin. In fact, as to the practical effect of silver coins, in fact, as to the practical effect of silver coins, in fact, as to the practical effect of silver coins not provided any effect at all on the business of the country. The prevalent opinion of the Republican party is that the existing financial legislation is a finality; that the financial question should be longer to a political one; that with the close of this year the period of species aparty doctrue, ought to vote with us in number greaser than enough to make up 10 to 10 t

you favor a coalition with them on a compromise platform and candidate for United States Senator?

Mr. R.—No! I should not be in favor of any compromise. We had better lose the Senatorship than be disgraced. The Republican party could not afford to keep a Senator at that price. If doctrines of inflation, repudiation, or Communism are to be comived at in the election of a Senator, some other organization besides the Republican party ought to do it. Republicans cannot do those things well.

THE DODGE COUNTY TREASURER.

Special Disputed to The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 2.—Politics in 100dge County, the immense Democratic banner Wisconsin county, lying immediately morth of this city, are in a decidedly bad way. The defalcation of O. W. Traynor, County Treasurer of that county, is stiff a mystery, although the amount is not likely to be less than \$27,000 or \$28,000. Traynor has been a Democratic party leader, and his rascality has estranged large numbers of straight Democratic German voices altogether from the party. It is not believed that the Democratic will be able next fail to elect a single candidate on their county ticker, though they have usually had from 2,005 to \$,500 majority in the county. Ben Ferguson, of Fox Lake, who was formerly State Seuator, and was at one time the Democratic candidate for Governor, and who has been for years the

PRICE FIVE CENTS

large number of wool-growers here. Besides, it is reported, and well understood, that he gave \$1,500 to the Morrow County delegation to secure his nomination. How it will all result, of course, it is too early yet to calculate, but Foster is known to be a strong man in a canvass, and is determined to fight "for all he is worth."

LINOIS.

Special Dispetch to The Pribane.

Lincoln, Ill., Aug. 2.—As an evidence of how careless conventions are run, take the following: The Douglas County Rebublican County Resulting Mat. now carciess conventions are run, take the following: The Dourlas County Republican Convention met here last Saturday, Maj. Conover presided, and County-Superintendent King served as Secretary. The whole number of delegates was thirty-five. Frank M. Friend, R. J. Finney, and Greenman were candidates for the nomination of Sheriff. After balloting acveral times, a Newman delegate ecclined to vote, and Friend received 17%. The Secretary figured up "no choice," and the Chairman so announced the result. The whole number of votes cast that ballot was 34, and 17% was certainly a majority of all the votes cast. On a subsequent ballot Finney was declared the nominee. Friend and his friends naturally feel aggreed, and, under the circumstances, the County Committee clearly has no other alternative but to call a new convention. Macpherson, member of the Republican State Committee, suggests arbitration between Finney and Friend, but this would be overriding Greenman and ms friends. Let a new convention be called, and a Secretary elected who can figure up a majority when the vote is cast.

new convention be called, and a Secretary elected who can agure up a majority when the vote is cast.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Galesburge, III., Aug. 2.—The Knox County Republican Convention was held at the Operation in the city to-day, every township and ward being fully represented. It was, without doubt, the largest County Convention ever held here, and the interest manifested was such as has not been witnessed in these parts for some time. S. W. Gaie, Chairman of the Central Committee, called the Convention to order. D. M. Eiker was made Chairman, and, after organizing. A. W. Berggren was nominated for Sheriff on the first formal ballot. He has held the office for six years, giving perfect satisfaction. A. S. Slater was nominated for Coroner. After these nominations the exciting light commenced as to who should be delegates to the Congressional Convention which will be held in this city Aug. 7. After a heated and protracted discussion, the delegates were selected by districting the county, but it was impossible for the Convention to agree upon a man, so the delegates will go uninstructed. It is thought, however, that Col. Clark E. Carr has twelve of the twenty-six delegates. How the remainder will vote is not known, but it is almost certain, from the buildoxing and disgraceful scenes at the close of the Convention, that Knox County cannot be united.

united.

Mr. Verrous, Ill., Aug. R.— the Dem Convention of the Nineteenth Congre District and that of the Forty-sixth Ser District met yesterday at Carmi, White C. W. Townshend was renominated by a tion and made a stirring speech to the Cion. The Representative Convention was harmonious. The two principal aspiran Jefferson County, Thomas J. Williams A. D. Williams A. D. Williams, after being the cause of warmerlies and contradion were alange.

wrangling and contusion, were slaughtered, when the Convention proceeded to nominate James A. Campbell, of Hamilton, and Alfred M. Green, of Jefferson. This result was brought about after bailoting fifty-six times, and when the delegates had almost despaired of making a choice. The platform adopted by the Congressional Convention is of the Greenback persuasion, and was received with marked favor by the unterrified of the district.

Special Dispatch to The Triums.

Pround, Ill., Aug. 2.—The tracemonek Convention at Princeville to-day was well attended, there being a large number of delegates present. The usual absolute money resolutions were passed, and the following gentlemen placed in nomination: For Representative, Joseph Armstrong, Princeville; Sheriff, Stewart Neill, Chillicothe; Coroner, J. G. Phoenix, Peoria.

OLD-TIME ANECDOTES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 2.—In connection with the nomination of Hiram B. Decius by the Democrats of the Fifteenth District, a Coles County lawyer tells the following good story: Two or three years ago suit was brought against a Cumberland County doctor for malpractice, in treating a woman for milk-leg and bringing about miscarriage. Decius was retained for the plaintiff. A change of venue was had to Coles County, and the Hou.

O. B. Ficklin was employed to assist Decius Much to the disgust of Ficklin, Decius insisted on conducting the examination of witnesses. The doctor was out on the stand, and "Old Fick," as he is familiarly called, proceeded to work his revenge. Knowing the illiteracy of Decius, "Fick" suggested all the technical and obsolete medical terms his learning could command. For instance, "Fick" prompted Decius, thus: "Now, sir, tell the Court and jury if, in case your patient had symptoms of phlegmasia dolens, superinducing edema. lactium, what would you prescribe!" which Decius rendered pompously, "Fisammaev dollens superducing edderny lackshus."

Judge Davis retreated behind his docket, the Bar was convulsed, the jury snigrered, spectators roared, "Old Fick's" full-moon face

which Decius rendered pompously, "Fishimaey dollens superducing eddermy lackshim." Judge Davis retreated behind in docket, the Bar was convulsed, the jury singeresd, speciators roared, "Old Fick's" full-moon face bore a placid smile, and Decius—Decius he looked grave and wise. For an hour "Old Fick," crammed Decius full of such terms as peritonitis, ovaritis, lymphatics, perincum, etc., until Judge Davis was compelled to choke the old wag off.

Apropos of "Old Fick," is another good story: Several years ago, when the Hon. George W. Wall, of Perry County, was a young practitioner, he was engaged as opposing counsel to Ficklin. In the course of his argument be took the occasion to compare Ficklin to Sergens Busfuz. When Wall closed "Old Fick," arose, took a tragic attitude with his towering frame overhanging the jury, drew an old banana hand-kerchief from his pocket, pumped up the lachrymose glands, wiped a tear from each eye, and, in a sepulchral tone, began: "Gentlemen of the jury, this is the saidlest hour of my life! The floods of memory go rashing back to the daws of your and my boyhood. The gentleman [Wall] has likened me to Sergenst Busfuz; he has dragged into this Court and this case the dead body of the late lamented Sergenst Busfuz, and, with phoul-like and blasphemous hand, seeks to tear open afresh the wounds of friends and admirers of the late Sergenst Busfuz, now scarce heated! Gentlemen, I need not remind you who Sergenst Busfus was, nor recount again the splendors of his giant intellect. None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise. You all knew Sergenst Busfus; you knew him as the most distinguished member of the Bar of Southern fillinois,—its pioneer, its prince. Gentlemen of the gury, when I was an orphan boy, with no father, no morther, no brother, not even a sister to lean upon, who was it stretched out a helping hand to me! It was the gifted and noble, but now dead and lamented, Sergenst Busfus, he protect, "With its father how of the Bar of Southern fillinois,—its pioneer, it

tion in California, in the course of h the General inquired if the hones Chinainan would not make good libera. Kearney entered into a general totion of his corraling the two national as, and his fight with the soreheads and erate when his ticket triumped in the co., claiming there were enough of his men country elected on the non-partisan ticket a amajority of working members. Public in is so strong that they dare not do other-

subject of railroads was introduced, But-siming they should be public highways. Her spoke of Vanderbilt, and Kearney said, call such men thieves upon the Pacific We must chop both ways. Hang a few see thieves, and vote them out at the same

The conversation took awide range. Kearney fixed the General about greenbacks, and was nawered; "The greenback is untaxed money, hylocks wish to make it interest-bearing onner." Here Kearney interrupted, exclaiming: Money—money—we want first an honest sovenament, then money will take care of itself. Why, if cobble-stones were money to-norrow, these thieves would make a corner in it?

er (laughing)—"That's so."
rney—"If you run for Governor you will o relinquish your seat in Congress."
er—"I expect to leave Congress this rhether I run for Governor or not, which o means a settled thing yet."
rney—"Well, General, what do you think uniting the workingmen here in Massain "Well, that requires thought. While united on one point, we all have our opinions on finance. You expect to massachusetts?"

ny—"Monday night a reception has ranged for me in the old Cradle of Libraneuf Hall. Inspired with such associations, the pour speak."

KELLY ON KEARNEY.

KELLY ON KEARNEY.

apecial Dispatch to The Tribuna.

YORK, Aug. 2.—The Graphic's correment had an interview with Comptroller Kelly to-day on the prospects of the new cal party. When the subject of Dennis sey's Eastern trip was broached, Kelly excell a belief that its effects would be unimus, both special of the difference in the raised in the two sections, and because of cy's ignorance of the political situation its needs here, and the methods in He said: "You will see that such had as are in use in San Francis-could be ineffective in New York. Excess has been almost solely due to the said issue, and he has had every opto the labor issue, and he has had every op-sity to work on the prejudices against the se which are so rife there. No such issue here, and it is doubtful if he is familiar

exists here, and it is doubtful if he is familiar with the issues which he will really have to meet. He will be cordially received, and will have immense andiences of just the people he wants to reach. Of that I have no doubt, but that it will have any permanent result I do not believe. On the Pacific slope he had behind an organized party. Here he has pothing if the kind, and he will probably find hat hone of the parties are thoroughly in symmathy with his views."

From what followed, Kelly evidently revaled many of Kearney's ideas as largely aimerical, and anticipated little trouble to other party in the city from any influence he heads to honesty of opinion, and for somewhite of careful though the gave Kearney full redit for honesty of opinion, and for somewhite of careful thought upon the subject in hich be is interested. Kelly certainly did of as no fear either of Butler or Kearney, or that by of the issues they can raise will be effective seriously influencing the Democracy of New ork.

TENNESSER.

Special Dispute to The Tribuna

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—Private distehes received to-day from Memphis represent
election of yesterday as a triumph of the
lependent Democrats aided by Republicans,
her inan the success of the National Greenk party, as represented in the regular press
the private of the private of the private of the
tinfluences were at work in that section
the would probably lead to a very considerashow of strength on the pass of the Indedents, but so pronounced a result as that
hed resterday by which a result as that TENNESSEE.

as, but so pronounced a result as that festerday, by which the Independents all their candidates in the county in Memphis is, was not expected at election. From the tentr of the ches received there seems to be excellent for believing that the result yesterday at to the nomination and election of an endont Democrat from the Memphis Distance of Representatives. MISSISSIPPI.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—Senator Lamar, of Missessippi, in a late conversation with Judge Tarbell, of that State, now Deputy Controller of the Treasury, relative to the political future of his State, deciared that henceforth he would stoutly oppose what is known as the shot-gun policy in Mississippi, and he will contend for peaceful elections and the right of all to vote freely. A number of prominent Republicans have agreed to indorse Mr. Lamar, and believe that by co-operation with some of the Independent Democrats that a division of that party can be accomplished in Mississippi. Threats of this independent movement come from all portions of the State. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Aprent Dispute to The Tribuns.

Addrain, Mich., Aug. 2.—The Democrats of the Second Michigan District met in Convention here this afternoon, and nominated J. B. Card, a retired Methodist minister of Hillsdale, for Representative in Congress.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 2.—It is reported that the Democratic and Greenback State tickets will be consolidated in thirty days.

ATLANTA. Ga., Aug. 2.—The Democrats of the Ninth District have nominated Col. J. A. Billings for Congress.

WALL STREET.

Storm.

Storm.

Special Disputch to The Tribuma.

New York, Aug. 2.—There was no lack of excitement to-day in Wall street, and the operations in the stock market were watched, not only in the Exchange, but at every instrument in the street, with feverish interest. A condition of affairs was seen that had not, in the estimation of calm observers, been witnessed for tweve or fifteen years. While there was an absence of noisy excitement, and no reports of fallures (though this led to the frequent suggestion that strong hands were upholding the stocks that had weakened), there was a disposition to believe that the speculations of Jay Gould had seriously crippled him. The combination understood to exist between the Granger stocks approached, Keene, Sage, and others, to austain the Granger stocks approached, and nothing to check the disposition of the stocks approached the control of the stocks approached the control of the stocks approached the control of the stocks of the stocks to be main-decine until to-day. They held frequent meeting, and, on Tuesday, agreed that each should on was the result of a lack of confidence was to-day rumored to proceed from single stores of his associates. On the other, and discovery by Gould that Keepe has been increased the object sense of his associates. On the other, and discovery by Gould that Keepe has been increased the object and making a handsome uning at the discress of his associates. On the other, and the same that the anathy of the other, was and that the anathy of the other.

Special Dispute to The Priouse Str. In. Aug. 2 Jones Little, of Weof morphine.

Out Ways a Ind., Aug. 2—This moraing deal sody of D. W. Strain, a clerk at the lips Hones was found in his room at that the hist a rope. He recently clime here from axville. Ill. where his wife now resides, suicide is believed to have been caused by calif and domestic troubles. WASHINGTON.

Lenient to Repentant Moonshiners. Even the Vilest May Return if They Will Promise to Come and

Sin No More. The Army Commission Believed to Have Been a Failure.

Scarcely a Quorum Present at Any of the Meetings.

Even Corporal Banning Gave the August Body the Slip.

THE REVENUE LAWS. ETTER FROM COMMISSIONER RAUM AS TO THE ENPORCEMENT OF THOSE LAWS IN THE Soura. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 2.—The following letter, addressed to the Revenue Agent in

harge of the districts in North Carolina and outh Carolina, in which troubles with itheit listillers have taken place, will show the fair namer in which the Commissioner of Inrnal Revenue is attempting to deal with the parties to this matter:

ternal Revenue is attempting to deal with the parties to this matter:

The The Astronomy of the parties to this matter:

The Astronomy of the parties of the Massistons, July 29, 1878.— W. H. Chapman, Esq., Revenue Asont, Office of Internal Revenue Assistons, A. C.—Shr. Now that you are about to assume charge of your division, I deem it proper to place in writing the verbal instructions I gave you before you left this city.

I carnestly desire that the Internal-Revenue laws shall be enforced peaceably and quietly, and without the encoasity of using an armed force. This can only be done where the officers are supported by a puolic sentiment favorable to the observance and enforcement of the laws.

I wish you to visit the Counties of Pickens, Greenville, York, Spartanburg, Anderson, and Coonee, in South Carolina, and such counties in North Carolina Collector Watt may think proper to suggest, and there confer with leading citizens, and endeavor to interest their sympathies in behalf of the Observance of the laws, and a peaceful and orderly enforcement of them. I desire that you out yourself in communication with such persons as wish to pursue the business of operating distilleries, and impress upon them the fact that there is a fixed determination on the part of the Government to suppress frands against it revenues; and it is important that you asked it is more profitable for them to operate legal distilleries, and pay the taxes important that you shelf products, than to engage in the law to the country, and the Government realizes from this tax nearly \$60,000,000 per annum. While this law remains upon the statute-books, it is the duty of every officer of the Linder States assigned to that duty to enforce it. The pains and penalities for its violation are severe. No man country with the United States assigned to that duty to enforce it. The pains and penalities for its violation are severe. No man country where the violations of law are numerous is a con given over to anarchy and disorder, and any persons are conti

law in a community where those who have been engaged in violating the laws have honestly and in good faith abandoned their practices. A lenient course has been pursued in many districts where the circumstances would warrant it; and it would afford me great pleasure to know that the violators of the law in the districts to which you are assigned have returned to a sense of their duty to the General Government to observe the law, and to pay the tax imposed by it upon their products.

It is a the district that the law shall be engaged in an orderly and lawful manner, avoiding all unnecessary collisions and by officers who are permanent critizens of the districts or divisions to which they are appointed, and are men of respectability, integrity, discretion, and courage. I wish yon to particularly inform the people that the office is open at sit times to hear the commissions of the stringent provisions of Sec. 3, 169. United officer who is found guilty of any extortion or willful oppression under cover of law shall be subject to indictment, and, on conviction, shall be and and imprisoned not less than six months nor more than three years. The court is directed to render a judgment against the officer or agent for increase of the officer who are provisions of the summent of the amount of dames satisfacts which ensect that on yillful oppression under cover of law shall be subject to indictment, and, on conviction, shall be and not less than \$1,000 nor more than three years. The court is directed to render a judgment against the officer or agent for the amount of dames satisfact by the party information of the law of the United States will be as ready to afford rejured, to be collected by execution, the citizen for violations of the law. The laws of the United States are ensected by the representatives of the people, and are

of the United States will be as ready to afford relief to the citizen against the unlawful acts of officers as to punish the citizen for violations of the law. The laws of the United States are enacted by the representatives of the people, and are designed to promote the general welfare of the whole people. The courts of the United States are as much the courts of the people as the State courts, and are as ready to protect the rights of the citizen as the State courts are.

In my opinion it essential to the happiness and prosperity of the country that communities should not be kept in a state of excitement over the questand courts of the United States and those of a State; and, to avoid this, citizens should be encouraged to appeal for redress against the alleged unlawful acts of the United States to the courts of the United States to the courts of the United States to the courts of the State courfe; but I wish to point out to you that the laws of the United States not only make provisions for levying taxes and collecting them, but also for the protection of the citizen against the misconduct of its officers; that these taxes are to be collected through the instrumentality of the officers and courts of the United States; and that all grievances can be effect redressed in the same manner. Yours respectfully, Green B. RAUR, Commissioner.

A CHANCE FOR THE MOONSHINERS TO GET OUT BASILY. Commissioner Raum to-day addressed a copy of the following letter to Collectors of all districts in the South where troubles have arisen on account of illicit distilling, setting forth the willingness of the Government to deal leniently with all who will stop their violation of the

NOTES AND NEWS.

CUSTOMS STATISTICS.

Service Disputes to The Tribuns.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2.—For a long time there has been a desire on the part of the Treasury Department to hdopt some means that would smable the verification to be made of the amount of goods stored in the bonded ware houses of the country, especially at the larger ports of entry. Since the change in the New York Custom-House, the Department has taken stens to have a comparison made of the mergindless under bond in that city, and a number of expects are engaged in the work. It is proposed, when this is completed to take up other large cities in the order of their importance, and the amount of goods held in store. The additional force of Special Agents recently allowed to the customs Special Agents recently allowed to the customs

division are to be utilized in examining and adjusting bonded-warehouse accounts of the amalier ports.

The Secretary of the new Chinese Embassy writes to Washington that the Minister and his suite will not reach here before October next. The Chinese understand that all the legations are out of town during the hot months, and that it will be more becoming to keep away. The Government Disposed to that it will be more becoming to keep away until some of the others return.

ANTI-MISCROENATION LAWS.

-Robert Thompson, colored, and Mary Cross,

Robert Thompson, colored, and Mary Cross, white, who were married by the Rev. J. W. Webb, colored, in 1877, and who have since lived together as man and wife, were arraigned before a magistrate in Alexandria on Wednesday, and committed to jail to await the action of the Corporation Court. The officiating clergyman was also required to give ball to answer at court. The pensity fixed by law for the principals is condement in the Penitentiary not less than two years; for the minister a fine of \$300.

swer at court. The ponalty fixed by law for the principals is confinement in the Penitentiary not less than two years; for the minister a fine \$200.

THE ARMY COMMISSION.

Some facts have leaked out here which place the matter of the secret sessions of the Army Commission at White Sulphur Sorings in a new light. Since committees of Congress have been working over the matter of army reorganization publicly for several years, and have made known their conclusions and printed the views of all prominent efficers in the army, the farce of holding secret sessions at White Sulphur attracted general attention here. It now seems highly probable that this affectation of secresy was really for the purpose of covering and the complete failure to do anything. It was with great difficulty that a quorum could be obtained, and no sooner had work begun than Banning, of Ohio, and Dibrell, of Tennessee, pleaded the threatening condition of afairs in their districts as an excuse for going home, thus destroying the quorum. Senator Plumb came as far as Washingston, transacted a lot of Department business, and went home, starting the story that the Commission was likely to meet on the Western frontier to gain a practical knowledge of army afairs in the field. Those left at White Sulbur, after remaining long enough to greate the impression that something was going on, came North and scattered to their homes.

BOB INGERISOLL AND PANILY left this morning for Europe, intending to remain abroad three months.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Of the twenty successful candidates appointed as the result of the recent competitive examination, in which about 250 persons participated, all were appointed strictly according to the versule standing upon this list.

HAYDEN'S EXPEDITION.

Advices from Hayden's surveying parties in the field state that no apprehensions are fet regarding hostile Indians, unless the Shoshones should leave their reservation, but, as a matter of precaution, the survey has been divaded into four sections, numbering from four:ce

THE CROPS.

CHICAGO. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—As the wheat-crop of 1878 is now attracting general attention, the follow-ing facts may be of interest: The winter-wheat crop of the United States outside of California is 66 per cent of our whole crop; the increa acreage of 1878 is one-quarter, or 16% per cent. The average yield for ten years has been eleven bushels per acre; this year it is sixteen bushels. or 37% per cent increase, which is a total of 120, or a crop of winter-wheat alone of 20 per cent or a crop of winter-wheat alone of 20 per cent over an average crop of both winter and spring wheat. For the crop of spring wheat for 1878 we will take the statements of the short-crop we will take the statements of the short-crop theorists as a basis, with 34 per cent as the usual proportion of spring wheat, and one-quarter merease of acreage in 1878, is 3% per cent, or total of 42% per cent. We will now allow, for argument, that one-half of the spring-wheat crop is damaged 50 per cent, which gives us 32 as net per cent of the spring-wheat crop, or a total result of both winter and spring wheat of 152, or 53 per cent above an average crop.

R. W.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICASO, Aug. 2.—The head of a prominent concern in this city, at present making a tour through the winter-wheat districts, writes as follows: "Dealers in Northarn Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan agree in the statement that the yield there does not come up to the anticipations; the straw was immense, and looked like a tremendous crop, but the head was not equal to the promise. They therefore put the entire winter-wheat crop as not over that of 1877, and this, with a deficit of from 25 total per cent on the spring wheat crop, would make present prices seem moderate enough.

ILLINOIS. DWIGHT, Livingston Co., Aug. 2.—We have just had a beautiful week of it down here, out of the way of the excitement of "corners in wheat" and danger of yellow fever. THE wheat" and danger of yellow fever. THE TRIBUNE crop reports never have been more reliable and filled a place in commerce than they have during the last ten days. Nobody has time to wade through four or five columns once in two or three months, the debris of the explosion of a very poor set of "pneumatic tubes." But during an excitement such as has existed

in two or three months, the debris of the explosion of a very poor set of "pneumatic tubes."

But during an excitement such as has existed in your city for ten days past, to be able to read reliable news sent daily by farmers of the true situation is a consummation greatly to be commended. When the facts first came out that the wheat crop was injured, the idea was scouted, and an attempt was made to discredit it by outside and interested parties. But each day of the present week tells a story that the country was not prepared for. The oats have been cut this week, and found to be much lighter than last season. The hay crop not as much as all seem to be deeply interested in drainage.

Down at the Independent Convention, the other day, we learned that on the farm of the State Reform School the tile has worked to a fine crop this year. At Shirley, a little further down on the Chicago & Alton Road, hundreds and thousands of rods of this superior drainage has been put down during the past spring, and some oi the finest one of these drains, where insthe previous year nothing but coarse grass grew. At Elkinat, on the same road, one party has now fifteen earloaded of the superior drainage has been put down during the past spring, and some oi the finest one of these drains, where insthe previous year nothing but coarse grass grew. At Elkinat, on the same road, one party has now fifteen earloads of tile, which he proposes to plant himself during the coming fail. There is one condition which this fail is going to be greatly in our favor. For the last three or four vears the ground has been so hard in the fail that ditching and plowing has been simply out favor. For the last three or four vears the ground has been so hard in the fail that ditching and plowing has been simply out from the question. We have had just enough from the question. We have had just enough from the some road of very late. Flax over an average crop.

On Anga, Iroquois Co., Ang. 2.—Corn looks days. Will not have half a crop unless the frost holds off

crop.

PHILLIPSTOWN. White Co., Aug. 2.—Threshing wheat very extensively. Yield 20 per cent less than last year. Largest growers are now ALLENDALE, Wabash Co., Aug. 2.—Three-fourths of the wheat going into stack. Do not care to seil at present prices. Oats are good and heavy.

Woodlawn, Jefferson Co., Aug. 2.—Wheat is not near so good as we expected.

Grain is WOODLAWN, Jefferson Co., Ang. 2.—Wheat is not near so good as we expected. Grain is now in the "sweat." Feeting is to hold. Corn will be almost a failure.

LEXINOTON, Ang. 2.—A hard drenching rain fell here last night and this morning, accompanied with a strong wind. Considerable dampaned with a strong wind. Considerable damage has been done to growing corn. Fruit-trees were in many cases torn to pieces. Oats and ye in the shock was scattered about by the wind and thoroughly drenched with rain. Farmers are feeling blue this morning.

RANSAS. LA CTONE, Linn Co., Aug. 2.—Oats a big crop; worth 12 cents. Never had better prospects for corp. Farmers are preparing to sow a

pects for corn. Farmers are preparing to sow a large amount of wheat.

Earroana, Lyon Co., Ang. 2.—Winter-wheat cut and stacked in fair condition; quality good, considering the heavy rains; in etack; yield fifteen to twenty bushels per aere. One a good crop, and harvested. Gorn looks splendid; will be early.

MUSCOFAII, Alchison Co., Ang. 2.—Winter wheat vill yiell eighteen bushels per aere. Five per cept threshed from shock; balance in stack me good shape. Grain of superior quality, Farmers not disposed to sell present prices. Rye sot a full crop. Corn looks the top. HAWATIA, Brown Co., Ang. 2.—Wheat, rye, barley, and oats all cut. Winter wheat one-and spring wheat an average crop. Farmers

not disposed to sell af present prices. Corn a

not disposed to sell af present prices. Corn a splendid crop.

EMPIRE, McPherson Co., Aug. 2.—Yield of winter wheat afteen to eighteen bushels per acre. Quality Nos. 2 and 3. All in stack. Farmers are determined to hold for higher prices. Barley cut; good quality; will yield afteen bushels per acre. Oats all harvested, but not well filled. Corn looks well.

HILLSDALE, Miami Coi, Aug. 2.—Quality of winter wheat No. 2. Arcrage yield, twenty bushels per acre. Three-Fourths in stack. Corn promises a big crop.

GRAND HAVEN. Oage Co., Aug. 2.—Wheat all in stack. Partly, threshed. Average yield, twenty-three bushels per acre. Quality excellent. Oats all cut. A heavy crop. Worth 10 cents per bushel. Corn will be a better crop than that of 1877. Fruit in sbundance.

HAYS CITT, Elis Coi. Aug. 2.—Winter wheat all in stack. Threshing has begun. Average yield, twenty bushels. Farmers will not sell at present prices. Rye, barley, oats, and spring wheat all in stack. Rye will vield twenty bushels, oats forty-five, spring wheat inneteen bushels per acre. Quality good. Corn prospect is spiendid.

BAYER SPRINGS, Cherokee Co., Aug. 1.—

spiendid.

BAXTER SPRINGS, Cherokee Co., Ang. 1.—
Wheat and oats stacked and partly threshed.
Average yield of wheat, eight bushess per acre.
Oats a fair crop, with a vield of thirty bushels per acre. Oats will be held for better prices and wheat is selling from the machine at 50 to 60 cents. Flax yields from eight to twelve bushels; mostly cut and well cared for. Acreage 50 per cent larger than last year. Corn-

MINNESOTA. UTICA, Winons Co., Aug. 2.—The wheat crop through this section has been damaged at least 30 per cent by the hot weather and suns, both in quantity and in quality. Harvest is now in full blast. Oats filling well, but badly lodged.

in quantity and in quality. Harvest is now in full blast. Oats filling well but badly lodged. Morris, Stevens Co., Aug. 2.—Harvesting as fast as possible. Grain ripened quick. No damage from rust or blight. Greater portion will go into stack, owing to low prices. Oats are turning out well.

LAKETOWN, Carver Co., Aug. 2.—Bariey poor. Dark colored. Heavy rains the cause. Spring wheat just ready to cut. Not as good as last year. Hard to cut, and lodged. Sood as last year. Hard to cut, and lodged. Cot searly cut. Burbank, Kandiyoni Co., Aug. 2.—We are in the midst of harvest. Wheat will go from little of the midst of harvest. Wheat will go from little sun. Wheat, the goolien crop of the State, blighted and sprouting badly. Cannot work half the time. Wheat little, if any, No. 1. Crop will be half lost. Oats and bariey badly down. Great waste in cutting. Poor lookout for all small grain.

SAUK CENTRE, Steams Co., Aug. 2.—Harvesting full under way. Many wheatfields choice and blight. Scotch Fife proving much the best. RANDOLPH, Dakota Co., Aug. 2.—From 30 to

Weather permits will thresh early and sell. Weather hot.

RANDOLPH, Dakota Co., Aug. 2.—From 30 to 50 per cent of the wheat is damaged by rust, blight, and storms. The Canon River Valley in this section was visited by rain and hall which did much damage to all small grain. IOWA.

Cass, Clayton Co., Aug. 2.—Hot weather, rust, and chinch-bug have done a great deal of damage to the wheat crop. Not one-half a crop. Oats still look well, except they are badly down. Corn looking splendid. Ten days ahead of previous years. Inving, Tama Co., Ang. 2.—Wheat was all

IRVING, Tama Co., Ang. 2.—Wheat was all right until the late hot weather, which killed the straw at once. Yield about two-thirds of a crop. Oats all right. Prospects of a heavy crop of corn. No wheat threshed yet.

Logan, Harrison Co., Aug. 2.—Wheat is not all cut yet. Badly lodired. Considerable of it will not be cut at all. Much that is cut is lying unbound in the field. Corn is growing wonderfully.

derfully.
GREENVILLE, Clay Co., Aug. 2.—Only a small proportion of the wheat is cut, owing to the extreme wet weather. The croop is damaged fully one-half by blight. Many pieces not worth cutting. Oats heavy and badly lodged. Very few cut yet. Flax very heavy. Corn prospects very good. Very few cut yet.

pects very good.

Rep Oak, Montgomery Co., Aug. 2.—Spring wheat damaged by rains and chinch-bugs fully one-third. Will mostly go into stack. Corn is

WISCONSIN.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, Jackson Co., Aug. 2. Wheat badly injured by blight, rust, and chinch-bug. Forty per cent good. Winter wheat in shock. Spring only partly ent. Raining all the time. Oats splepdid. Corn big. All depends on two or three weeks good weather. No grain in stack. Hay largely spoiled. Lots not cut. KENOSHA, Kenosha Co., Aug. 2.—Wheat all cut; will be stacked. Wheat is damaged one-half by blight, rust, and chinch-bug; some fields are a complete fatjure. Oats very heavy. Barley good. Corn looks well. Hay a big crop.

OAK GROVE, Dodge Co., Aug. 2.—Winter wheat in stack; yield, from twenty-five to thirty busnels. Spring wheat will be cut this week; very much damaged by blight; will not yield over ten busnels per acre; heavy rains and hot weather the cause. Oats an average crop. Barley, good yield, but badly stained; no No. 2 here. Corn good, but tate.

MADISON, Dane Co., Aug. 2.—Spring wheat beding cut; extreme hot weather has hurt it badly; large acreage; tendency will be to sell at once. Oats a fair crop. Corn excellent. KENOSHA, Ke Co., Aug. 2.-Wheat all

MICHIGAN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Kalamazoo Co., Aug. 2.—Winter-wheat harvest just closed. Finest crop every ter-wheat harvest just closed. Finest way that has been grown in this county for way that has been grown in this county for Will average fully twenty bushels. All

way that has been grown in this county for years. Will average fully twenty bushels. All plump No. 1. Gathered in splendid order. Farmers threshing, believing that there will be no material advance in prices this fall. Oats very rank and badiy ledged. Corn has in its growth astonished the "oldest inhabitant." To the Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2.—The Free Press to morrow will print crop reports from every county in Michigan in which wheat is raised to any extent. The entire yield is put at 33,000,000 bushels, a crop beyond all precedent in this State, and placing Michigan among the foremost wheat-producing states of the Union. The average yield per acre is between interese and twenty bushels. The crop, though not equal in quality to last season's, is fully up to the average. Prospects for corn are much better than in the earlier part of the season.

Oats are not up to the standard.

NEBRASKA. Receial Departches to the Tribune.
TECUMSEH, Johnson Co., Aug. 2.—Spring wheat is but slightly damaged by rust. Will average twelve bushels per acre. Nearly all our

small gram is going into stack. No new wheat on the market yet. Forn will average sixty bushels. busbels. Arket yet. Forn will average sixty busbels. Clay Co., Aug. 2.—Harvest has been siderable grain to cut yet. No damage except to barley. Corn is very promising. Will commence threshing next week.

JUNIATA, Adams Co., Aug. 2.—Spring wheat will not yield as much as was expected a month ago. Crop will go tho stack. About three-quarters cut. Oats are good. Corn doing well. GOLDHINNEY. Saling Co., Aug. 2.—Barley badly colored. Spring wheat damaged some by wet weather. Many fields the ground so soft that the machines will not run. Oats heavy, but much will be lost on account of the wet.

MISSOURI. Jameson, Davies Co. Aug. 2.—Wheat is all stacked. Machines are busy threshing. Quality very good. Rye an average crop. Oats very near a fallure. Corn is very promising. Ineria, Miller Co., Aug. 2.—Most of the farmers will hold their wheat for better prices. Corn will not be a half a crop. Oats were very good and well stacked.

DAKOTA. NEWBURG, Traile Ca., Aug. 2.—Barley is cut. Light crop. Oats neading well and will turn out big. Spring wheat is all right. Stands heavy and in good capation.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHLDA, Mercef Co., Ang. 2.—Wheat all cut.

Nearly all in stack. Quality superior. Oats
good. Mostly th shoef. Injured by the very
heavy rains. Corn is doing splendicity. STRANGE PREMONITION.

DUBLIQUE, La, Aug. 2.—Ed Muessey, a car-penter of this city, while out hunting near Key West this afternoon, made the remark to his companion, "I believe I am going to die," when he suddenly fell down and died.

YELLOW FEVER. Great Panic Existing Among the Inhabitants of New Orleans.

One Hundred and Ninety-five Cases Reported So Far. The Disease Presenting Charac-

teristics Hitherto Unobserved. Efforts of More Northern Cities to Exclude

the Scourge NEW ORLBANS.

New Orleans, Aug. 2.—Up to noon 195 ca of yellow fever had been reported on the books of the Board of Health. The average is six deaths and thirty new cases daily. The disease is specially hostife to children, unsparing to natives traditionally exempt, and there are many deaths among the colored people, who, in all former epidemics, have escaped entirely un-scathed. Early developments show symptoms unlike any former sickness, and sanitarians agree that the disease is distinct from the yellow fever of Havana and Vera Cruz, and is provoked by the filthy condition of the city streets, overdowing drainage-canals, and pest-holes. No case has been traced to the shipping, against which a rigid quarantine is maintained. Two cases of fever were brought in the steam ship Emily B. Sander, two months ago. Both died, leaving no contagion.

ing no contagion. The present disease appeared simultaneously in different portions of the city. The excitement following was almost a panie. Thousands left town for the North under the influence of the scare. Gal-North under the influence of the scare. Galveston, Mobile, and Vicksburg quarantined against New Orleans, and many unimportant towns in the State followed suit, making great indignation here. Under the operations of the National Onecantine law a fortuleht age. Dr. National Quarantine law, a fortnight ago, Dr. Woodward, Superintendent of Marine Hospital Woodward, Superintendent of Marine Hospital Service, communicated with our Board of Health, offering co-operation. The Board directed an answer that our quarantine was conducted under the laws of the State of Louisiana, and that no interference from any source would be tolerated.

For the first time since the War a partisan

body, excessively severe, even brutal, has mabody, excessively severe, even brutal, has materially damaged the commerce of the city, and complaints are general from all sources at the frivolous pretexts for detention and exorbitant charges. Yet the disease has flanked official vigilance and permeates the city. The Alexander Line of Vera Cruz steamers, carrying the Maxican mail, was forced to apply for permis-Mexican mail, was forced to apply for permission to discharge and load below, to prevent a forfeiture of contract. On the other hand, the French bark St. Genevieve, loaded with a Bordeaux cargo of wines and liquors, refuses Bordeaux cargo of wines and liquors, refuses to come up, and asks permission to dis-charge on a lighter at the head of the passes. On a former trip everybody on board died here of fever. The best opinion here is that the fever will be of short duration and that the harm slready done has been caused by the ignorance and incapacity of the municipal officers. On the latter point the local press agree.

To the Western Associated To the Western Associated To the Western Associated To the New Orleans, Aug. 2.—The Board of Health at noon reported thirty-six new cases and seven deaths of yellow fever for the past twenty-four

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 2.—Boats and trains from the South are crowded with terror-stricken people flying from the yellow seourge. New Orleans people consider the outlook very gloomy, and state that the fever in the city not, as is usually the case, confined to any particular locality, but has made its appearance in all quarters. Quarantine regulations are strictly enforced here, and the authorities are doing all in their power to keep it out of the State and from spreading northward. The authorities of other cities north have been requested to co-op-orate with our Board of Health, and it is hoped they will respond favorably. A cool and refreshing rain fell this afternoon and the mercury is considerably lower.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—A ripple of excitement was caused among a number of prominent business men this afternoon by the remor that six cases of yellow fever had been put off at Quarantine by a New Orleans steamer, but it has since been ascertained that it was only a scare, as there is not a single case of yellow scare, as there is not a single case or yellow fever within the jurisdiction of the St. Louis au-thorities. Health-Commissioner Francis and other members of the Board of Health paid a other members of the Board of Health paid a visit of inspection to the Quarantine Hospital this afternoon, in order to see that everything was in working condition, and they report that there is not a single case in the hospital. Steamboats coming from New Orleans are not required to go into quarantine.

CINCINNATI.

Special Dispute to The Pribuna.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—There is no yellow-fever scare in Cincinnati. Two cases have been brought here from the South, one of which has proved fatal. The New Orleans merchant who was taken from the Grand Hotal to the heartists. was taken from the Grand Hotel to the hospital is better, and will recover. These are the only cases thus far reported. No apprehensions are felt of the spread of the disease in Cincinrati, though it is expected that an occasional case will be brough the expected that an occasional case will be brought here while it continues in the Southern cities. It is expected that the reported existence of the disease here will have the effect to deter rural excursions from coming to the city, but no more serious results are expected.

LOUISVILLE, Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 2.—The existence yellow fever in New Albany, opposite Louis-ville, among deck hands of the steamer Mary While, among deck names of the steamer many Houston, causes considerable apprehension. The Health Boards of that city and Louisville have taken the utmost precrutions to prevent the spread of the disease, and a hospital for fever patients only has been rented.

TEXARKANA, ARK. TEXARKANA, Ark., Aug. 2.-To-day the City Council here established a strict quaranting against passengers, freight, and express good coming from New Orleans and other infected districts. The health of the city was never better, and they propose to keep it so.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE. Dr. Luke P. Blackburn arrived home ye terday from a successful gubernatorial campaign in Southern and Western Kentucky, and re membering his famous philanthropic achieve ments in the fever-scourged districts of the ments in the fever-scourged districts of the South in past years, a reporter of the Courier-Journal called upon him at the Galt House to inquire his opinion as to the probable spread of the yellow fever. Dr. Blackburn is perhaps more familiar with this African scource in all its phases than any other living man, and his ideas are, therefore, entitled to consideration. "Doctor," queried the reporter, "how long do you think the fever will continue?"

"I think," responded the Doctor, "it will continue in the South for two months or more. It can only be destroyed by frost when once it is introduced into towns or cities."

is introduced into towns or cities." is introduced into towns or cities."

"How about the vellow fever zone?"

"That idea is all nonsense. Isliew fever can be propagated and communicated wherever the thermometer stands over 75 degrees."

"Do instances occur to you?"

"Yes, several. It has prevailed as an epidemic fin the Town of Passage, Me.: in Hartford, Conn.; fifteen times in New York, foirteet times in Philadelphia, and has propagated in Quebec, Can."

"Where does it originate?"

"It is a disease of heat originating on the

It is a disease of heat originating on the estern coast of Africa, never on the eastern ast. It has never been extinct there, because

the temperature has never fallen low enough to destroy the poison."
"When was it first prevalent in this section of the world?"

"It was never in Kentucky or Temperate until
"It was never in Kentucky or Temperate until
"What are the chances of its visiting us this

time!"

"It is more than probable that we may have
it here in Kentucky should the weather remain

"It is more than probable that we may have it bere in Kentucky should the weather remain hot."

"You were afraid last winter the scourge was coming, were you not?"

"Yes, and I went to Frankfort to get the Legislature to pass a law anthorising the Governor to establish quarantine on the southern border of Kentucky against the disease whenever, in his judgment, it should be necessary, but that body turned a deaf ear to my pleadings and enterties."

"What would have been the cost?"

"The cost of the quarantine would have been only \$4,000 or \$5,000. Not that amount would have been necessary had Kestucky agreed to act with Tennessee in placing quarantine upon all the strength of the districts on the Southern Tennessee line. It is, of course, very difficult to quarantine an hiland State or town, but by closing ninety-five out of a hundred avenues you lessen the chances as 95 is to 100. You could thus at least delay the introduction of the discuss for days and weeks, perhaps altogether, thereby effecting a great saving of human life."

"Has the scourge ever broken out so early in the Souther."

"Has the scourge ever broken out so early in the Souther."

From the opinions of Dr. Blackburn, as thus expressed, there are reasonable grounds of apprehension, notwithstanding the general faith in the sanitary condition of the city, and our health officers should be on the alert to give the people due warning, Dr. Blackburn states he is wulling to respond to any call that may be made upon him to report for duty in the yellow fever districts.

CASUALUTIES

CASUALTIES.

A GREAT WIND. LOUISVILLE, Kv., Aug. 2.—The New has in-telligence of a most terrific wind and rain storm that visited a large portion of Southern Indiana yesterday afternoon, the extreme southern edge reaching within about ten miles of this city. A gentleman who was at Bloomington, Ind., in-forms us that a very large quantity of fine timber was blown down, fences prostrated, barns leveled or unroofed, and many buildings dam-azed. The growing corn was torn up, twisted off, and laid flat on the ground, many hundreds of acres being destroyed. On the line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad from Lexington northward much damage was done to crops and fences and forests. The rain poured down in broad sheets, fairly flooding the entire country, and swelling the streams to an unasual height, washing away fences and grain-stacks, and aweeping off acres of corn. The track of the storm was wide, extending haif way across the State of Indiana. Passengers on the Indianapolis, Madison & Jefferson-ville Rallroad report it very heavy in Western Indiana and Illinois, and oute as destructive as in Southern Indiana. It extended into Western Ohio, where much damage was done.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 2.—A beavy wind and rain storm, with thunder and lightning, visited this section of country early this morning, and it is thought has injured corn somewhat. At 7 o'clock to-night another storm broke with serrific force, blowing down signs and braking trees. A house was struck by lightning this morning. road from Lexington northward much damage

DEATH FROM IGNORANUE

Apecial Disputes to The Tribune.

Pirrisbung, Pa., Aug. 2.—Early this moroling wo men, one of them named Albert Abresby, Bonemian, employed in a pork-packing estabishment in the city, entered the railroad bridge over the Allegheny River. They had proceeded but a short distance when they discovered a locomotive approaching, and, not knowing which track it was on, or owing to the confusion incident to such a discovery. which track it was on, or owing to the concerned incident to such a discovery, both men became so frightened as to lose their presence of mind. so frightened as to lose their presence of mind. Abresby, in his endeavors to avoid danger, leaped from the bridge, a distance of thirty feet, talling upon a pile of rocks, dislocating his neck, fracturing his skull, and receiving other injuries, any of which would have produced death. He was dead when picked up. Abresby's companion was more fortunate, avoiding the stone plie in his leap. He was seriously injured, but will recover, Abresby leaves a wife and five children. He had been here but a short time from Wisconsin.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 2.—A special to the Times DURUQUE, Ia., Aug. 2.—A special to the Times from Waterloo says: George S. Winslow, Purchasing-Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and brother of E. F. Winslow, General Manager of that road, was killed while riding on the pilot of the passenger-engine on a train running north this afternoon, near Cedar Valley. A hog was ahead of the train, and struck Winslow's lezs, throwing him off. His forehead struck the end of a tie, and was crushed. He died in about twenty minutes. His body was horribly mangled. His body was taken to Cedar Falls, where his wife was visiting. A dispatch from there states that upon hearing the news she was so affected as to become deranged.

BIG HAIL.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 2.—The south portion of Taymouth Township, Saginaw County, was visited yesterday afternoon by the most terrific hall-storm ever known. It lasted less than ten minutes, and was only two miles in ex-tent. Hall stones which fell on John McIntosh's tent. Hall stones which fell on John McIntosh's farm measured nine inches around. Forty window lights in Henry Wekers' house were broken, and every house in the neighborhood was damaged. Apples were split by the hall, corn tora down, and oats driven into the ground. No casualties were reported.

JUMPED FROM A TRAIN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 2.—Dr. F. N. Elliott, prominent citizen of this place, was instantly killed this evening by jumping from the train as it was leaving the yards. He was thrown under the train, and had his head grushed and both legs cut off.

RUN OVER AND KILLED. QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 2.—Dr. F. N. Elliett, a dentist of this city, in attempting to jump off the outgoing Chicago train in the railroad yard this evening, fell on the track, and was run over and instantly killed.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Aug. 2—A heavy rain storm occurred here this afternoon. James Brigg, aged 16, and Miss Louisa Walter, aged 14, were killed by lightning at different places in the suburbs of the town.

CHAUTAUQUA.

PAIRPOINT, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Prayer service preliminary to the opening of the International Reform Congress and the Chantanqua Sunday-School Assembly was held this evening. A grand recention will be given Gov. Colonist. of

School Assembly was held this evening. A grand reception will be given Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, on the 18th of August. Joseph Cook will lecture on the 14th and 18th. The Daily Assembly Heraid, a large quarto sheet, will be issued Monday, and be published three weeks, a steam printing-house having been erected on the grounds. Lewis Meller, of Akron, O., remains President of the Chantanqua Assembly Association. Large numbers of people from all parts of the United States are arriving. LIBEL SUIT.

UBEL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 2.—Suits were entered this morning in Common Pleas No. 1 by the Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, well known in connection. Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, well known in connection with State and local politics, against the Commercial Gazette and Post of this city for defamation of character, the amount of damage claimed being \$50,000 in each case. Mr. Bigham was formerly a Republican, but is now a red-bot reformer, and it was while showing up his political inconsistencies that the naners pamed incurred his displeasure. It is safe to take the will make nothing out of his tilt against the press.

SHUFFLING SHUPE.

SHUFFLING SHUPE.

SHUFFLING SHUPE.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2—The examination of Walter H. Shupe, editor of the Advocate, a weekly paper, as judgment deptor in the case of denings against Shupe, was resumed to-day. Shupe denied that within a week he had made a present of furniture to any one, or presented a set of furniture or anything to a church since the service of this order. He is not the owner of any stock. All his claims are outlawed. any stock. All his claims are outlawed.

or not good, and his wife has now the share in the Advocate which Shupe formerly owned.

The Express was the presentation are in constant of information that points to the fast that shortly before leaving for the Syraems in this city, offered \$1,500 to the fast that shortly before leaving for the Syraems in this city, offered \$1,500 to the convention Shupe, at the house of Dr. Miller in this city, offered \$1,500 to the convention Shupe agrangement by which which is the convention should be united, and he would give to a number of centienen of the Committee as alary from the earnings of the Advocation Shupe offered the County Committee it is further alleged that previous to the Convention Shupe offered the County Committee if the factions would unite, \$1,000 in a lean, if they should become short of finds, if they would make him Chairman of the County Committee.

PURITY OF THE POLLS.

The Days of '76-Asother Mas Squaling Heat Young The Young Heat Young Twenty-four Ring How Four Men Voted Twenty-four Runfor Hambing.

Ciractional Commercial. Aug. 2

Yesterday afternoon a Commercial reports
boarded a Seventh-street car at the corner of
Fourth and Vine streets, determined to audent
into that region round about Lincoln Part, as
hunt out a certain person named Thoma
Larkin, who, from his having served a
term of thirteen months in the Pentlestiary for Bland voting in the merically Immen sonally Entert

tiary for illegal voting in the campaign of October, 1876, might be supposed to know something about the frauds perpetrated at that time. The reporter dismounted at Free that time. The reporter dismounted at Fre-inan street entrance to the park, and, after a search of nearly an hour, discovered Larks search with a friend at a table in a little beegarden in the rear of a saloon. The r

garden in the rear of a saloon. The reporter joined the two men, made himself solid with an order for drinks and cigars, and invited conversation on the subject of the peculiar processes that were resorted to by the Democracy in that now famous section.

Said Larkin: "You've struck me in a prenty good time: 'I'll tell you all I know, and I'll answer truthfully every question you ask I have been betrayed and ned to by the men I stood in with in the fruids; I have been betrayed and the to by the men I stood in with in the fruids; I have been betrayed and then once in the Cotober in the cold by the men I suffered thirten months' imprisonment for, and I am willing to tell everything."

"You did vote more than once in the October (1876) election, did you I" was the first question.

"Of course I did," was the reply.

"Well, tell me all about it."

"I will. In the afternoon of election-day I went in a hack with [Here was given the pane

will. In the afterdoon of election-day I went in a hack with [Here was given the name of a Pub. Func. whom we will call Mr. Bant for the present.—ED.] and two other mea, and we four voted at six different voting-places before we stopped."

"What were the places?"

"We voted at the Mohawk polls, in the Fitteenth Ward, Twenty-second Ward, Twenty-first Ward, and at the polls on Sixth street, at the old Stock-Yards, and another ward I for get."

get."

"You cast, then, before you came bet, twenty-four votes!"

"Yes; we each voted six times on the trin."

"Whom did you vote for?"

"For Banning, and for Cox."

"How much were you paid for it?"

"I was paid \$85."

"Who paid it to you?"

"Who paid it to you?"

"Where did you understand the money can."

"From M. Bank."

from?"

"From Mr. Banning."

"Were the two other men in your carried the same?"

"I don't know how much they got I presume about the same I did."

"Did you have no trouble at the same in "Did you have no trouble at any of the ma-

"Did you have no trouble at any of the veing-places!"

"No; we were a litte afraid of the Twentyfirst Ward, and got up a sham high thiere, and
while it was in progress we alipped in our
wotes,"

"Did you drive up to the voting-places
boldly?"

"Oh, no. In every instance we stopped a
square or two away, and sauntered up to the
polls singly, and took a good look at the judges
and people about to see that nobody we have
was there. Then we waited till there was a
crowd, and joined in. We were three hours
voting the six times."

"Did you give your right name;"

"Certainly not. Every man gave any name
that abaptened to occur to him. I gave my name
that a Thomas Lakin, then as Thomas Brier,
then as Brown," etc.

"Did Mr. Blank vote every time?"

"He did, and he said to me in confidence
that he had during the forenoos voted at seven
other voting places, making in all thirteen votes
for him for Banning."

"We were; but I was the only one fully
identified, and the only one sent un."

"Were all of you in that carriage arrested?"

"We were; but I was the only one fully
identified, and the only one sent un."

"Why did you not tell the truth about Mr.
Blank at the time, and save yourself?"

"Because he promised me if I would keep
still he would take care of me. Tom Campbell
was to be my lawyer, and Mr. Blank went with
me to him, telling me not to tell Campbell who
he was. Campbell told me if I would turn up
any persons who voted illegally against Cor I
should not go up. I told him I could not do so,
but I could tell him of plenty who yoted
illegally for Cox. He didn't want that, aowever."

"Did Campbell defend you?"

"No; Mose Wilson did."

"Was not Mr. Blank fearful of detection
while voting so many times?"

"Well, not very. He dressed himself in a
very unusual style, and was very cantions.
After my arrest, and while the officials were endeavoring to identify the occupants of the carriage, Mr. Blank dyed his mustache black and
kept it so for some time. You know it is red

deavoring to identify the occupants of the carriage, Mr. Blank dyed his mustache black and kept it so for some time. You know it is red naturally."

"So be could not be identified as one of the parties in the carriage. Mr. Blank had \$500 bet on Banning's election, he was so sure it was going to be effected."

"Did not Mr. Blank swear in the United States Court that you did not vote more than outce or illegally?"

"Of course he did. He did it under compulsion, and perjured himself to serve me, because I told him if he did not I would give him away. He promised me so much that I took it all and went up and served my time, expecting that as soon as he grot into the place he would provide for me, as he promised my time, expecting that as soon as he grot into the place he would provide for me, as he promised.

"Was he not a friend of yours when he was running for his place?"

"I snould say so. He came to me and renewed his promises, and said: 'You keep still and I'll see you well provided for,'"

"Has he provided for anybody else?"

"Yes; among others he has appointed his brother a guard at an institution in which he has done time, and so ought to be qualified for the position. Another brother is a constable, and another a policeman. The Blanks are well provided for."

"Wasn't John Blank in the army, and womb-else the same way he swore for me—one computision. He was arrested for burglary, and was given his choice, as many were in those days under similar direumstances. The manner of the wound, he got that in the planing-mill, where he had his flager cut off. His character of late having been in all the business with him I have, I should have known better than to have trusted him. I shelded him by stience and thirteen word that he would provide for me as soon as he got a place. Now he is in a place, and is try-ing to get me in the Work-House or anywhere out of his way."

A CORPSE IN DISPUTE.

New York, Aug. 2.—A remarkable case of mistaken identity is discovered by the quarrelling of two families over the body of a drowned man. Ten days ago John Stapleton disappeared. Wednesday last a notice of the finding of a drowned man caught the attention of Stapleton's family. They identified the corpse by a scar, as well as the Stapleton's family. They identified the corpse by scar, as well as the general feautures, and took it home. When they were holding an old-fashioned wake over the body, two persons, named Walsh, came in and claimed that the corpse was not John Staple ton, but John George Walsh, drowned on the same day Stapleton disappeared. They located the scar, and made so good a claim that the Corpse took the body back to the Morgus the corpse is them. As Walsh was seen to a under, nothing but Stapleton's return can really settle this singular question of identity.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Herbers, Wis., Aug. 2.—Mr. John Scott has vested and bound 225 acres of heavy wheat in ten days from the time of starting, mer. here, with a McCormick binder.

New York, Aug. 2.—Scoretary Sherman was in conference to day with the chief Customs officers and Sub-Treasurer, and leaves to-morror for Fire Island. A prominent banker says to Secretary intends having a conference with leading bankers and merchants regarding to sumption. A FRENCH

Cooking a la Fra Such a Startling After All

Strawberry Short-Cake in Its Baker Vanquished Scutties.

One Cab-Driver Out o sand Who Deserves and Gets The Idlot Abroad---H

The Base with Wh Don the Attire Humbug Pol The Grants at MacMal

Rational Reason Stingines From Our Own Co PARIS, July 11.-The boy gingerbread he gets away, than that of maternal make. to him that the goodies pr mother conduce most to his mental comfort. Half of the

mental comfort. Half of the eign cooking is based on the first testing it. When the n begin to find that Fate kneed ally best for us, and that mative land bring a joy to be seen to the soul that never eace to the soul that never Undoubtedly French co perfection than any other c But will some honest trav on heart, kiss the Book, and is ever a dish in all France b And if that is not Yankee

salads, pates, and chocolate were grouning to see the strawberry short-cake. On having the facilities of a mo good boarding-place at begged permission to use the fixed a day for the rest of u again in the specialties We were all there yest other things, luscious strawberry short-cake. came out. France is not c

Even respectable paking soo.

Even respectable paking soo
Parisian groceries. But ou
of expedients. She had son
in her trunk, and kne w who of. So she took the some of them, and was "raised" promptiv French friends of the f process with awe. But with the result, and strawb yet figure at Parisian church closely imitative people, shudders thinking of the de ly to follow the introducts French cuisine. WHAT HUNGHY PRO I notice that in any Chru

ple of even the amplest hungry, they rally around stantials. Roast beef and chops, good bread, etc., devotees in France as in land. When a sensible n wants something to eat pate de foie gras. The innumerable Free cies are partly the result of people, which and fix up temptingly ev caprice of the French st them to ransack heaven a novelties, and they can

stumbling over some excelle A French soup of the br dainty beside which Hor damey beside which Home doubtless prove gail. Bu fattened snails, lower or Strasbourg foie gras, and famous as they all are, the on familiarity and Dead-S they are known. God knew pretty well mankind. He stuffed the

mankind. He stuffed the w
succulent fowl, game, and
never made a business of ro
haver made a business of ro
have the most perfect
found, to be given to the sw
EVERTHING AT
Thoreau, when told of a
wonder, would quietly ass
nomena could be observed
Concord. We have in Ame
soutial for the most perfe
the world has known—exce
Chicago is probably the w
essential of any great Ame
is more favored, and there
is more favored, and there
in New York where one is to
mirable dinners than anyw
cago has not yet develope
the splendid edibles of At
cooked and served at hone
her citizens get over th
scriding high stools and ja
from "lunci-counters" in
minutes, somebody of ent
couraged to import or edu
open Christianly-manared
what becomes of T

Twelve thousand drive their share toward may here. In dusty attite, with their share toward may here. In dusty attite, with the share to deal in the share to deal in this in the share to deal in this reader, if he be not worth was to deal in the reader, if he be not worth was to deal in the share to the city. We halled the of the first one that can his head in token that he deal in token that show who do do not prove the city. Who do you that read is straight up to persons of and confidently address languages. What Twelve thousand de

could do and do it so His good English was spavined French that I e quent tours in and out o of French birth, but h world, living to Americ points, where he had acqueris of a Paris cal. Whill have not been imperim But that it had a strate of cropping out continually.

nd his wife has now the share in hich Shupe formerly owned.

asys the prosecution are in possible to the fact of t

OF THE POLLS. '76-Another Man Box

cornoon a Commercial reporter of a streets, determined to godown actual person named Thomas from his having served actually person named Thomas from his having served actually person named Thomas from his having served actually outing in the Pepitersal voting in the campaign in the frauds perpetrated at a reporter dismounted at Freedrance to the park, and, after a y an hour, discovered Larkin tend at a table in a little beerwar of a saloon. The reporter mes, made himself solid with an and cigars, and invited conversiblet of the peculiar processes ted to by the Democracy in that

tion.

You've struck me in a pretty it tell you all I know, and I'll uily every question you ask: I gred and hed to by the men I atte frauds; I have been left out of the men I suffered thirteen comment for, and I am willing to

e more than once in the October did you?' was the first question, did." was the reply, de all about it." the afterdoon of election day. on of election-day I

he aftermoon of election-day I with [Here was given the name whose we will call Mr. Blank —Eb.] and two other men, and taix different voting-places bethe places" at the Mohawk polls, in the Twenty-second Ward, Twenty-at the polls on Sixth street, at sards, and another ward I for-

then, before you came back, tes!"
the voted six times on the trip."
you vote for!"
g, and for Cox."
were you paid for it?"

ou understand the money came canning." ow how much they got. I pre-esame I did." ave no trouble at any of the vot-

re a litte afraid of the Twenty-got up a sham fight there, and in progress we slipped in our a every instance we stopped a away, and sauntered up to the d took a good look at the judges out to see that nobody we knew year we waited till there was a ned in. We were three hours imes."

de e your right name?"

2. Every man gave any name

3. occur to him. I gave my name

Lakin, then as Thomas Brier, nk vote every time?"
he said to me in confidence
leg the forenoon voted at seven
ces, making in all thirteen votes
nine."

you in that carriage arrested?"
It I was the only one fully
be only one sent up."
I not tell the truth about Mr.
e, and save yourself?"
Bromised the if I would keep
the care of me. Tom Campbell
yer, and Mr. Blank went with
grme not to tell Campbell who ed the bot to tell Campbell who ell told meif I would turn up woted filegally against Cox I . I told him I could not do so, Il him of plenty who yoted G. He didn't want that, now-

defend you?"
llson did."
Blank fearful of detection
any times?"
Ye decreased himself in a
lyle, and was very cautious,
and while the officials were entify the occupants of the cardyed his mustache black and
the time. You know it is red

o that?"
ot be identified as one of the lage. Mr. Blank had \$800 bet thon, he was so sure it was ed."

himself to serve me, because d not I would give him away. o much that I took it all and d my time, expecting that as o the place he would provide itsed. friend of yours when he was we?"

friend of yours when he was see?"

50. He came to me and re-se, and said: "You keep still sell provined for.""

of for anybody else?"

others he has appointed his an institution in which he is o ought to be qualified for ther brother is a constable, became the sell of the s lank in the army, and wound-

lank in the army, and woundarmy, certainly, but he went
way he swore for me—on
ras arrested for burglary,
his choice, as many were
der similar circumstances,
road or go into the
go in the army. As for his
t in the planing-mil, where
at off. He was arrested for
rot off. His character of late
on the outside. But after
he business with him I have,
no better than to have trusted
im by stience and thirteen
tent at hard labor, on his
I provide for me as soon as
whe is in a place, and is trye Work-House or anywhere

2.—A remarkable case of s discovered by the quarrel-over the body of a drowned go John Stapleton disap-last a notice of the finding a caught the attention of a caught the attention of a caught the attention of a caught the scar, as well as the adtook it home. When they defashioned wake over the samed Walsh, came in and the same was not John Staple

smed Walsh, came in any rpse was not John Staple (e Walsh, drowned on the disappeared. They located so good a claim that the ody, back to the Morrue tiles will try to prove that As Walsh was seen to a Stapleton's return caular question of identity. APHIC NOTES.

25 acres of heavy wheat in me of starting, near bere, inder.
2.—Secretary Sherman was y with the chief Customs surer, and leaves to-morrow rominent banker says to aving a conference with merchants regarding 19.

A FRENCH MEDLEY. Cooking a la Française: Is It Such a Startling Wonder After All?

Brawberry Short-Cake in Paris, and How Its Maker Vanquished Local Dif-Scutties.

One Cab-Driver Out of Twelve Thouand Who Deserves Some Fame, and Gets It.

The Idlot Abroad---How He Is Nu-merically Immense and Per-sonally Entertaining.

The Base with Which Americans
the Attire of Prench
Humbug Politeness. The Grants at MacMahon's Dinner-A

Rational Reason for Gallic Stinginess.

Parts, July 11.—The boy always thinks the merebread he gets away from home better that of maternal make. Time alone proves thim that of maternal make. Time alone proves the that the goodies prepared for him by sether conduce most to his bodily health and mental comfort. Half of the raving over forcooking is based on the greenness of those testing it. When the novelty wears off we being it. when the novelly wears off we been to find that Fate knew what was origin-ally best for us, and that the dishes of our stre land bring a joy to the stomach and sace to the soul that never comes with loreign

Undoubtedly French cooking is nearer artistic perfection than any other cutsine in the world.
But will some houset traveler arise, lay hand
on heart, hiss the Book, and solemnly say there perer a dish in all France better than

And if that is not Yankee neither is "Johnny

I know a coterie of Americans, weary of salas, pairs, and chocolate-dosed gateaux, who were grouning to see the summer sliding by with never a chance to fill up just once on strawberr; short-cake. One of them, a lady, having the tacilities of a more than commonly good boarding-place at her command, first begged permission to use the kitchen, and then fixed a day for the rest of us to come, and revel again in the socialities of the much derided American booking.

We were all there yesterday, and had, among other things, lustious chicken pot-pie and

other things, luscious chicken pot-pic and strawberr short-cake. There was a secret concerning the preparation of the latter, but it came out. France is not cursed with saleratus. Even respectable baking sods is unobtainable at Parislan groceries. But our hostess was a lady of expedients. She had some Seidlitz powders in her truck, and knew what they were made of. So she took the soda portion of some of them, and that short-cake was "raised" promptly and beautifully French friends of the family watched the process with awe. But they were delighted with the result, and strawberry short-cake may yet figure at Parisian church fairs. They are a closely imitative people, however, and one shudders thinking of the deplorable result likely to follow the introduction of physic into the

I notice that in any Christian land where peo-ple of even the amplest means are downright hungry, they raily around a few standard sub-stantials. Roast beef and mutton, beefsteak, chops good bread, etc., have nearly as many devotees in France as in England or Yankee land. When a sensible man any where really wants something to eat he does not care for put de foi gras.

The innumerable French dainties and delica-

ties are partly the result of the dogged economy of the people, which leads them to save and fix up temptingly every scrap from the table for future use, but are more due to the caprice of the French stomach. This leads them to ransack leaven and earth for edible norelities, and they cannot help incidentally standbards.

A French soup of the numblest pattern is a dainty beside which Homere ambrosia would doubtless prove gail. But when it comes to fattened snails, lower country mushrooms, Strasbourg foie gras, and Perigord truffles, famous as they all are, they are disappoints ng on familiarity and Dead-Sea apples the longer

they are known.
God knew pretty well what was good for

God knew pretty well what was good for mankind. He stuffed the world full of mutton, suculent fowl, game, and Texas steers. He never made a business of rotting gesse-livers a le Strasbourg. As for truffles, they have to hant them with hogs. They ought, when found, to be given to the swine.

EVERYTHING AT HOME.

Thoreau, when told of any foreign natural wonder, would quietly assert that similar phenomena could be observed in the vicinity of Concord. We have in America everything essential for the most perfect healthful cooking the world has known—except the cooks.

Cliego is probably the worst off in this one essential of any great American city. The East is more favored, and there are plenty of places in New York where one is certain of more admirable dinners than anywhere in Paris. Chicago has not yet developed a restaurant where the splendid edibles of America are decently cooked and served at honorable prices. When her ditizens get over their preterence for bestriding high stools and jamming hot jumbles from "linch-counters" into themselves in four minutes, somebody of enterprise will be encouraged to import or educate good cooks and open Caristaniy-managed restaurants.

What BECOMES OF THE GOOD FOLKS?

couraged to import or educate good cooks and open Caristianly-managed restaurants.

What BECONES OF THE GOOD FOLKS?

Apropos of the table and its pleasures, one wonder what becomes of the "temperance" people who visit Paris. No Americans come here who do not drink wine, no matter what they tell you when they get home. They throw up their teetotalism with their dinner when crossing the English Channel, and take the good, senable red wine of France at nearly every meal.

It is his evisiting the Mabilic; everybody does it. The more reputable and esteemed they are at home the more certain they are to go there. You attend, expecting to find only the naughtiest of folks, and you find the best. There is no place in Paris where you can see so many respectable people any night in the week. The creating I was there I tallied eight spectacled mothers of families alternately neering over their plasses when the wicked hussies of dancers cavorted the highest, and glaring at their own hasbands to see they did not eye the kicking too fonday.

husbands to see they did not eye the kicking too fondly.

I suppose there are morals, like clothing, made expressly for traveling.

A PEARL AMONG SWINE.

Twelve thousand drivers of Paris cabs do their share toward making city transit easy hare. It dusty attire, with dull-red vests slightly lighting up the whole, they look like so many seed robins flitting about in search of worms. It is with but one of these 12,000 red-breasts I have to deal in this letter. Judge, amiable realer, if he be not worthy journalistic posting.

Walking a boulevard one day with cher fernine, we concluded to take a volture for a trip across the city. We hailed the rather shabby driver of the first one that came along, but he shook his head in token that he was engaged. We sowled and were turning to call another, when he reined up near us and said, in excellent Entish, "I beg your pardon; where do you wish la go?"

Now, who told him English was our tongue?

Could do , and do it so civilly!

His good English was so much better than my spatines French that I engaged him for subsequent tours in and out of Paris. I found he was of French birth, but had cruised around the world, tiving in America. Australia, and other points, where he had acquired good English and terms, and had finally drifted back to the reins of a Paris cab. What his early history was I have not been imperiment enough yet to ask. But that it had a strata of sound education was supposing out continually.

in the Bois de Boulogne. We returned by the Are de Triomphe. "The Bois was grand," said he, "but note the simple majesty of the Arch with its solitary line of jets." Those were his exact words. When a cab driver chirps fact and rhetoric in that easy fashion it makes me

mad.

He awaited us outside one evening while we were visiting some friends. One of the party was a trained operatic artist, kind enough to delight the company with a number of superbairs from her favorite character. As we drove home afterward, cochere turned his head and asked respectfully: "Did not that lady in the house sing in Italian?" We humbly told him "Yea," and he replied, "I always did like Traviata." Traviata."

I felt like climbing upon the box and begging him to ride behind while I did the driving.

He had an appointment to meet us one morning and take us to St. Denis. There came instead another cochere bearing This NOTE:

MY DEAR SIR: This will be given you by a friend of mine whom I have charged to take my place today, as I am too till to work. I am very sorry, indeed, but hope you will not forget me, and that you will send me a letter as soon as you shall need my services. I am, sir, yours most truly.

S. BUSSOLIN.

deed, but hope you will not forget me, and that you will seed me a letter as soon as you shall need my services. I am, sir, yours most truly.

That is a copy, word for word, of what this Parisian cab-driver had written. Mind you he was a Frenchman, in one of the most menial of Paris positions, earning perhaps on an average \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for a day of seventeen hours' work, abused by everybody, cowered by gendarmes; and yet he could write that sort of English. As soon as a hack-driver in America can spell out a few lines in the papers and write his own name, he thinks he has got his oducation and wants to run for Alderman. Such a fellow would probably despise S. Bussolin, and call him "Froggy." I do not parade cochere 9,501 (that is his number), as a sample Parisian cabby. They average to be bad eggs and need all the police surveillance they get. They cannot understand decent French. They are insolent to ladies riding alone if the latter do not fee them well, and try to bully strangers out of additional fare. They are atroctous in their treatment of their miserable horses, lashing them in a way that makes an American fitch to knock the human brutes into the street. They are mainly sleepy and stupid, and deserve the contempt in which they are generally held.

But that only seems to make this case

THE BRIGHTER BY CONTRAST,
like the rich jewel in an Ethiop's car. Cochere 9,501 gives his horse lumps of sugar when he thinks nobody is looking. He calls off and translates correctly Latin inscriptions over old monasteries and cemeteries. He knows the history of every noticeable house and public structure in Paris, and tells me about them so unobtrusively and succinctly that I wish he had written all the guide-books.

There are many unfrocked priests and disbarred lawyers among the Paris Cocheres. It is a singular channel, into which runs much that has been professionally unfortunate. Florence McCarthy and Divorce Goodrich have many counterparts driving Paris waitures, though he has culture enough to have done either wel

indoorn stiently at the unwonted redundancy of idiots. The standard blaces of interest in Paris are swarming with sight-seers, and what with the traveling foois who visit them and the licensed fools who exhibit them, there is no fear of going to sleep for want of entertainment. Nothing important can be seen or studied because of the excess of visitors everywhere. Special permits from officials are necessary to separate inspection of anything noteworthy, away from the rush of the crowd.

At Notre Dame, for instance, half a dozen quiet non-communicative visitors is as many as would ordinarily be seen. But, under the auction of Exposition time, parties of afty and a hundred are drawn here to be galloped through the grand old Cathedral under the direction of noisy polyglot guides every half-hour during the day. At Versailles, Cook tourists and others swell to an average daily mob of 6,000. And the place is only open four hours. At Napoleon's tomb hundreds of gabbling strangers swarm around the noble crypt and buzz about its grand railing like wasps on the edge of a sugar-hogshead. None of them have tumbled over in yet, but the jam is actually dangerous.

looks up into her husband's eyes, after peering over at the wonderful mausoleum, and says: "And will Eugenie be buried beside of him when she dies!" Heaven forgive her! she thinks it is the tomb of Napoleon III.

An English gentleman at a hotel says he heard this conversation at an adjoining table: A husband had been attending to some busi-A husband had been attending to some business; his wife, with lady friends, had followed her own instincts. "Where did you go, dear?" he asks. "Oh, to lots of nice places." "Well, to what one, particularly?" "The one I liked best was the Louvre." "Indeed! you could not have selected a more judichous place. What painting suited you best?" "Painting! I didn't go see any old pictures; I spent all the time in the cosest department." time in the corset department."
She had been to a dry-goods store called the Louvre,-the only Louvre she knew anything

Louve,—the only Louve she knew anything about in Paris.

Knowing that traveling zames wish something they can talk about as being "QUITE UNUSUAL," the officers of the Jardin d'Acciannation have hired a family of imitation Mexicans to show how wild horses are caught in the land of tarantulas. An inclosure has been staked off in this grand garden, and the basswood-brained visitors forsake the vast showing of plants and rare animals around them to see this, special treat. A boy trots around the field whirling a lassoo and occasionally launching it over the head of an astonished horse. There is a herd of about twenty of these, which have been taken out of omnibuses and cabs. The patience with which omnibuses and cabs. The patience with which they stand up and allow a lariat to be thrown

they stand up and allow a lariat to be thrown over their necks and themselves dragged to the ground would make a genuine mustang laugh. But the crowds take it all in soberly and go home satisfied that they have seen life on the American plains faithfully reproduced.

I do not know of an exception to the fact that everything in everything in
PARIS IS RUN POR STRANGERS.
When it is remembered that Paris.ans consider all save themselves as half barbarians, the amount of comfort for their visitors in these ar-

amount of comfort for their visitors in these arrangements can be guessed.

The Grand Opera is so managed that Parisians do not now go at all, nor strangers more than once. It is next to impossible to learn two days ahead what opera is to be given on a certain night. The singers are inferior, there being no artists of any eminence whatever among them. The managers are sure of full houses, they say, and art be blowed, so long as the Exposition lasts.

The same rule holds good at all the theatres.

and art be blowed, so long as the Exposition lasts.

The same rule holds good at all the theatres, save the Theatre Francaise, at the lesser operas, and at all other places of amusement. Nothing is up to the customary Paris standard, and anything is known to be good enough for visiting Americans, English, and Germans.

To overreach each other is dishonorable among Parislans, and even the unfortunate bankrupt here is a social outcast ever after. But 'to get the best of straugers, or put them off with half their money's worth, entitles the mative to the Legion of Honor ribbon.

The geese with golden eggs are not all waiting to be killed, and the tide of travel is already setting away from Paris. Strangers curtail the intended time of visit here. Those who came for a month remain only a week, and native greed as usual has overrea-hed itself. Switzerland, and other cool elysium, are eatching the benefit of this, most travelers preferring to be mildly swindled under the snows of the Jungfrau rather than be outraceously gouged beneath the shadow of Column Vendome. Thousands of American travelers have cut short their intended European stay entirely, and even now it is necessary to speak a month ahead to be sure of good steamer accommodations. Yankees will stand a good deal, but the French are trying to rub it in, and the former never could endure that.

GOOD MANNERS AND BAD MORALS.

To reconsile French compulsiance of speech with French rapacity of heart is something no foreigner can ever do. That men and women should be thoroughly naturally in every possible act of politeness, and just as naturally swindlers, is one of the hundred French contradictions of character.

Our 'a Concerge unconsciously wishes us "a good apportite" as she passes through the dining-room when we are cating, and we know that sine begrudges every mouthind. She is humpbacked and suspicious, a feminine Gloster, but Pompadour could not have said sweeter things than she will,—nor have incontradictions of character.

Favte, State Prosecutor, welcome

particularly solicitous to know it Madame is not to render him blessed by her presence. The suave fraud: he is not quite certain in his own mind that I have a Madame, and if he could only get me in the dock with a charge of libel ahead, how cordially he would strain to pack me off to fall for five years.

jail for five years.

AMERICAN ADAPTABILITY.

how cordially he would strain to pack me off to jail for five years.

AMERICAN ADAPTABILITY.

Probably Americans adjust themselves quicker than most others to this play of outward courtesy and inward contempt. The English won't do it, and German honesty compromises with itself by a half-way course of action in the matter. Spaniards are too stilted, Italians too easy, Russians too raw to don the garb of humbug politeness and wear it with real French ease. But Americans, especially American women, take to it with remarkable alacrity, and, while despising its extreme phases at heart, soon develop a stock of honeyed mummery, and a cant solicitude for everybody's welfare, which almost cheats the oldest Parisians.

AT THEIR STATE DINNER HERE, the Grants were entertained by the MacMahons with customary pomp. Of course, Mrs. Grant and the Marshal-President sat together, while Mr. Grant and Madam MacMahon sat side by side. The latter can parle Anglaise some, and so they could talk to each other like sensible people. But no French is known to Mrs. Grant: no Engrish to MacMahon. Yet there they sat and jabbered with each other for two hours: one in the tongue of Shakspeare, the other in that of Moliere, and neither understanding a word spoken by the other. They smiled and frowned in the proper places, and looked concerned or delighted as the conversation seemed to demand. Both were probably heartily glad when the pleasant mockery was over, but our country-woman kept up her end of the farce with thorough grace, and neither of them appeared bored for an instant.

It was a fine evidence of what politeness can do, and a better one of what an American lady can achieve in the way of adapting herself to the most ultra of foreign social demands. Mrs. Grant was ever intuitively successful in meeting the requirements of her position, and the sourest Democratic wives in Washington had to concede that she was a noble consort and mother, and a flawies model of a White-House hostess.

No wonder They Are French are, those who

to concede that she was a noble consort and mother, and a flawies's model of a White-House hostess.

NO WNDER THEY ARE PRUGAL.
How economical the French are, those who have visited them understand partially; but it must take years of living with them to fully appreciate it. I only pretend to a skimming knowledge.

Centuries of wrong have steeped them in this stinginess. To build Versailles and the Tuilcries, think how the wretchedly-earned sous must have been squeezed from the lowlest sources. Did a woman clutch 20 cents for sixteen hours' toil in the fields, 10 of it had to go to help build a Grand Trianon for a King's Ministers. What wonder they learned to labor, hoard, lie, and cheat?

It cost, over \$200,000,000 to finish Versailles and stock it with paintings of Louis XIV. throwing thunderbolts in company with Jupiter,—more money than went up in the Chicago fire. Thank where every penny of that stupendous sum came from, and then marvel not that the common slaves grew to breeding generations of social misers.

Thank God that lordly heads at last got to tumbling, and that there were revolutions which made aristocratic and Royal blood flow as freely in the streets of Paris as money had flown into the abyes at Versailies.

But they do hargie at everything, and cheapen in their dickerings with each other in a way that is queer to an American fresh from the land where everybody affects lavisheess, and all try to "have some style about them." Procably when a Frenchman, sick nigh unto death, calls in the doctor, there is a dispute to begin with about the fee. If the man of pills be too steep in his charges, the sufferer undoubtedly shakes his bead, wishes his physician "g good appetite," turns over, and dies amid the approving tears of a stricken but economic family.

THE FISH-PEDDLER.

THE FISH-PEDDLER.

A Plan That Didn't Work,

A Detroit fish-peddler thought this thing over and over, and he finally came to the conclusion that the newspapers were right, and that it was all wrong for peddlers to drive up and down "Here's your fish! fish! fish! Here's your

beauties—just from the pond—still alive—per-fect be-u-ties!"

Therefore, he determined to make a change. He put on a clean collar, wiped off the elbows of his Sunday coat, and he drove along very gently and calmly. The women didn't beckon for him, nor did children run after him, but he didn't expect it. He had started out to build up a quiet front-door trade, and to cease asso-ciating with back gate company. He looke d real happy as he rang the bell of a stylish fron t-door, and when the lady appeared he raised his hat, smiled like a grocer working off old cherries on a blind man, and remarked:

"Madam, I assure you that I am perfectly competent to play Hamlet before an audience of aristocrats, but we must have fish-peddlers as well as actors. I deal in the fluny tribe, madam and if you want a whitefish for dinner I have some elegant specimens in my abbreviated coo-

some elegant specimens in my abbreviated coopay, out there."
"Sir, you seem to be drunk!" she gulped out, retreating into the hall.
"What does Milton's Paradise Lost say, madam!" he pleasantly replied. "Doesn't it say that the paths of the —!"
"We never eat fish—don't want any!" she snapped, and the door banged at him. He tried the third house down. He had sold fish there often. The woman of the house had heard his Pawnee screams afar off, and had waved the broom for him to stop. Once she had asked him why fish-peddlers seemed so determined to out-yell rag-buyers and berry nuisances, and had threatened to return to plain hash if he don't tame down his cry. She came to the door in response to his

cry. She came to the door in response to his knock, and he politely said: Madame, doesn't Tennyson say: Calm is the morn without a sound, Calm as to suit a calmer grief. And only thro' the faded leaf. The chestnut pattering to the ground?" "The chestnut isn't pattering just now, madam, but I've got some of the nicest fresh fish out here which ever jumped out of the water in response to the plaintive buzz of the gad-fly."

"Who are you, sir?" she Irigidly inquired, looking that from your to best.

"Who are you sir?" she Irigidly inquired, looking him from crown to boots.

"Madam, I am not Casar, I am not Brutus. I should be rejoiced to wake up some day and find that I was Shaksneare's uncle, but for the present I must be content to be Popper, the fish-peddler. Will you have whitefish or trout?"

"You leave my yard, sir!" was her emphatic response, as she puckered her mouth to whistle for the dog.

He went. No wise man will linger on the steps of even a woodbine cottage after a stoutarmed woman has made a dive for a base-ball bat. He had faith, however, and he stopped at the next corner, raised his hat to two ladies who were gossiping under a shade-tree, and said:

"Ladies, will you please examine these beautiful specimens of piscatorial life?"

"You move on, or we'll call the grocer and have him see you locked up!" was the united reply.

He moved. He drove slowly away for a

reply.

He moved. He drove slowly away for a

He moved. He drove slowly away for a block, his face growing darker all the time, and all of a sudden he wrenched the paper colar from his neck and flung it over the wheel, pulled off his hat and stepped on it, and, rubbing a fish against his elbows to restore the oid-fashioned gloss to his coat, he called out:

"Fe-resh white fish—whi-t-e f-e-e-s-h—and trout—and trout—be-u-ties—be-u-ties, all a-flopping like a towel in the wind!"

Three women opened three front doors and called to him that they would take fish, and, before he had weighed the first one, two children came running from a block away to make dren came running from a block away to make other purchases. Can one biame the peddlers after this?

CHILDREN MAKING FIAT MONEY.

To the Editor at The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Seeing some children playing housekeeping to-day, I was very forcibly reminded of the effects of "Flat Money." Their currency consisted of little bits of paper with certain figures thereon, representing different denominations. The articles purchased therewith were either make believe, or represented

by the same means.

Now, it strikes me very forcibly, that the proposed "Fiat Money" would amount to about the same thing; and any one presenting a piece of paper bearing the legend "This is a Dollar," would be very likely to get another one in exchange, saving "This is ten pounds of beef-steak," or "This is days labor," and the latter would be full as valuable as the former. It would require rather more than the average amount of human faith to live on such truck; and a meal made on it would be worse than the Barnee day Feest, as it would be likely to produce indigestion.

How many "Fiat Dollars" would you be willing to take in payment for a year's subscription to The Tribunne! [We should ask amillion, at least.—Ed.] The issue of such money (i) would be child's play; and the idea is entirely boneath the serious consideration of intelligent meb. Its absolute value would simply be what the junk-dealers would pay for it for paper-rags. The "Hag Baby" is nowhere beside it. posed "Fiat Money" would amount to about the

THE POST-OFFICE.

Dismissal of Gregg and Golsen-Others to Follow.

Charges that the Former and W. S. Golsen Shared in Miller's Theffs.

The Matter to Be Brought Before the Next Grand Jury.

The guillotine fell with astonishing force yesterday afternoon in the Post-Office, and the ax threw into the basket the official heads of John W. Gregg, Superintendent of the Money-Order Department, and that of J. C. Golsen, a cierk. "And still there's more to follow." The TRIBUNE's day or two ago informed the public what might be expected since Ed Miller had returned from his Canadian retreat. The Post-When the facts were made public, Superintendent Gregg, of the Money-Order Department, was declared—or at least was believed to be-innocent. But the world moves, and time tests

was declared—or at least was believed to be—innocent. But the world moves, and time tests all beliefs.

POSTMANTER PALMER, when interviewed at his residence by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening, refused to divulge the secrets of his office.

"Yes," said he, "I have discharged Mr. Golsen and Mr. Gregx. As to Mr. Golsen, I assure you there has nothing been developed implicating him in the Miller defalcation. He is discharged because of his relationship to parties interested."

"Who are they?" queried the reporter.

"That is not for me to say. I have nothing whatever to tell you in relation to the reasons except as I have given them you. The management of the whole matter was left in the hands

except as I have given them you. The management of the whole matter was left in the hands of Mr. Stuart, the Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, a most competent official, who labored under my direction."

"Why was Mr. Gregg so summarily dropped?" again asked the reporter.

"For cause, sir, we think."

"Is he a defaulter or implicated in the Miller defalcation?"

"I wish you would ask me no questions. It

"I wish you would ask me no questions. It is not for me to say."

"Are any more heads to be cut off?"

"I can appreciate your desire to get news, but you would better wait and see."

And that was about all the information the resorter could gain from Mr. Palmer. The desire to place the news before the public led him to make still further investigation, and other persons were interviewed. The search for facts was up-hill work. It can be stated, however, with absolute certainty, that

THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE RETURN OF THE SIS,000

to the Government have fallen through. The means employed to get Miller had no desire to flee the conseq unces of his crise originally, but he was under the advice and influence of others interested. His came back under a safe conduct for twenty days, but Miller will not go back to Canadian shores. He is here and will face the music. He has asked no absolute immunity, but it is understood that he will throw hinself upon the mercy of the Court, and plead guilty when indicted. He will make a clean breast of everything. There is no doubt but that there was a Ring,—a genuine conspiracy to defraud the Government,—and that Ring was in part inside of the Money-Order Department. Superintendent Gregg was discharged because he is charged with being directly implicated in the abstraction of the I unds alleged to have been stolen by Miller. Gregg is McArthur's brother-in-law, and when a change was made in the head of the office it was through his influence, it is alleged, that the defalcation was carried over to Postmaster Palmer's term. There

the head of the office it was through his influence, it is alleged, that the defalcation was carried over to Postmaster Palmer's term. There were times, it is said, when Miller would have told all. The weight of guilt was too much for him to carry, but Gregg always held the check-rem. Days came and went, and when Miller was discharged all the facts developed themselves. How the head of a department could have been ignorant of what his cashier was doing is a conundrum that no man can answer. If he was ignorant, then his ignorance amounted to collusion and erimmality. But it is directly charged that Gregg got a large portion of the stolen money, and that he helped to spend it. of whisky fame, is also alleged to be connected;

of whisky fame, is also alleged to be connected, and it is charged that he received a portion of the stolen money, and hence the discharge of his son. There is no implication of the least eriminality against the boy, and he proved himself a most afficient cierk. When Miller came back it was understood that the \$15,000 deficiency could be made good. Miller was to produce \$5,000, Greeg \$5,000, and Golsen the other \$5,000. The latter sat down on the proposition, and held that he was no tooyermment officer, and that he had not the least connection with the defalcation. He denied sen the other sa, our heid that he was no dovernment officer, and that he had not the least connection with the defalcation. He denied having received a cent of money. When Golsen refused to pay over, the idea of getting the money back fell through, and was abandoned. It is said that after that Miller made a statement as to the above facts in writing. To whom it was made the reporters did not learn, and Postmaster Palmer denied any knowledge of any such thing. However, Miller has had many and long consultations with Special-Agent Stuart and Postmaster Palmer, and there can be no doubt but that Miller's statement has been taken down, and that he has directly implicated Gregg and Golsen. It is said that Golsen has said outside that if he were out of his troubles with the Government that he would make good the entire deficiency of Miller. This is held by some as a virtual confession of guilt. There are others who will feel the guillotine drop, and perhaps to-day. The Post-Office authorities feel that those who had knowledge of Gregg and Miller's shortcoming shoull have made it known, especially when they had so good a chance for finding out everything. There is a rule which compels persons who know of irregularities to inform the Postmaster of them. J. M. Stryker and Thomas A. Southgate occupied just such positions. They will have a chance to prove their innocence of any knowledge in the matter, which, if they fail, will be sufficient cause for their discharge. There are yet others who will be called upon to explain, but Stryker and Southgate will no doubt go. The evidence against Gregg is said to be overwhelming, and there is no doubt but that he and Golsen, as well as Miller, will be called upon to explain, but expected that arrests will be made to-day.

A DENIAL.

A DENIAL.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon W. S. Gol-

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon W. S. Gol-sen at his residence last evening and told him of the charges that had been made against

of the charges that had been made against him.

"They are a ——lie," said he. "I never got a cent of money from Miller. Why, Miller owes me money."

"But the charge is that you borrowed money from Miller, knowing it to be Government money?"

"It is false. I never got a cent of borrowed money from Miller. The Postmaster wanted me to come down with \$5,000, which I wouldn't do. I am no Government officer. What I am mad about is the way they discharged my son. He did nothing wrong, and they cut him off short because I won't come down. Why, Miller owes me money."

"But they will probably indict you."

"Let them indict me and be—blessed. There will be another fat job for the lawyers. I tell you I didn't get the first cent from Miller, and I don't believe he said so."

"But it is said that he has made a statement in writing."

in writing."
"That's all right. If he has said anything of the kind I am ready to prove differently at the proper time."

And that is all Golsen would say.

And that is all Golsen would say.

COL. GREGO.

A reporter called on Col. Gregg at his residence, No. 780 West Adams street, last evening, and asked him if he desired to make a statement as to the cause of his decapitation.

"I have none to make," said he, "as I do not know the cause. I got the usual note, no cause being mentioned."

"Could the Miller defalcation have had anything to do with the sending of the "note?!"

"I think not, as I would not have received that kind of a note."

And that was all the Colodel had to say.

And that was all the Colonel had to say. Indian Elephants. Indian Elephants.

Mr. Sanderson, the author of Thirteen Years
Among the Wild Brats of India," gives some
very interesting statements about elephants:
and, as he was engaged for several years in capturing the animal, it is presumed his statements
are facts, although he differs from other writers.
With regard to Sir Emerson Teament's story
about an elephant that leaped over a barricade
fifteen feet high, Mr. Sanderson says the animal
cannot take its foundeet off the ground at the

same moment, and can neither canter, gallop, nor trot. The elephant, be save, is often a studd animal, but he is obedient, gentle, and patient. How long the wild elephant lives is uncertain; but Mr. Sanderson thinks it attains to at least 150 years. Much exaggeration is current with regard to the animals' hight; the largest seep by the author measured nine feet ten inches at the shoulder, and yet there have been stories of Indian elephants measuring from seventeen to twenty feet high. Twice round an elephant's foot is said to be his hight, and generally this measurement is exact. The price of elephants has enormously increased of late years. An elephant which costs the Government \$300 to capture, would bring over \$750 in the market.

JOHN COMPRADOR.

How Business Is Conducted in China.
Thomas Enaz in Harper's Magnetine for August.
The progress of the Chinese in the United
States in the way of business and commercial matters in general (not including ordinary labor) is not as rapid as it has been in the far East. When the ports of the Empire were opened, and for years afterward, business Office officials were peculiarly reticent as to what was doing or why Miller had returned. It was known that he was a defaulter to the extent of \$15,000, taken during the loose and careless regime of Postmaster McArthur. The defalcation of Miller runs back a series of years, and this paper has fully explained how it occurred. When the facts were made public, Superintendant of the series of the series of years, and the comprador become a necessity. The person thus employed was (and is) called a comprador, the name being borrowed from the Portuguese, and so important did the comprador become the series of the ser with the natives, and is time the convenience became a necessity. The person thus employed was (and is) called a comprador, the name being borrowed from the Portnguese, and so important did the comprador become that the merchant could not get along without him. He bought the tea, silk, porcelain, and other goods that were wanted for export, and he sold all the imported articles, whether their value was great or small; he managed the insurances and shisments; he employed all the servants about the establishment, and was responsible for their honesty; he kept the bank account; in fact, he cid so much that the wonder is the merchant could find anything at all to lay his hand to. John Comprador was invariably a shrewd, clear-headed native, and watched his master's interest with a careful eye. That he looked out for his own as well is not to be wondered at, and it is pretty certain that he generally did. He had certain legitimate "squeezes" on nearly everything he did; he had a commission on the servants he employed, on the provisions he bought, and on all the other general expenses of the house. One can see with half a glance what a chance he had in transactions with the native merchants; a thousand chests of tea or as many packages of silk could pay him ever so small a squeeze, and the accregate would be a good addition to his regular wages. The comprador was earnest, active, and fruzal, and, by strict attention to business and rigid economy, he could save five or ten thousand chiers a year out of an income of one thousand. Nobody cared if he did, as he was worth the money; he saved a deal of trouble and exertion on the part of the foreigner, and these are no joke in a country where for a large part of the year the operation of winking your right eye will throw you into a perspiration.

At first a great convenience, the comprador was earness in the same work of the saved and the system of guilds and unions, and could not be set aside. Suppose I am the thousand the system of guilds and unions, and could not be set

sons must have papers in their possession showing that they were lawfully making the removal. If this is so, it strikes me it would have been an easy matter to insist on the showing of such papers, and that the conductor should have so insisted. Also, the falseness of the story could have been easily proved by making inquiries by telegraph from the next station, and in many other ways. But the lady, unfor-

inquiries by telegraph from the next station, and in many other ways. But the lady, untortunately, seems to have lost all presence of mind, and so increased her own danger, making people around think her insane, too.

From time to time we read or other mishaps meeting women traveling alone, till it sometimes seems as if it were utterly unsafe for a woman to travel alone. Still, women must travel, and, very often, alone; and, by exercise of due caution and foresight, there is no reason why it should not be perfectly safe for them to do so. There are a few rules, which, if followed, it seems to me, would save a world of anxiety and trouble:

1. Before starting on a journey, familiarize yourself with the route, and with names of good hotels at the various stopping-places.

2. Never travel with just enough money, but always carry enough to provide for any possible emergency. This will save much anxiety.

3. Wear but little jewelry, and keep the larger part of your money in some inside pocket, out of sight (the trouble of the laily already spoken of came partly from wearing valuable jewelry).

4. Always look after yourself, and do not allow a stranger to procure your tickets or checks for your laggage.

5. Avoid, if possible, making changes in car by night, but, when unavoidable, go with others. Do not become separats d from the crowd.

6. Take no hacks, but go in an omnibus where there are other people. These are perfectly safe.

there are other people. These are perfectly safe.

7. If in any doubt as to changing cars, checking baggage, etc., inquire in advance of the conductor. The conductors on our trains are always polite and willing to be of service, especially to women traveling alone.

8. Do not wait till about to make some change in train before inquiring of the conductor, for, ten to one, he will then be horried and you will only half inform yourself; and, finally,

9. Under all circumstances, endeavor to retain presence of mind. One who can do this will have no trouble traveling, and, instead of its being unwise for women to travel alone, I think it an advantage for them to make trips alone, for there are few people who are not at times obliged to do so, and experience does away with much of the possible danger in traveling.

8. T.

LA SALLE CIRCUIT COURT. Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 1.—The LaSalle County

Circuit Court for the June term finally ad-Circuit Court for the June term finally adjourned to-day, having been in constant sitting since June 3. Final decisions have been reached in twenty criminal, 160 common-law, and seventy-seven chancery cases. Four hundred and forty-six cases were carried over to the next term. Since October, 1877, the Court has been in almost constant session,—the three terms since then having literally been merged into opeding Joslah McKoberts, who presided, is pronounced to be one of the ablest and most competent Judges that ever graced the bench of LaSalle County. More than this, as a beasant and agreeable gentleman and companios, he has no superior.

The Russell and Walsh murder trial will come up at the next (October) term.

Russian Idea of a Bulgarian National Hymn.

The following, according to the Desizeke Ze tung, are the principal stanzas of a "Bulgarian national hymn," written by a Russian, which has gained the prize in a connectition gatten up by the Russian Governor-General of Bulgaria, Count Dundakoff-Korsakofi: "The blood-stained waves of the Maritza, the tears and wounds of widows, have made us despise

the arrow of death. Forward! the day of revenge is at hand. On, over the mountains to Politipopolis, where our comrades await us. Philipopolis is ours; then to Adrianople, to selze the prize of victory! Once we are at Stamboul our hopes will be fulfilled. If the Cossack remains true to his faith, the whole of the East must how to his sword and sceptre. Alexander, the champion of the Slavs, is also our Emperor and lord. Long life and fame to him! The day of glory has risen, when Russia's sovereign will also be our ruler."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR SUMEROUS parons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the direct Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and suit 9 p. m. os Saturdays. and is o'clock p. m. during the week, and until p. m. on Saturdays:

J. d. it. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers. 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1000
West Madison-st. mear Western-st.
ROBERT THRUNSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue lainnd-sv., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRIOK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fanoy
Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

CITY REAL ESTATE

POR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE PROP-eity on Wabash-av.; owners non-residents, and wish to close out their interest. Inquire JOEL BIGE-LOW, 376 State-st.

POR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—142 PARE-AV., corner Lincoln, very desirable residence; il rooms; lot 70x132; good barn. Apply at the houss.

Por SALE—AT 21.500 CASH, A LOT SOXIES TO Parties on Michigan av., 50 feet south of Forty-muth-st. Address E. H. CUMMINGS, Econn 10, 150 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. COR SALE—8:00 WILL BUY A BRAUTIFTI. LOT one block from depot, at Lagrange. 7 miles from Bicago, \$15 down and 56 monthly: cheapest property bicago, \$15 down and 56 monthly: cheapest property bicago, \$15 down free; abstract free: failiroad fare, to cents. IRA BROWN, 42 LaSalbest, Boom 4.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATES POR SALE—IMPROVED FARM (189 ACRES) IN Marshall County, lowa, hear county seat: farm rented for two years to anou tenant at an annual rental of 83 per acre, secured and payable semi-annually: rent will pay purchaser 10 per cent net ou investment. Address Lock Box 702, Marshalltown, Ia.

A PTENTION! ATTENTION!

Second-hand planos, \$75 to \$200.

New organs, \$70 to \$100.

Stocks, account-handed, 50 cents to \$1.

All sold without regard to cost to make room for off all sold without regard to cost to make room for off restock.

92 Van Buren-st., between State and Clark. AT THE FACTORY—CABINET ORGANS AT prices berond competition, 550 and upward; best in the market; monthly payments, cash, or to rent. MICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indians st.

NICHOLSON ORGAN CO., 63 East Indiana-st.

BARGAINS IN ELEGANT PIANOS AND ORGANS, Inments stock of splendid instruments at hair usual prices. Fine pianos \$140 and up, elegant organs \$50 and upward.

E. T. MAICE IN PIANOS AND ORGANS, 266 AND 267 STATE-ST.

DON'T BUY AN ORGAN OR PIANO UNTIL APpatent upright pianos it is first-class in every respect, has rich, powerful, and singing quality of tone, stands in tube spendidly, and can be sold at the price of an organ. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sis.

ONLY \$130 FOIK A SPLENDID HOSEWOOD PIANO-ONLY \$150 FOR A SPLENDID ROSE WOOD PIANO-forte, latest improved, rich carved legs and lyre. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 state-st. DIANOS OF DIFFERENCE OF WAR WAS A STANDARY OF THE STANDARY OF DIANOS OF DIFFERENT MAKES FOR SALE ON easy terms, at warerooms of W. W. KIMABLL. D-HAND PIANOS AND ORGANS AT GREAT Dargaina, on time payments, at wavercome of Corner State and Adams-sta.

To RENT-526 ADAMS-ST. -TEN-ROOM HOUSE, all conveniences, large lot, good barn; all to fine order. SPEAR & DRIVER, 196 Laballe-st.

TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE on North Lassile-st., fine location, north of Chi-ton-st. To RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE IN EVANSTON till May 1, 1879; nine rooms besides bath-room accilar; house and furniture both new; convenient to depot; possession given Sept. 1. Address, immediately, F16. Tribuse office.

WANTED TO BENT. WANTED-TO RENT-2 OR 3 BOOMS OR SMALL bonse; three in family: references exchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCRILLANEOUS.

A NO. 1 MEATS AT THE LOWEST PRICES IN the city at the Tweithrest, packing-house, 119, 121, and 128 East Tweithrest, west of State-st.

A No. 1 Porterhouse steak: at 11 cents.

A No. 1 Porterhouse steak: at 11 cents.

A No. 1 corused beef at 5 cents, 6 cents, and 7 cents.

A No. 1 corused beef at 5 cents, 6 cents, and 7 cents.

A No. 1 corused beef at 5 cents, 6 cents, and 7 cents.

A No. 1 customers save money by buying here.

A UGUST 1—BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT, MR.

A Philip Lazet this day withdraws frym the firm of Machinest and Angelo Mattel assume all lisbillities of the firm, and will continue the business on their own account under the same title of Machines, Mattel & Co.

Denbugs, ROACHES, MOTHS, AND OTHER VEB-bilin exterminated by contract; warranted; examina-tion free; articles sold. A. OAK LEY, 180 Washington. CLOSING OUT OF STOCK OF VERY ELEGANT stiverware, Roger Bros', make, at half regular prices. Taken in trade. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267

prices. Taken in trade. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

COCKIDOACHES—COMAN, 1470 SOUTH DEAR-born-st, guarantees a perfect extermination of bugs and cockrosches.

DE LA BANTA'S ADVICE TO LADIES. HEAU-ty, figure, development, etiquette, dress, etc., with his Oriental Mysteries of the Toliette, illustrated, 500 pages; agents wanted. DE LA BANTA & CO., 170 State-st., Room 20.

PURNITURE, PIANOS, AND ORGANS SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

FIDELITY AND STATE SAVINGS BANK-BOOKS
And city warrants taken in exchange for planos.
Organs, and furniture. R. T. MARTIN, 265 and 267
State-st. PIDGE'S FOOD IS THE BEST ARTICLE FOR R borns voted in the Basil invalida ever presared.

strengthening infants and invalida ever presared.

the strengthening infants and invalida ever presared.

the strengthening infants and invalida every presared.

the strengthening infants and invalidate presared.

the strengthening infants and invalidate presented in the strengthening in the 550 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL PARLOR ORGAN STARTIN, 265 and 267 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A SPECIAL OFFER—

We are pushing our furniture department, bein determined to make sales; every article is reduced in price; apiendid sets of narior and bed-room furniture a \$30, 240, \$50, and \$75; fressing-cases only \$25; bed and \$35; fancy chairs, odd chairs, and camp chairs \$1.50, \$3, \$5, \$7; book-cases, side-boards, hall-trees tounges, whathous extension-tables, cane chairs, mat tresses, bedding, upholstery of every kind, at prices fa below anything ever known. We have a large lot o goods bought under value which we can sell at extraor dinary bargains.

dinary bargains.

MARTIN'S POPULAB FURNITURE HOUSE,
NEW AND ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
NOS. 203 AND 267 STATE-ST.,

DUY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THI
Union Furniture Company, 503 West Madison-st
They sell on easy payments and furnish complete.

LOST AND POUND. A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE GIVEN, ANI no questions asked, for the return of the locket, as him taken from No. 4 North Sangamon-st., second or. Reply by letter, or personal in Chicago Tribune. A. B. OUND—ON STATE-ST., A SUM OF MONEY.
The owner can get it by calling on LYNCH BROS.,
27 South Water-st., and paying for this advertisement.

FOUND—A POUKETBOUK CONTAINING A SU
of money. The owner can recover by addressin
JOHN E. WILSON, Remington, Ind., and paying er Penses.

Taken up—one day last week a valuable retriever. Owner can have same by proving property at 528 West Adams-st.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—SECOND—HAND TUBULAR, LOCOM, two, and upright boilers, chean, by kNTE, PRINK BOILER WORKS, 17 to 21 Michigan, core Kingsbury-st.

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WANTED-THREE GOOD WOOL SOUTHERS FOR woolen mills. Apply immediately to H. R. STREET & CO., 10s Monroe-st., corner Fifth av. WANTED-FIFTY GOOD CARPENTERS AT new trottling park, near central Park; stages will start every morning at 6 v'olock from west end of Washington-st. tunnel; transportation free both ways.

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Miscellaneous.

WANTED-TO EMPLOY MEN BY THE MONTH to travel: situation permanent; business first-class, and salary good. Applicants must inclose stam p, and dive age and former occupation. Monttor Lamp and Glass. Works. Ciscelanati. Ohio.

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Presannt rooms, with first-class board, at moderate rates. Buy board \$4 per week.

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PROPERS FOR SALE—ONE NICE BAY HORSE, gratic and kind for isdy or child to drive; I cleas phaston horse, sound and kind, for \$30; I light express waron \$50, and top begry \$35, 697 Madison-st., corner of Wood. Call to-day.

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AMUSEMENTS. Hooley's Theatre.
reet, between Clark and LaSail's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening

Barnum's Show.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878. Greenbacks at the New York Stock Ex

change yesterday closed at 99}. It took 1,235 ballots to nominate Grongs W. GEDDES, of Mansfield, as the Democratic late for Congress in the Fifteenth Ohio

tes of the coming wheat crot Michigan, despite the rains, fix it at 30,000,000 bushels, placing Michigan among the most celebrated wheat-raising districts of the country and the world.

the Government's policy in connection with the Eastern question terminated last even-ing, when the condemnatory resolution offered by the Marquis of Harrington, the Liberal leader, was defeated by a vote of 195 yeas to 338 pays, and the Government amendment, approving of the course of the Ministry, was adopted without division.

Thirty-six new cases and seven deaths were egistered in New Orleans yesterday as havarred from yellow fever during the ling twenty-four hours. A peculiarity classes and in all localities in the city, the native and colored elements, usually exempt, suffering along with the rest. It is agreed, noreover, that the pestilence is of home origin, and not imported from tropical points, and that the filthy condition of the city, arising from insufficient drainage and lack of proper sanitary measures by the local

The success of the Independent movement in Shelby County, Tenn., in which Memphis is situated, proves to have bee nted in the earlier press dispatches victory for the National Greenback organization. It was, instead, brought about by a coalition of Independent Democrats and Republicans against the regular Demoill the candidates of the opposition. The nock to the Democracy of the region has seen so disastrous as to lead to the confident expectation that the Independents will be able to elect a Congressman in that district

Formal announcement is made by the seinner and Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad that the corporation is prepared and determined to resist to the uttermost any attempt by settlers to take advantage of the recent decision of Secretary Schuzz by the pre-emption or occ pancy of lands remaining unsold. It is claimed by the Company that the decision does not assume to determine what consti-tutes a disposal under the law of the lands donated by the Government in aid of the construction of the Pacific roads, and that the lands have been already disposed of (mortgaged, presumably) in the manner contemplated by the statute granting the ond charter, and are not subject to pre-emption entry. It is probable that a soon be made up for the purng this important question in court of last resort, and of whather lands not actually sold can be pur shased by settlers at \$1.25 per acre.

recent session of Congress to investigate everything connected with army administra-tion, which has sat, and slept, and ate, and drank at the invigorating retreat called White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia, has scattered to the four winds, and is known of men only by a few casual outgivings the briefest character to the effect that its settings had been very harmonious, and that there was little doubt of its ultimate agreement upon something. It is now believed that the only thing agreed upon is the conviction which has been arrived at that there is little prospect of the Commis-sion ever coming to any practical conclusion. at Banning, who can make and anmake armics (more especially the latter) by the simple flourish of his quill, ignored this august body, and turned himself to the more congenial task of wrestling with the giant intellect of the average Ohio ocrat to convince his constituents that we are a nation of slaves, and that we owe all our degradation to the alarming fact that we have a standing army among us whose rank and file do our heavy fighting at the ly salary of \$13 per month. It is gen

Congressional Committee, numerous shining ights of the Socialistic, Communistic, and ngats or the Socialistic, Communistic, and National Greenback parties were present, and advanced their theories regarding the remedies to be applied to the existing state of depression. One Barrolomez, a Socialist leader, advocated the restriction by law enefit of the people, so that there is should be no desire among workingmen to accommize or accommise. His Societies comrades, who were present and witnessed his ridiculous flounderings in reply to the energious of the Committee, became in-

im down an ass. A cigar-maker wanted uch a regulation by law of labor-saving rachinery as would give everybody em-loyment, and believed that the reduction of ployment, and believed that the reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day would have the effect of increasing wages. When asked by Mr. Born, of Illinois, whether a further reduction to six hours would not still further increase wages he made no reply. Another Socialist insisted that the Government ought to provide land for every man and woman in the United States, and a National Greenbacker went him one bette by demanding that the Government furnish sportation, implements, etc., and enough ney to support settlers until they had

reaped their first crop. The Communist McGracon, one of thos who interviewed the Congressional Commit-tee on Labor, gave a curious illustration of the thoughtless habits of his class by the position he took about oaths. He wanted the manufacturers and business men to be compelled to expose their private affairs to the world, and then be made to swear to the truthfulness of their statements, while he himself refused to swear to anything because "he did not believe in what is called the ever-living and true Gop." No statement could be more inconsequential, and yet it was very characteristic. If McGrecon (and he is probably a fair sample of the Communistic theorists) does not believe in Gon why should he decline to go throng the form of an oath? And if h doesn't believe an oath has any validity, why should he exact that the merchants and manufacturers shall swear to the statements he desires them to make about their business? He wants others to rendered the more trustworthy by being sworn to, but he is not willing to swear his own condition in dividing with any one else. We should say that this is a pretty fair exhibit of the Communistic purpose.
All people except Communists must be held down to strict account, and the forms of law and restraint of religion must be used to make them "drink fair"; but the chosen band of Socialists must be a law unto then selves, and enjoy their spoils without fear o God or respect for the methods of the rest

ABOLISHING LABOR-SAVING MACHINERY The Congressional Committee of Inquiry into questions affecting labor and wages met at New York City on Thursday last. The appointment of this Committee was a wise movement. There is never any danger in having information, and the best way to discover a remedy is to find out what the trouble is. A number of representative workmen appeared before the Committee including two persons representing the stone-masons and the granite-cutters. The burden of their special grievance was the letting of Government work by contract and the use of machinery. If there were no nachinery, they claimed, the work now done in that way would be done by hand and, there being more work for hand-labor the Society could enforce the payment of fixed wages. It is possible that under the present labor agitation and platforms there will be a general agreement among the nechanical operatives that the use of laborsaving machinery shall be discontinued.

It is worth while to consider the genera as well as the special effects of employing labor-saving machinery. Let the most ex treme case be taken of some production where, by the introduction of machinery the number of persons employed has been reduced to one-fourth and the production quadrupled. This would necessitate the disin that trade We concede that for the time being, and until these same persons could find employment at some other work, the change would be oppressive upon them; but they necessarily form but a minute propor-tion of the whole population, and the welfare and benefit of the whole is of such magnitude that private losses must be endured The increase of production is so great and the cost to consumers so much re duced, that the whole population share and enjoy the blessing of increased abun dance. Thus all classes of population are of necessity consumers, and all enjoy the e, comfort, and luxury of the increased consumption of this world's goods made possible by the reduction in the cos of production. Thus the stone-cutters enjoy the benefits of having shoes, cotton goods woolen cloths, hats and caps, flannels, car pets, furniture, glass and earthen ware, ontlery, breadstuffs, meats, and everything else entering into domestic uses for them selves and family at prices not averaging one-fifth of what these articles would cost in the absence of labor-saving machinery. To stop machinery would raise the cost of sawed granite, but it would also proportionately increase the cost of everything the stone-cutter stands in need of for his own or his family's use.

There is one universal law from which there is no escape. Human wants grow, increase, and expand in the exact proportion to the ability to gratify them. When clot was made by hand, a suit of clothes not only served as long as three or four suits now serve, but also descended from sire to son, and at best was inferior compared with wha is now attainable. The household furnitur of half a century ago would be extremely plain in the humblest houses of to-day ne-made carpets, the product of long years umulation of rags, were then a luxury. To abolish the use of labor-saving machinery would be to turn the world backward to cor parative barbarism, and the remanding of the people to wooden shoes, leather breeches, and spun linsey, would in no part of the world produce such a revolt as among the free working people of the United States. The comforts and abundance, in the matter of othing, variety of food, and household cones, would never be surrendered. The am saw and planing mill worked a revolution in the cost of wooden building material, and though it took away an immense amount of labor once performed by hand, it increased the demand for sawed and planed lumber, giving employment to an increased number of carpenters and joiners, and with inwages. There has been no invention for the saving of labor which has ever had the permanent effect has ever had the permanent effect of reducing the number of workmen or their wages. The granite-cutters widely there were no stone-sawing machinery the same amount of stone would be consumed as there now is. They overlook the fact that the use of machinery has so reduced the price of stone as a building material as to bring it into general use, and that in nine area out of ten stone is used because of its ness when brick would otherwise be

so engaged if there were no stone-sawin machinery. Increase the cost of stone and the demand for it would cease. There is no labor-saving machin

train has superseded the stage-coach and the transportation-wagon. It has dismissed an army of drivers and teamsters, and dispens with the use of herds of horses. Railroads, owever, have given employment to coal and ron miners; to manufacturers of iron and steel rails; has given employment to laborers in building roads, and to men in making lo-comotives and building cars. They have drawn all parts of the country into close business relations. They have furnished markets to the productions of labor, which markets otherwise could not have been reached. They have rendered transportat of food and all other commoditi and have given employment to four the number of persons displaced by their invention. The railroads have so extended communication and facilitated transportation that it enabled millions of persons to engage in agriculture who otherwise could not have done so without burying themselves in remote and almost inaccessible solitudes. The invention of farming machinery, in conjunction with the railroads, has increased the means of cultivating the vast area penetrated by ailways. Together they have reclaimed the wilderness of waste, making it remunerative to labor, and contributing to the personal and national wealth. At this moment more than half the people of the United States live by agricultural labor. The farms feed the naon and furnish \$500,000,000 of product for sale to other countries. This is ossible only because of the use of mahinery. Abolish machinery and the area of and under cultivation would be reduced one half, if not more. Abolish railways at the same time and bread would reach comparative famine prices. One great advantage American labor enjoys is an abundance of cheap food. The sewing-machine and the otton and woolen mill have in like manne esulted in the production of cheaper a better clothing, and so vastly has the con-sumption of clothing increased that there are nore persons now engaged in the manufacture of these articles than there would be if there were no machinery. The manufacure of the machinery itself has opened new ranches of industry, giving employment to ousands of workmen. Half the coal mined in the United States is employed to run labor-saving machinery; to destroy such machinery would be to close half the coal-mines in th ountry. The invention of machinery in boot-and-shoe-making has quadrupled the consumption of boots and shoes, and pro-

portionately increased the labor employed

producing the materials needed in the

siness. Without labor-saving machinery

the production of iron and steel wou

the immense army of skilled working

argely decline, throwing out of employmen

emanding civilization to the rude product

of the roadside blacksmith-shops, We might illustrate the absurdity and inonsistency of this demand for the destrucion of labor-saving machinery by refere every machine invented or used. Each is benefaction to labor; it admits a reduction in the hours of human toil; it reduces the cost of every production of labor; it increase from six to a hundred fold the quantity the things consumed. Measuring all the ecessities, comforts, and luxuries of life by he standard of the product of a day's labor, t gives in exchange for that day's labor an verage of fifty-fold more than would be possible in the absence of labor-savir achinery. The American people as a whole are workmen, engaged in producing, and the use of this machinery marks the difference of the people of this country, and of the ude, barbarous, and torpid races who reject such machinery as the inventions of evil. Returning to what we said in the begin ning, human wants keep steady pace with he means of gratifying them; expenditures enerally follow close upon the means of exenditure, and the average man generally inds a want that calls for all the neans he can command. We are all amers to the extent of our means, and nothing is more difficult than for men and vomen once accustomed to the gratification of certain wants to vield them contentedly. Taking a day's wages as the test of our neans to gratify our wants, any change in the cost of production which reduces the quantity of bread one-half; which limits our clothing in quantity and quality two-thirds; which cuts off remorse ssly all the little comforts, pleasures, and niovments: which limits the dimension and furnishing of our homes to a minimum nd at the same time reduces the deman or our labor, and reduces its product, would e a calamity hardly less endurable than a etnrn to a rude barbarism which American civilization had hoped to have left behind orever. Yet the abolition of labor-saving machinery would have such effects, directly nmediately, and even more oppressively than we have stated, and the workingmen of this day and generation are making that demand,—a demand for a return to squalid poverty and ill-conditioned wretchedness!

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS.

In discussing the recent German elections is not easy inside the limits of a daily paper to give the reader a clear idea of the ades of German politics, the characteristic of parties, the issues upon which they make heir campaigns, or the bearings of their suc ess upon future legislation. There are two or three great parties which have well-defined principles, but these again split into section pon very vague ideas, and joined to these re a dozen or more small parties whose dis nctions are so metaphysical that it is doubtful whether their Jeaders themselves could give a foreigner a clear idea of the results hey are seeking to compass or the platform apon which they work. In a general way they may be grouped somewhat as follows: First, the National Liberals, hitherto the dominant faction; the Progressists, or the old Fortschritt party, which is radical, and embraces in its organization the men of 1848; and two small factions, Herr Lown's Group and the People's party. These will compris the Left or Opposition in the new Reichst Second, the Ultramontanes, with a few Protestants, who have occupied the Centre; the Unionists or Loyalists (Reichspartie), and the Conservatives correspond to our Democrat Danes, Particularists, Separatists, and other little handfuls, who represent local issues and cannot be classified upon general questions. Fourth, the Socialists, whose ob jects are well known, and to defeat which the recent election was ordered.

It is as yet too early to ascertain th definite result of the election, as returns are the beats merely come to a stop in the midstate. There are probably three times as
y to the many men now engaged in preparing and
in-laying stone in buildings as there would be

definite result of the election, as returns are
the boats merely come to a stop in the middel of the river and exchange mail. There
is scarcely any doubt that all the cities expending the decision, the complexion of the

whole number of members is 397, and they were divided as follows. National Liberals, 128; Centre, 98; Unionists, 37; Conservatives, 36; Progressists, 33; Lorrainers, 15; Poles, 14; Socialists, 13; Herr Lowe's Group, 11; ensive as that of the railways. The railway-People's party, 4; Dane, 1; unclassified, 7. The popular strength of these parties was as follows: 8,942,028 persons entitled to vote, of whom 5,557,774 voted. Of these, 1,569,481 votes were given to the National Libera candidates; 432,291 to the Progressist candi dates; 148,128 to candidates of the other Lib-eral denominations; 1,092,644 to the candi-dates of the Centre or Ultramontane party; 540,103 to the Conservatives; 437,663 t Union candidates; while the Social Dem

crat votes numbered 481,008, or nearly enth part of the whole number of vot The attempted assassination of the En peror by the Communist Honer was the signal for the dissolution of the Reichs The instant that the news came to him measures against the Socialists BISMARCK'S policy, and a bill to that effect approved by the Cabinet, was brought before the Reichstag. Immediately all parties were in commotion, and party lines began to change. The Liberals, who had been the nucleus of BISMARCK's power, fearing that the bill would restrict free utterance of opin ion, set up the war-cry of "Reaction!" The Socialists took no part in the discussion The Conservatives defended the measure The Ultramontanes declared they would su port the Government against Socialism the Government would do away with the FALCE laws, which, the reader will remem ber arrayed Prus IX and the Empero against each other in the most bitter tility, and imposed severe penalties on the Church functionaries in ny who refused to recognize them The National Liberals, with few exceptions opposed the bill, and it was finally defeated by a vote of 251 against 57. Then followed the second attempt to assassinate the Em peror by Nobeline, upon which the Reichstag was dissolved and new elections were The attitude of parties upon the Socialis

bill suggests at once the attitude which

parties in the new Reichstag will occupy

towards the Government. There is, prop

erly speaking, no Government party in Ger

BISMARCK must have an agency for the ac complishment of his purposes, and this majority is established by a strong nucleus about which he can gather bits and frag ments from other parties. That nucleu hitherto has been the National Liberals, nov alienated by the severity of the Socialist bill That nucleus in the next Reichstag will most undoubtedly be the Ultramontanes if he ca settle matters with the Papal Nuncio, and about it he will gather sufficient strength from the Conservatives who pledged them selves in advance of the elections to any measures the Government might adopt, and from the Unionists who are loyal to the Government and the other Senate faction to make a working majority. What conpessions he will make to the Papal power, or whether he will make any, no one can fore tell: but that he has opened a door to the Church, and indicated that there may be avenues to compromise, is shown by the letters of the Emperor and the Crown Prince to the Pope, and his negotiations with the Papal Nuncio at Kissingen, which are not yet completed. With the loss of seats to th Liberals and the gains to the Conservatives and the other parties remaining about the same, there is little doubt that he will be able to muster a majority, and a very small nority he has a way of carrying his points. The chief result of the election is to be found in the check that Socialism has received. It has lost, from present appearances, five seats in the Reichstag, though it has gained on the popular vote, the seats being lost through the union of the National Lib erals and Progressists, who hitherto have run separate candidates. It has had a singuar record. It sprang into existence only welve years ago, and BISMARCK gave it the ballot and used it on the side of the Govern ment. In 1868 it had but two seats in the Reichstag, but it was already threatening Liberalism. Year by year it increased in numbers, but it was not until 1877, when it and gained thirteen seats, that the Liberals began to be alarmed lest they might be swallowed up by it. It was not until the pistolshots of Hopel and Nobeling heard in the Unter den Linden that Bre MARCE declared war against his old allies, in whose hands he had placed the means of political growth, and who had become strong enough, as they thought, to attack the Gov ernment itself through its venerable and beloved representative. Whatever majority BISMARCK may have, or of what elements may be composed, it is evident that Socialism, if it asserts itself any further, mus grapple with a military imperialism which as never yet found much difficulty in enforcing its will. This struggle, in which BISMARCK must meet an enemy armed with weapon which he himself gave him, will be watched with great interest, and, if in that struggle the Catholic Church should appear as the open ally of its most bitter

political miracles are not yet over. THE THREATENED EPIDEMIC.

enemy, it will only show that the days of

The reported appearance of yellow fever at several Northern cities has made the disase a matter of more concern here than ever was before. As a rule, there is never the slightest apprehension hereabouts as to epidemic diseases that originate in tropical climates, but the phenomenal mildness of the past winter caused many medical men to fear a summer epidemic of some kind, and the unusual degree of heat that prevailed for course of days warned everybody of tropcal possibilities that were never dreamed o before in our climate.

The disease has broken out in New Or eans much earlier this year than usual, and, according to all accounts, it was brought over from Matanzas by fruit boats. It has not yet assumed an epidemic character, but there is but little doubt that it will in that city at least, because the climatic and local conditions are all favorable to its spread. The City of New Orleans is said to be in a very filthy condition, and of course nothing but extreme warm weather can be reasonably expected there for some time to come. The cities along the river have caught the alarm and are making extraordinary efforts to arrest the progress of the disease. Memphis, after its terrible experience of two years ago, has resolved not to allow the landing of any passengers from New Orleans or Vicksburg, and

along the river will take the most thorough narantine precautions and such measur revention as are practicable.

If yellow fever is contagious as well as epidemie, then it may be brought to Chicago, and during extreme warm weather might find a lodgment here. The latest medical authorities incline to the belief that the disease is ontagious, and the fact that it has prevail at times in Northern cities, once even in Quebec, shows what might happen. At the same time, it is incontestible that Chicago has greater capacity for resisting such a visitation than most of the larger cities of the ountry, and the danger is so remote that there is certainly no occason for alarm. There is never a whole week in Chicago but there are one or more chilly nights that would nip the "yellow jack" in the bud. Ventilation and cleanliness are the two great preventives and remedies in the case of pidemics. As to the former, Chicago has reat natural system of ventilation in the lake winds and the prairie winds which alternately sweep over the city and carry off much of the foulness generated in a crowded community. On this account mainly it may be set down that a disease like yellow fever can only appear here in a sporadic form. In the matter of cleanliness he recent heavy rains washed out the sewer very thoroughly, and the main body of the river is in a very much better condition than t was a few weeks ago. The North-Siders will do well to raise by subscription, as w uggested some time since, sufficient funds enable the city to purchase the machinery for utilizing the Fullerton avenue conduit it is only in this way that this tunnel can b made serviceable, for the city has not, and is not likely to have for some time to come, noney enough to provide the pumps. The North Branch is undoubtedly in a wretched condition, and in the case of an epidemic that part of the city would be in the greatest danger. It is also true that many of the streets are very filthy because the payements have become so dilapidated as to ender cleaning almost out of the question The city authorities should certainly do everything they can in the way of keeping the streets and alleys clean, and it would be a wise thing for neighborhoods to organi and clean up on the co-operative plan. any season or under any conditions that hreaten an epidemic, cleanliness ranks cond to godliness. Every family can do many, where BISMARCK is the party; but even uch to protect itself and the general health by private efforts, and the physicians, the Soard of Health, and the police should al encourage and, as far as possible, insist upon he strictest attention to cleanliness. Good habits, regular diet, abstinence from stimu lants, and a cool head are the best person recautions that can be taken to avert al

ets of summer diseases. THE PAPER MONEY OF FRANCE. A correspondent seeking information writes us asking several questions, and, as the information may be useful to others as well as to him, we answer in this form. He asks: (1) What was the circulating medium in France prior to the German war, and was it issued by the Government or by the banks, and how much was in circulation? (2) Did the French Government during the German war issue paper money, making it a legal tender? If not the Government, did the bank, and was it a legal-tender? (3) Has this paper money been redeemed in coin

since then? (1) At the outbreak of the Franco-Germ war, in 1870, the paper circulation of the Bank of France was \$251,000,000, the bank holding a specie reserve of \$229,000,000, equal to 90 cents on the dollar. There wa no other bank of issue in France, and the majority will answer his purposes—in point lowest notes issued were for 100 francs, or of fact even when he finds himself in a mimoney then or since. (2) The Government, being in great want of money, author ized the Bank of France to issue its notes to sum not exceeding 3,200,000,000 francs, o bout \$640,000,000, such notes to be legal-tender, and specie payments being sus pended. Of this issue of bank paper the Government borrowed in all 1,560,000,000 francs, or \$306,000,000, the same to be repaid in seven annual installments of about 223,000,000 francs each, or \$44,000,000. I was provided by law, however, that as soo is the Government should by payments reduce the debt due the bank to 300,000,000 francs, or \$60,000,000, the notes should cen to be legal-tender and the bank was to resun specie payments, the time being Jan. 1, 1878 The war was hardly over, and the indemnity o Germany put in process of payment, be fore the Government began its repayment to the bank. As fast as the Governme paid over the notes to the bank they were anceled and the bank began another form of reduction. It first called in the five franc notes, redeeming them in silver; soon after, and in order, the 25-franc, 50-franc, 200-franc, and 500-franc notes followed They were bought up and destroyed. (3) On the 1st of January, 1878, the bank formally resumed, as it had long before practically done, specie payments, and within a mont. nearly all the extraordinary issue of paper put out during the war had been taken up and destroyed. The bulk of the regula ssues of the bank now is in notes of the de nominations of \$20, \$100, and \$200 each all small money is silver and gold.

The present average note circulation of the Bank of France, including what is held in the bank itself, is \$450,000,000, all of which is redeemable on demand in coin, and no part of which is now a legal-tender. Nothing is now a legal-tender in France except alver and gold.

At no time was the paper money of France excess of \$640,000,000; and the proces of reducing this began immediately after the close of the German war. The bank and its forty or more branches have now only 450,000,000 of bank notes outstanding, for the redemption of which it holds from 95 to 98 per cent in coin; and this paper money i not a legal-tender to any amount, and is by law redeemable on demand in coin. The issue of bank notes may be increased to \$650,000,000, but the bank must, like the Bank of England, have the specie with which to redeem it, and the paper itself depends on the solvency of the bank, and no upon any Governmental support beyond being a depositor in the bank. itself is not legal money, and nothing is now a legal-tender in France except gold and silver. Keep those facts in mind

A very spirited discussion is now going on Wisconsin newspapers in regard to the exstence of the old war eagle, "Old Abe," that went out with the Eighth Wisconsin Regiment and returned with it at the end of the War. This bird of freedom was a great favorite with life and the pomp and circumstance of glorions war as much as any of the boys in blue. When the regiment went into battle he was let loose to hover over the field, apparently watching the tide of the fight, and at the close of the contest would again seek the regiment to which he was attached. "Old Abe" hated a gray-back in

and never made any mistakes by getting into the wrong camp. After the unpleasantness was over, and "Old Abe's" regiment was mustere over, and "Old Abe's" regiment was mastered out of the service, he was kept at the public axpense at the City of Madison, and was looked upon with pride and satisfaction by the people of Wisconsin as a noble relic of the late unpleasant disturbance. Another eagle of less note, called "Andy," after the man who was once somewhat conspicuous in the NASBY literature of the times,

was also kept at Madison, having served his country in the tented field, and made a fair record as a Union soldier. Four years ago one of these old emblems sickened and died, and the dispute in the papers is all about the identity of the deceased rooster,—some asserting that it was "Old Abe," and others isting that it was " Andy" who had nessed n his checks. Many of the newspapers have already taken sides upon the subject, and it is likely that a joint high commission would have been appointed by Gov. SMITH to settle the question if it had not been for a letter just published from Quartermaster-General GEORGE E. ished from Quartermaster-General BRYANT that seems to settle the controversy in favor of the existence of "Old Abe." does the Madison Journal repel the base insing ation "as absurd that the conservative and patriotic Commonwealth of Wisconsin has been imposing upon the good people of the United States at the Centennial, the Boston Exhibition at 'Old South,' the Newark veteran reunion and elsewhere, in palming off another eagle upon them for the veritable bird 'Old Abe,' whose war record has become world-famous. The loyal Badger boys are willing that WILLIAM TELL shall remain forever a myth; so, too, whether WILLIAM SHAKSPRARE OF LORD BACON was really the author of those great playsthey are not agitated about any of these ques

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Long Point, Ill., Aug. 1.—Do the National Banks pay any tax or revenue to the Government? If so, what would a bank having a circulation of \$500, 000 pay per year to the Government? Is there any intion having a circulation medium based on the proposition set forth by the "Brick" Pomenor Greenbackers? Is there any law to compel exchief Grain-Inspector Haupent of disorge the fees that he has taken forcible possession of? Yours.

tions so long as they are left in the comforting

belief of the existence of the old war eagle.

(1) The National Banks paid to the Federal Government last year of taxes \$6,998,926, or in round numbers seen millions of dollars of taxes, and of State, county, township, and city taxes something over six millions, or rather more than thirteen millions in all, which amounts to about four per cent on their circula tion. (2) A bank having a circulation of \$500,000 of notes, and a fair average amount of deposits and business, would pay about \$11,000 of Federal and \$9,000 of State and local taxes, \$20,000 in all, or more than twice as much as farms, manufactories, stores, mills, houses, goods, and chattels, or any other kind of property, except whisky and tobacco. (3) No nation in the world has a circulating medium of the kind advocated by the "Brick" POMEROY, SAM CARY, DAN VOORHEBS, OF ALEXANDER CAMPBELL "Greenbackers." The nearest ab-CAMPBELL "Greenbackers." The new proach ever made to their peculiar currency were the French assignate and the Confederate graybacks. (4) Ex-Chief Inspector HARPER denies that there is any law to compel him to "disgorge."

Our New York namesake calls attention to

fact that many people overlook, to-wit: that the currency question cannot be settled in this country by the sire approach of resumption, or by actual resumption itself, because it is "the old contest between ignorance and knowledge. between honesty and dishonesty, between shift stance of the whole controversy, and, with these great stubborn factors, "ignorance," "dishon esty," and "shiftlessness," statesmen, statis-ticians, financiers, and political economists will find themselves constantly arrayed. The ignorance of the Schwabs, the Kearneys, and the CAMPBELLS in regard to all the laws of trade; the disnonesty of the SAM CARYS, Brick POMEROYS, and BEN BUTLERS, when treating of finance and currency, and the shiftless-ness of the whole crowd of lazy, vaga-bond Socialists, are aspects of the dis-cussion that never should be lost sight of. It is probably true, as the Tribuse sug-gests, that the only permanent and radical cure gests, that the only permanent and radical cure for the inflation and flat-money lunacy is the general spread of intelligence and correct ideas among the papels. But as a large workingman's platform everywhere workingman's platform everywhere. among the people. But as long as there are designing and unscrupulous demagogues in the land who are ready to pander to any popular failacy that promises them speedy promotion or emolument, the education of the masses in correct notions of political economy must rily be a slow and tedious process.

The yellow fever has located in Cincinnati cago. There is no good reason why it should not make us a call, especially if it becomes epi-demic in Cincinnati, and it is therefore the part of wisdom on our side to at once prepare to receive it. The present flithy condition of the city strongly invites it, and it is not a visitor put in an appearance some fine morning so un-ceremoniously and suddenly that it will be un-pleasant, and which may not be considered exagainst its attacks is to immediately put our homes, the streets and alleys, and everything that pertains to our sanitary condition as a cit in the best possible condition. The city official ought to adopt the most prompt and thorough methods that can be devised to cleanliness, which is superior odiness as a preventive of disease, and in idable efforts every citizen of Chicago, maje and female, should consider himself and only real cause of alarm, so far as Chicago in concerned, is to be found in the general mast ness of the city,—a source of annoyance and discomfort and breeder of disease that ought to be removed at any cost, even if there were no case of yellow fever within 1,000 miles of us

lov. Palmer, ex-Senator DooLITTLE, ex-Senator TRUMBULL, and other visiting statesmen to proeed at once to New Orleans, and if not to "se in honest count," to see that the POTTER Sul Committee does not corrupt the witnesses. Here omes the New Orleans correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette and asserts that the Committee has been using money openly for this very purpose. • He adds that "it has been sworn to by two or three witnesses with a directness that admits of no denial. One of the witnesses but yesterday, in my hearing, being reproached be-cause of his perjury, gave the whole of the situa-tion in a very few words: 'What would you in one hand and a roll of greenbacks in the other one? Many details are given.
One colored man mentioned the precise sum he had received. Another described the process of coaching him.'
It is not understood that the Sub-Potten—beg ardon—the Potter Sub-Committee is guilt of doing this bribery, or that they are connivi at it, but the charge is that certain Louisia Democrats are preparing the testimony to be submitted to them. Verily, Mrs. JENES hit the ail squarely on the head when she said ties is a science down in Loui

It is high time that Mr. TILDEN invited ex-

BLAINE can make a telling speech, if he can not be President. In addressing the Republican Maine Convention on Tuesday last, his closing sentence was worthy of the man and the occasion; when he said: "The greenback agitator invites us to violate a solemn pledge of a nation to the world. We will never do it-never—never!" The reader may appreciate the full significance of this bold deciaration when he understands that the flat party in Maine this year is more formidable than the old-

KERREY some good advice. It promises him that the *Herald* will give fair and full reports of all he has to say, and that it hopes he "will turn out to be a man of first-rate ability, able

That is precisely what the Herald will not No man who starts out with those fals cialistic ideas in his head is capable of m anybody in a fair debate for an honest cor ison of views. Their whole Commu theory is based upon a falsehood and cambear investigating, and this Kearnex is textreme and denunciatory of others to capable of logically arguing or judicially. that JOHN SHERMAN will "steal anything from tenpenny nail to 100,000 acres of land? "HAYES is dishonest, and his Cabinet no bet ter"; that "Congress is a band of frauds," and that the only honest Congressman be ha any knowledge of is BEN BUTLER, is not the sort of logician that is going to favorably in press the sober, thinking people of these Uni states.

A lawyer sometimes picks up a witness that he is quite willing to drop as soon as possible as witness the following: A Mr. LAWRENCE was on the stand in Milwaukee on Thursda during the trial of RUSSELL WHEELER for der, and had stated that he knew the prison abiding citizen. When cross-examined by the District-Attorney, the following colloquy

Curred:
Dietrict-Attorney-"You have testified, Mr.
Lawrence, that you consider the defendant a lawabiding crisien?"
Mr. Lawrence-"I have, and I do so consider-D. A. - 'You know that he has been a gam-

ber."

Mr. L.—"I know he has."

D. A.—"Do you consider it exactly proper to call a professional gambler a law-abiding citizen."

Mr. L.—"So long as the District Attorney allows gambling to be carried on in the city without restraint of or punishment by law, I consider it perfectly proper to describe a professional gambler as a law-abiding citizen."

When the laugh had subsided, the District Attorney blushed "londly." and said to the Attorney blushed "loudly," and said to the witness "That is all."

The Hon, BRURKLY DOUGLASS, Representative in Congress from the First District of Old Virginia, is anxious to be renominated and re-elected, but objections are made to him because he is a drunkard and made a disgraceful exhibition of himself at various and sundry times on the floor of the House. To this charge Bryens eplies that he was so disgusted with himself for having voted for the Electoral Commission oill that he could only seek consolation and for getfulness in the flowing bowl, and that drunkenness, under such aggravating circumstance, might easily be pardoned by a chivairous and forgiving people. But it is doubtful if Bryzz-Ly's point will be considered well taken by the eople of his district.

People need not waste any sympathy upon the gentlemen who got so badly "cornered" in the wheat speculation that has caused so much excitement in Milwaukee during the present week. Mr. McGroch, who engineered the business so successfully, "knows how it is himself," having been skinned more than one squealing. It is dog eat dog, and just nor McGroom appears to be the upper quadrused in the tussic. It is now more than hinted that PLANKINTON & ARMOUR, one of the richest firms in the West, was the rock against which McGeoch leaned through all the trying emer-

The Democracy of Maine, like its prototrne in Wisconsin, has been betrayed with the paroxysmal kiss of the Nationals or flat-money-ites, and has yielded up all its past record and traditions on the money question, and been rictually swallowed into the insatiable maw of the inflationists. Against this combination of old Jacksonian, Sub-Treasury, hard-money Democacy, and the soft-shell apostles of Sam Cam and BEN BUTLER, the Republicans have renor ated Gov. Connon on a hard-money, speedyresumption, anti-war claim platform, and are

Mr. JAY GOULD'S newspaper cannot quite understand—notwithstanding its tall tower and plume colored velvet coat—how it happens that wages out West for harvest-hands are \$2.50 and \$3 per day, with plenty of work, and yet the Greenback-National-Fiat-Money party are howling in their platforms for "relief for the lief" without work. Strikers often refuse to let men work who are willing to do so at fair

y, as he walked over to have a friendly tal with ex-Senator TRUMBULL about little Jun's was right. Politics is a science in Louisians. When a fellow goes to a nigger with a knife in one hand and a roll of greenbacks in the other, it evidently means business." And the Judge heaved a deep sigh as he meditated upon the probable speedy downfall of our free institu-

Gen. Gross, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Sixth Indiana District, in a recent speech gave an illustration of how the called Rebet losses increase in value. He com-manded an expedition near Nashville on one ocsion, and destroyed property to the amount f \$10,000; yet the claim presented was for osses sustained and the claims put in for pay-

STITING BULL would like to have his disabilities removed, his sins forgiven, the ironclad return and run for Congress. In other words, he would be glad to come back to the scene of his old conquests, provided he can keep all his ponies, be granted full immunity, and another chance given him to repeat his cruelties and sage attrocities. The Government has not yet een able to see it in the same light that Mr.

One of Sam Cary's assertions on the stump s, that there are 35,000,000 of people in the United States without homes of their own! As the census tables of 1870 showed that three-fourths of the families owned their homes, it would follow that the population of this country must exceed 150 millions. CARY attributes the scarcity of homes to "contraction," and the remedy for it is an unlimited expansion of irre-

Gov. Noves goes back to Paris as completely justified as any honest man could wish of all knowledge of, or complicity with, the Louislam frauds. The Democratic press, notably the New York Sun, that had so much to say derogatory to Minister Noyes before he went before the POTTER Committee, is dumb now since the Governor has given his testimony. Not one of the crowd of detamers has the manliness to say was mistaken.

The Baltimore Gazette says that the final disaster that has overtaken Mr. J. H. Mo-Vicker, of this city, leaves Mr. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, the only solvent legitimate manager who has run an uninterrupted course in this country for a period of twenty-five Jears-All the old managers who were in the field when Mr. FORD began his career are either are financially ruined.

It is said a more popular ticket was never before presented to the people of Texas than the one recently nominated by the late Democratic State Convention. It is hinted, also, that one reason, and perhaps the principal one, why it is so popular is, that all the candidates for State offices are old Confederates, from the can

It is only proper to remark upon the re Education that he has discharged his duties as a member and as President of the Board initially and efficiently. It is a matter for public regret that he felt constrained in his own interest to decline a reappointment, which was tendered him by the Mayor. He was well fitted for

al interest in the welfar the public schools. It was you he sequired great familiarity of the school system, as we business of the Board over what a result, he endeared him the school officers and teacher this withdrawal. egret his withdrawal.

"If a man should come to, in one hand and a roll of goodber, what would you do?" a ticated Louisians witness who pared" to testify before the Position. A party by the roll of the party by the mittee. A party by the name

The St. Paul Globe is grat, state that Mr. BERCHER's pres is a flat financial failure. He but every association that has summer has sustained a lif the great man's popularity The Chicago Times has st

The Chicago Times has succurrency to the falsehood that of Wisconsin are anxious and elect MATT H. CARPENTER to be elect MATT H. CARPENTER to Senate in place of Senator Hot be for the Democratic party time successor in place of M ARNA DICKINSON tells a viewer that she has already and a tragedy, and that she a melodrama. She says that and also very well. We are that Gall Hamilton is also v

It is reported that Ben Bo grip upon the POTTER Commit a great speech on Massacht he will deliver in response t A Cincinnati paper says

requires delicate handling.
That accounts for the Cinetr
of using the scissors so mu brain a rest. What next? Some of the complain because the eclipse want its best performance. But moon are only following the ex-

hody else. Some one remarked, speak that the moon was the under that time, whereupon the N added that "the moon d

Many of the Wisconsin riv the cleanest drive that they ever fermen have gained by the im-June and July what the farme Turkey has lost nearly as

the recent distribution as wo Turkey was carved with rath Some of the newspapers no the summer of 1874 was seve

was the warmest ever known The daughter of Queen to reside in Canada, and with band, the Marquis of Lorne, he Canadians.

FIRES

SALT LAKE, AUG. 3.—La broke out in the Swan House Cotton Works. Strong win which caused the flames to when the fire was beyond c spread through Main street, business houses, hotels, etc.
A dispatch just received for fled to the mountains for a night to bring in the destitute on a lounge in the Swan House with a lighted cigar in his m remains were found in the minutes after the fire broke was ablaze. The place of wooden buildings, all of whice The loss is estimated at \$1 most disastrous that has eve

ory.
At 2 a. m. the Bingham Ble
Bingham, took fire, and burne
loss, \$2,300. It is supposed AT PARKERSBUE CINNATI, Aug. 2-A fi

W.Va., yesterday, destroyed 'actory and Biaede & Co.'s about \$30,000; partially insur-CHICAGO A attll-slave to Engine (1:25 yesterday afternoon, w falling on the roof of No. street. Damage, nominal.

THE WEATH OFFICE OF THE CHIEF S WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3 tions-For the Tennessee warmer partly cloudy weath variable winds, stationary or For the Lake Region, clear stationary or falling baromet For the Upper Mississippia Valleys, partly cloudy went rains, variable winds, stat The rivers will remain near

lime. Bur. The Hu. -6:53 a.m. 29:839 72 87 8. W 11:18 a.m. 29:839 81 95 E. 1:53 p.m. 26:898 81 95 E. 1:53 p.m. 26:894 81 95 E. 1:53 p.m. 26:77 28 22 60 8. E. 0:18 p.m. 126:777 78 77 8. 0:18 p.m. 126:777 78 77 8. ons. | Bur. Thr. | Wi

OCEAN STEAMSH Baisrot, Aug. 2.—Steame Paulsen, from New York Jul spoken July 17 under sail, h Livenpool, Ang. 2.—St from New York, and Austri have arrived out. Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. of Bristol, from Liverpool. New York, Aug. 2.—Arr of Montreal, from Liverp Bremen.

EAST ST. L Special Dispatch to Springeristic, Ill., Aug. with Detective Dan Ray, ence with the Governor to St. Louis affairs at which

what the Herald will not see, tarts out with those false So-his head is capable of meeting of debate for an honest comparatheir upon a falschood and cannot mg, and this Kharner is too enunciatory of others to be ally arguing or judicially demase involving the rights and fllow-men. A man who declares and will "steal anything from a 5 100,000 acres of land": that onest, and his Cabinet no beturess is a band of frauds," y honest Congressman he has of is Bun Burlen, is not the that is going to favorably limitalinking people of these United

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all."

the First District of Old Virthe First District of Old Vir-obe renominated and re-elect-are made to him because he is made a disgraceful exhibition does and sundry times on the se. To this charge BEVERLY so disgusted with bimself or the Electoral Commi But it is doubtful if BEVERsidered well taken by the

o got so badly "cornered" in ation that has caused so much illwaukee during the present isoch, who engineered the essfully, "knows how it is been skinned more than once same fellows who are now dog eat dog, and just now a to be the upper quadruped is now more than his ed the is now more than hinted that ARMOUR, one of the richest through all the trying emer-

of Maine, like its prototype as been betrayed with the of the Nationals or flat-money-ied up all its past record and money question, and been vir-into the insatiable maw of the ainst this combination of old Treasury, hard-money Democ-shell apostics of Sam Cary the Republicans have renomisor on a hard-money, speedy-war claim platform, and are

o's newspaper cannot quite ithstanding its tall tower and elvet coat—how it happens est for harvest-hands are \$2.50 th plenty of work, and yet the plenty of work, and yet tional-Fiat-Money party are atforms for "relief for the ir. Jay GOULD's newspaper form everywhere wants "re-k. Strikers often refuse to

Senator DooLittle, musing. BEMBULL about little Juy's agress,—"yes, Mrs. Jen's as cience in Louisiana. It a sto a nigger with a knife in of greenbacks in the other, business." And the Judge a se he meditated upon the ownfall of our free instituownfall of our free institu-

Republican candidate for h Indiana District, in a reillustration of how the so-ncrease in value. He comon near Nashville on one occlaim presented was for obably a fair sample of the the claims put in for pay-

ld like to have his disabilis case, and then he would Congress. In other words, come back to the scene of provided he can keep all his all immunity, and another repeat his cruelties and sav-Government has not yet in the same light that Mr.

5,000,000 of people in the out homes of their own! of 1870 showed that three-es cwned their homes, it population of this country ons. CARY attributes the to "contraction," and the dimited expansion of irre-

t man could wish of all plicity with, the Louisiana-tic press, notably the New process, notably the New process and derogatory perfore he went before the is dumb now since the has the manliness to say

ertaken Mr. J. H. Mo-eaves Mr. John T. Ford, v solvent legitimate man uninterrupted course in lod of twenty-five years. who were in the field when career are either dead or

pular ticket was never be-people of Texas than the d by the late Democratic is hinted, also, that one a principal one, why it is the candidates for State rates, from the candidate

remark upon the retiredischarged his duties as fent of the Board faitht is a matter for public trained in his own inter-intment, which was teur. He was well fitted for

on, and took a con

nal interest in the welfare and progress of ols. It was by this means that the public schools. It was by this means that the public schools. It was by this means that the public school system, as well as the routine of the school system, as well as the routine business of the Board over which he presided business of the Board over which he presided as a result, he endeared himself especially to as a result, he endeared himself especially to the school officers and teachers, who universally the school officers and teachers, who universally

"It a man should come to. you with a pistol in one hand asid a roll of greenbacks in the other whit would you do?" asks the unsophistical Louisiana witness who is being "pretiated Louisiana witness who is being "pretiated to testify before the POTTER Sub-Compared" to testify before the POTTER Sub-Compared to the party by the name of James E. Andidanyure that question quickers. rould answer that question quicker'n

The St. Paul Globe is gratified to be able to state that Mr. BEECHER's present lecturing-tour is a flat financial failure. He gets his money, but every association that has engaged him this summer has sastained a loss. People do not fock to hear him as of yore, and the decadence of the great man's popularity has commenced.

The Chiesgo Times has succeeded in giving unrary to the falsehood that the Democracy of Wisconsin are auxious and willing to help tell Marr H. Carpenter to the United States that is place of Senator Hows. It will not use the hemocratic party of Wisconsin to the hemocratic party of Mr. Hows.

An Dickinson tells a New York Interwest that she has already completed a comedy used a tragedy, and that she is now deep in an address. She says that she is very busy and she very well. We are pleased to state that Gall Habilton is also very well and very

its reported that BEN BUTLER has lost his resupen the POTTER Committee because he is now so much of his time to the preparation of agree speech on Massachusetts affairs which he wil deliver in response to the what-do-you-ull-it nomination for Governor.

A Cincinnati paper says that "the brain That accounts for the Cincinnati editor's habit of using the ecissors so much and giving the

What next Some of the Eastern papers ause the eclipse went West to get complain because the eclipse went west to get ap its best performance. But then the sun and moon are only following the example of every-

some one remarked, speaking of the eclipse. that the moon was the under dog in the fight that time, whereupon the New York Graphic added that "the moon disc-come-fitted the

the clearest drive that they ever had. The lum-termen have gained by the immense freshets of June and July what the farmers have lost.

Turkey has lost nearly as much territory by the recent distribution as would make a State the size of Indiana. For the first course, that Turkey was carved with rather a liberal hand.

Some of the newspapers now figure it out that

the summer of 1874 was several degrees hotter than the weather we have just been declaring was the warmest ever known. The daughter of Queen VICTORIA is coming hand, the Marquis of Lorne, and he will govern

FIRES.

AT ALTA, UTAH. broke out in the Swan House of the Alta Little Cauon Works. Strong winds were prevailing, ofth-slion, thence to the fuller-house, when the fire was beyond control, and rapidly weed through Main street, destroying all the lusiness houses, hotels, etc.

A dispatch just received from there says the whole town is in ashes, and the citizens have fed to the mountains for safety. A special tain was sent out from Salt Lake City last meht to bring in the destitute.

The fire was caused by Judge Varn lying down ounge in the Swan House, and falling asleep with a lighted eigar in his mouth. His charred menales were found in the building. Forty minutes after the fire broke out the whole town ras ablaze. The place contained about 200 woden buildings, all of which are now in ashes. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, and is the most disastrous that has ever visited the Terri-

At 3 a. m. the Bingham Bleaching Works, at Sagham, took fire, and burned to the ground. loss, \$2,300. It is supposed to be the work of

AT PARKEPSRURG, W. VA. CINCINNATI, Aug. 2.—A fire at Parkersburg, W.Va., festerday, destroyed V. Rathbone's acid factor and Biacede & Co.'s dye-house. Loss about \$50,000; partially insured.

CHICAGO. A sill-alerm to Engine Company No. 16 at 1:35 resterday afternoon, was caused by sparks faling on the roof of No. 1583 Butterfield sirest Danage, nominal.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3—1 a. mi.—Indications—For the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, warmer parily cloudy weather, occasional rains, variable winds, stationary or lower pressure.
For the Lake Region, clear weather, followed by mercaring cloudiness, and possibly by occasional rain, variable winds, mostly southerly, stationary or falling barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, partly cloudy weather, with occasional rains, variable winds, stationary temperature, stationary of falling barometer.

The rivers will remain nearly stationary.

LOCAL OSSENATIONS.

CHICAGO. Aug. 2.

1ths. Aug. The Im. Wind. Vel. Rn. Weather espa.m. 29.339 72 67 8. W. ... 4 ... Clear. Illiana. 29.339 81 55 K. ... 4 ... Clear. Cloudy. 3350 pm. 38.344 81 55 K. ... 4 ... Clear. THE WEATHER.

omitons.	Bur.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Alpena Al	29.78 29.91 29.09 29.79 29.79 29.74 29.75	67 79 73 66 76 70 73 77	N.W. rent. W. light. S. fresh. N.E. fresh. S. fresh. N.W. fresh. N.W. fresh. N.W. fresh. N.W. fresh. N.W. gent. N.W. gent. N.W. gentle. W. gentle. W. gentle. W. fresh. S.W. fresh. S.W. fresh. N. fresh. N. fresh. N. fresh.	.01	Clear. Cloudy. Clear.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS. hannot, Aug. 2.—Steamer Scandinavia, Capt. Laken, from New York July 6 for this port, ocken July 17 under sail, having lost her pro-

Livenroot, Aug. 2.—Steamships Bothnia, from New York, and Austrian, from Montreal, arrived out.

LADRIPHIA, Pa., Aug. 2.—Arrived, City

Stul, from Liverpool. olar, Aug. 2.—Arrived, steamer City cal, from Liverpool; Becker, from

EAST ST. LOUIS.

Francisi Dispatch to The Trebrine.

Brainstrian, Ill., Aug. 2.—Aid. Rafter, of Louis, and of the anti-Bowman faction, with Detective Dan Ray, had another conferme with the Governor to-day regarding East I. Louis affairs, at which it was determined to swat the decusion in the courts in the premises before taking further action, unless Mayor Downan abould meantime bring on a conflict.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Desperate Convict Killed at the St. Louis Work-House.

Serious Wounds Inflicted by the Wretch upon Three Persons.

The Jersey City Assassination Still Enveloped in Mystery.

THE JERSEY CITY BUTCHERT.

New York, Aug. 2.—The mystery surround ing the murder of the Jersey City policeman, R. H. Smith, has not yet been cleared up, and if the police have obtained any clew to the assassin, they have kept it to them-selves. The murder has been the chief while the public generally exonerate the man's wife from the commission of the deed, very strong suspicions are entertained that she

knows who the murderer is. Chief-of-Police Nathan and Capt. Lammon still adhere to the belief that developments will show that Cove Bennett, at one time the landlord and boarder of Smith, and whose attentions to Mrs. Smith had aroused the jealousy of her husband, committed the deed. The apparent intimacy that existed between Bennett and her is the only fact that leads to this suspicion. The two officers named assume that, when Smith returned from the meeting of the Police Board, Monday night, Bennett was in Mrs. Smith's bedroom; that the paramour concealed himself in the closet at the head of the bed; and on that side of it on which Smith slept, and that, while Smith lay on the bed, the murderer, opening the door on the jar, dealt him the blows on the head which stunned if they did not kill him, and followed

jar, dealt him the blows on the head which stunned if they did not kill him, and followed the assault up with the stabbing. The blood stains on the closet door, and the location and direction of the wounds, are, it is claimed, corroborative of this theory. The police have, however, no evidence that Bennett has been in Jersey City for some months. The report that he had been arrested proves untrue, and nothing is known concerning his whereabouts.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A great number of people looked to-day at the house in Jersey City wherein Richard Harrison Smith, policeman, was brutally murdered on Wednesday night. Three arrests have been made, that of the wife of the man killed, Covert Bennett, and Delia Cauffield, who is said to have borne improper relations toward Smith. Thomas Cottman, contractor, who is building a sewer in Van Horn street, was there very early Thursday morning looking after his property, and says: "Between half-past 1 and 8 o'clock a coupe whirled around the corner of Pacific avenue, the horse going at a full gallod, and dashed up Johnson street towards where I was sitting on a pile of dirt and stones. As the vehicle drew near the driver exclaimed: "Why don't you have your ded light burning?" I setzed the light and ran out into the street to give him an opportunity to see where to drive, and as he dashed past I d—d light burning? I setzed the light and ran out into the street to give him an opportunity to see where to drive, and as he dashed past I heard a voice inside the coape say: 'Go on, driver; go on, for God's sake go on.' " This coupe was seen by others waiting on Pacific avenue, and, it is said, the police have found the driver, and, upon information given them by him, they arrested Bennett. The funeral will take place to-morrow, and will be attended by a detachment of police and the Amity Lodge of Free Masons.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Aug. 2.—George Stevens, a convict to the Workhouse, was killed this even-ing in a fight with one of the guards, whom he everely wounded on the head by striking him with a large stone. The affair occurred soon after the convicts had stopped work at the rock-pile and were preparing to return to the Workhouse. One of the guards, a man named Miskel, claimed to have seen a prisoner give Stevens refused, and, when the guard advanced toward him, he struck him in the chest with a stone. Miskel retreated, and another guard named J. H. Coy ran up and atstone and struck him on the head, knocking him down and inflicting a mortal wound. Coy had, in the meantime, discharged his pistoi at the prisoner, and Miskel fired one shot, and a noment after he had inflicted the blow upon the head of Coy, he reeled forward and fell the head of Coy, he recled forward and fell dead, being pierced with two bullets, one of which had reached the heart. Stevens was a very desperate man. He knocked a guard down with a hammer three days ago, so that there are at present three men at the Workhouse whom he has disabled. Stevens was a brother-in-law of Bernard J. Rielly. a bankrupt real-estate agent, who was formerly reported to be very wealthy. Rielly was Stevens' guardian, and the latter always claimed that Rielly had cheated him out of his property. He had considerable property left him at the death of his parents, a few years ago, but at the time of his death he was serving out a term for vagrancy, having been sent to the Workhouse on the 25th of July. He and Rielly were the bitterest of enemies, and it was invariably through the testimony of Rielly that he was convicted upon the various charges for which he has served terms in the Workhouse. One of the woinded men says that Stevens was one of the most desperate men he ever met in all his life, though he has been forty years an overseer. He says that he fired two shots at Stevens, and that the latter hit him twice with a rock, the first time upon the right arm when he was firing a pistol at him. The second shot which he (Coy) fired was from a shotzun. He was then in very close quarters and engaged in a death-struggle, and the shot did no harm. dead, being pierced with two bullets, one of

ANOTHER HORROR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Burlington, Ia., Aug. 2.—Information was received here this evening of a most horrible outrage perpetrated by two tramps near Trenton, Henry County, yesterday. The facts are as follows: Yesterday afternoon two tramps stopped at the house of a farmer living one mile east of Trenton, and asked the farmer's wife for something to eat, which request she complied with by furnishing them a substantial dimer. While eating, the men learned from some remarks made by the lady that her husband would not be home till supper, and that herself and little child were alone in the the house. The tramps, having finished their meal, the lady proceeded to put away the dishes, meal, the lady proceeded to put away the dishes, when, while her back was turned, she was seized by the fiends, thrown to the floor, and outraged. The little child of the woman, when its mother was assailed, cried loudly, and, to smother its cries and prevent them attracting the attention of any one who might come within hearing, the brutes rolled the little one up in a blanket. Having finished their bellish work the tramps departed, leaving their up in a blanket. Having finished their hellish work the tramps departed, leaving their victim insensible on the floor. When the woman recovered he consciousness she crept to her child and unfolled it from the blanket almost dead. It died within an hour. On the return home of the woman's hasoand he cared for his wife and then spread the news of the horrible deed among his neithbors, who turned out almost en masse to scour the country for the scoundrels, but had not, up to last accounts, succeeded in capturing them. The woman is not expected to recover from the injuries received and the shock to her nervous system.

IOWA ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
DES MOINES, Is., Aug. 2.—No further devel-DES MONES, Is., Aug. 2.—No further developments to-day in the defalcation of H. Coykendale, Agent of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad. It is believed that it will not exceed \$3,000. To-day the General Agent of the Washington Life-Insurance Company discovered that his bookkeeper and office clerk, John R. Peed, was a defaulter, so far as ascertained, \$700. During the absence of the Agent in July Peed pocketed the premiums paid and altered premiums on the book to cover francs. He left the city last night in diaguise. His whereabouts are unknown.

early this morning on his regular trip. When two miles from his ranch, he was stopped by five masked men, who bound, ragged, and robbed him, and left him in the edge of the woods. The robbers took about \$20 in money and a span of horses from his wagon. They then proceeded to his ranch, where they appropriated three more horses and three saddles to their own use, telling the man who was in charge of the ranch to go and liberate Anderson.

MURDERED BY UTE INDIANS. TOPERA, Kan., Aug. 2.—The Commonaceaith has information that a man named McLean was murdered by Ute Indians, fifteen miles from Cheyenne Walls, Col. He had gone out to drive in cattle. His pony came in covered with blood. A party went to search of the body and formed search for the body and formed search. for the body and found seventy-five Ute Indians near the place, who were hurrying away. Mo-Lean's brother is in pursuit with eighteen soldiers. It is thought he was murdered for a gold watch and chain and other valuables on his per-

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—A Harrisburg (Pa.) dispatch says that Sarah Hartly has made a confession, implicating herself, Isaac Ereib, Uriah Trayer, Jonathan Troyer and his wife, and Emanuel Eddinger in the murder of an old couple named Kinseler, near Troxlerville, Snyder County, Pa., last winter. They got about \$2,000.

ASSASSINATION. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—A. M. Tullis, a wealthy farmer of Grand Island, Sacramento County, was murdered last evening by parties unknown, while at work in his orchard. Robbery was not the object, all property remaining untouched. Deceased was unmarried, and a native of South Carolina.

WHEELER---HENDERER.

MILWAUKER, Wis., Aug. 2.—The closing argunents in the Wheeler-Henderer murder trial are being made, and the case will go to the jury

DISAPPEARED.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Isaac Rohman, Secretary and Treasurer of the New York Optical Company, has disappeared, and it is asserted that he has taken a large amount of money belonging to the firm.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—This morning George Abbott, a farmer in Farmington, San Joaquin County, killed J. P. McClurg, a salconderment for lettinger with Abbutt's wife.

KILLED AT THE POLLS. CHATTANOGA, Aug. 2.—A negro killed Dave Morton (white) at the polls at the foot of Look-out Mountain yesterday.

THE RAILROADS.

THE UNION PACIFIC ON THE WAR-PATH.
Secretary Schurz's recent decision, that the ands granted to the Pacific Railroads now remaining unsold are subject to pre-emption at a maximum price of \$1.25 per acre, is not at all elished by those roads. The Union Pacific is out with a pronunciamento declaring their inention to continue the sale of their lands as heretofore, in spite of the decision of Secretary Schurz. Every person who occupies or inter eres with the Company's rights is threatened with litigation to the court of last resort. The full text of the important document is as fol-

ONAMA, Neb., July 29, 1878.—To whom it may concern: In view of the misunderstandings that have arisen, and misropresentations that have been made, concerning the late land decision of the Secretary of the Interior, we submit the fol-

lowing:

1. The decision does not hold that all rail road lands unsold at the end of three years from completion of the road are thrown open to pre-empition, or that they then revert to the body of the public lands; but simply states that land not sold or disposed of at that time are subject to such entry.

sold or disposed of at that time are subject to such entry.

2. The decision does not assume to determine what constitutes a disposal of said lands.

3. It is the written opinion of the mest eminent legal authorities of the country that the lands have been disposed of in the manner contemplated by the language of Soc. 3, act 1862, Pacific Railroad charter, and are not subject to pre-emption entry.

4. We place ourselves on this opinion, and shall proceed to handle and sell our lands in the same manner as hereforce: our right and authority to do so not being in any way impaired by the de-5. Euch and every case in which any person files upon, occupies, or in any manner attempts to in-LEAVITT BURNBAM, Land Com. U. P. R. R. S. H. CLARK, Supt. U. P. R. R.

AID TO RAILROADS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
FORT DODGE, Is., Aug. 2.—Upon the quespeople of Humboldt County are still divided in nhappy controversy. Three lines of road across the county are proposed,—the Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgeley, the Dubuque & Da-kota, and the Dubuque & Minnesota Narrow Gauge. The Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgely Com-Gauge. The Fort Dodge & Fort Ridgely Company have already built and are now operating their road some distance into Humboldt County, and they have proposed, in consideration of grant of the swamp lands of the county, to extend the road at once across the county, through the towns of Dakota, Humboldt, and Rutland. A large majority of the people of the county are said to favor acception the proposition, and by a petition to the Board of Supervisors have asked that the proposition be submitted to a vote of the people. The Board vesterday denied the petition. Much harsh language is used toward the members of the Board who voted against the submission, and how the matter will terminate is uncertain. The people seem determined to have this road, and are willing to vote the necessary and whenever the question can be lawfully submitted. are willing to vote the necessary and whenever the question can be lawfully submitted to

CHICAGO & STATE. The Chicago & Southern Railroad has been reorganized under the name of Chicago & State-Line Railroad. As stated yesterday, this road, which runs from Chicago to Thornton, was purchased on behalt of the Grand Trunk Railway at foreclosure sale some months ago. According to the terms of sale, the road should have been turned over to the Grand Trunk free of all incumbrance June 1, which has not been done, however, the people along the line claiming that the new purchasers shall carry out certain onerous conditions exacted from the old concern. The Grand Trunk refuses to accede to these de-

mands.

An election of Directors of this road was held in this city yesterday, with the following result. Joseph Hickson, John Bell, J. J. Herrick, James Walsh, and J. H. How. Subsequently the following officers were elected: Joseph Hickson, President: John Bell, Vice-President; James. Walsh, Secretary and Treasurer. Most of the new officers are Grand Trunk people.

GALENA & SOUTHWESTERN. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GALENA, Ill., Aug. 2.—At a recent meeting of he bondholders of the Galena & Southern Wisconsin Narrow-Gauge Railroad a resolution authorizing the immediate foreclosure of the rst-mortgage bonds of the road was passed, first-mortgage bonds of the road was passed, and a committee appointed to make the necessary arrangements for carrying the resolution into effect. The stockholders, indignant at the efforts that were being made to gobble the road, met at the office of the Company and unanimously adopted resolutions denouncing the action of the bondholders and the present officers, and ordered a new election of Directors to be held on Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1878. From present appearances the road is hopelessly bankrupt. All its rolling stock has been levied upon for debts standing against the Company. No trains have been run over the line for several weeks, nor has the immense damage done the tracks by the recent floods been repaired.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Reckford,

Milledgeville & Western Railroad, to run from Rockford to some point on the Mississippi River, in Carroll or Whiteside County, filed articles of incorporation in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The capital of the Company is \$300,000, and the principal incorporators are Miss B. Landon, A. H. Healy, H. Hickey, W. H. Colburn, and others.

The Assess from to the round-house of the

DEADWOOD, D. T., Aug. 2.—James Anderson, a milkman, who lives on a ranch about ten miles north of Deadwood, started for town first reported. The roof only was blown off,

and the engines that were in the house at the time are bus little injured. The entire damage done will not exceed \$1,000.

Mr. Hawley Coie, late City Passenger Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad at Milwaukee, has been appointed City Passenger Agent of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at that point.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad at that point.

The numerous patrons of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will be glad to learn that on and after to-day a special train will leave the city every Saturday night at 9 p. m. for Milwaukee. Returning this train leaves Milwaukee every Sunday at 1 p. m., getting back to Chicago at 4 p. m.

Mr. W. K. Ackerman, President of the fill-nois Central, and Mr. E. P. Jeffrey, Superintendent, returned yesterday from a trip over the Iowa Division of their road. They state that the reports about a failure of the crops in that section of the country were greatly eraggizated. The prospects now are that there will be a good two-third crop of wheat in Northeastern Iowa, and a full crop in Northwestern Iowa. The corn stands beautifully, and promises a splendid yield. The out crop will be fair.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

BUFFALO DRIVING PARK, Aug. 2.—For the
2:28 class, unfinished race, Croxic, the favortie, won handly in 2:19%, defeating Lucille.
The unfinished pacing race was taken by Sweetzer, winning the fourth and sixth heats in 2:18% and 2:18%, Sleepy George taking the fifth heat in 2:19%. The 2, 30-class purse, \$1,000:

1:08, 1:08, 1:08. Mile, 2:18%, 2:18, 2:18, 2:18%.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA.

N. Y., Aug. 2.—The first race, the Sequel stake for 3-year-olds, one mile and three-quarters, was won by Duke of Magenta in a canter by four lengths, Bonny Wood second, Invermore third. Time, 3:15.

The second race, heats of three-quarters of a mile, was won by Jackscrew, Loiterer second, Diamond third. Time, 1:19%.

The next was an extra race, mile-and-a-quarter dash. Brhable win easily by six lengths, Oriole second, Idaiia third. Time, 2:17.

The fourth race, a free handleap steeple-chase, two and three-fourths miles, was won by waiter, with Redding second, and Dandy third. Time, 6:46.

Corono fell at the second water-leap.

Corono fell at the second water-lesp. AQUATIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
GENEVA LAKE, Wis., Aug. 2.—The annual regatta for the Sheridan prize will occur on Sat-urday, Aug. 31. The beautiful silver prize is now held by the Hon. N. K. Fairbank, owner

of the yacht Whisper. Only the home yachts can participate in this race.

The first-class yacht Agamemnon, built by W. Napper, of this place, and which took the second prize at the recent Madison regatta, was sold while at the Capital for \$300, a very

was sold while at the Capital for \$300, a very low price.

A catamaran boat, thirty-six feet in length, with eighteen and a half feet beam, owned by Johnson & Anderson, ot Chicago, has been launched here. It is a safe and fast boat.

Mr. Merriam, owner of one of the parks, contemplates the building of a large steamboat during the fall and winter. There are seven steam years of the lake now. during the fall and winter. There are seven steam vessels on the lake now.

Among the yachts recently built and launched on the lake are the Divorce, Lucy, Jenny Lind, Vesta, and Waiworth.

HALIFAX, Aug. 2.—Warren Smith, through the Rowing Association, challenges any man in America, Hanian and Courtney excepted, to row a three-mile race on Bedford Basin for \$500 a side.

BASE-BALL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 2.-Providence, 6; Cincinnati, 3. Six inniugs, on account of rain.
Lowell, Mass., Aug. 2.—Milwaukees, 5;
Lowells, 3. Six inniugs, owing to rain.
CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—Forest City, 9;
Indianapolis, 6. Eleven inniugs.
ROCHESTER, Aug. 2.—Utica, 19; Roches-

CRICKET. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.-The Peninsular Club, of Detroit, and the Germantown Club, resumed their cricket-match to-day, the Detroit men at Club scored 105 in the first uning, and 32 in the second, with seven wickets lost, when the game was suspended and declared a draw, that the Peninsulars might leave.

JAY GOULD ON HIS BACK.

Heavy Shrinkage in Granger Stocks—Bulls and Bears Excited—Gould Reported to Be Badly Squeezed—Russell Sage's Venture in Lake Shore.

New York Times, Ang. 1.

For two days Wall street has been in a state of ferment, filled with rumors of an impending panic. Up to the close of business yesterday,

however, the panic had not come, althoug there had been an abundance of exciting talk all day long, up and down "the street," in the Exchange, and everywhere a knot of brokers were found together. To tell the truth, there seemed to be no deep-seated anxiety among the men who talked most volubly upon the subject, as it was generally understood that the apprehended generally understood that the apprehended panic, if it came at all, would most seriously affect a body or parthership of men about whom nobody ever says anything better than that they are systematic deceivers of the public, and gainers by stock-jobbers' tricks and devices. The bad weather in the Northwest, and its reported bad effect upon the crops that are being harvested, seem to have developed all the disturbance, but do not appear to have been altogether the cause of it. Jay Goud and a company of capitalists and stock adventurers, of whom he is the acknowledged head, are the chief characters in this last losing game, and reports all go to show

cause of it. Jay Gouid and a company of capitalists and stock adventurers, of whom he is the acknowledged head, are the chief characters in this last losing game, and reports all go to show that he is not likely to escape from his present position without being very uncomfortably squeezed.

Jay Gould's interest in Union Pacific has led him, it appears, to undertake the management of various railroad enterprises more or less intimately related to the greater concern. It is well known that he has for two years maintained, with his clique, the attitude of a "bull" toward the Granger stocks—the stocks that are more or less affected by good or bad crops in the Northwest, and that he has exerted all the artifice of which he is reported to be possessed to use the Northwestern and St. Paul stocks for his own profit. According to best accounts he has been compelled, in order to keep up these stocks, to hold an immense amount of them. Some time ago both Northwestern and St. Paul were forced up, under Gould's pressure, to a point from which they have not be allowed to fall until recently. Until this influence was brought to bear on the stocks in question they had taturally fluctuated in value at different seasons of the year. When the crops came in, and the returns were made for them, a slight appreciation was observed in the prices of the Granger stocks, the natural result of investments by successful speculators in grain. When Gould, Jim Keene, Sage, and others entered into a tacit sort of partnership to keep the Granger stocks up, a game of risks was undertaken which has since proved, it is said, uncomfortable to several persons who were used by Gould as cats-paws to pull chestnuts from a fire. Keene, who came here with a good deal of money to invest, but, with less discretion than cabital, went for a time into Gould's ventures. It was soon noticed that the Granger stocks, which had been taken up by this company of speculators to a very large amount, would naturally have falien, and declined when everybody believed tha

clined when everybody believed that they would ise.

The partnership of the speculators whose names have been mentioned did not work as amoothly as might have been wished by Gould. It as aid he "went back on his part are "shou infeen months ago, when he have Keene a severe twist on Western Union, whichimpaired Keene's condidence in Gould, and somewhat disturbed the smoothness of their During all this time the gang" of bears, under ceased to look for an opportunity to counteract the wiles of the "bulls" under Gould. All the ventures of Gould and his party required money, and it has been invested heavily by all the clique. A short time ago, it is said, Mr. Russell Sage ventured fiso Lake Shore, and if report be true, he made his venture on the strength of the assertion by Mr. Vanderbilt that the road "ought to pay" a 5 per cent dividend. Sage, it is said, purchased 60,000 shares, and was atterward obliged to take

40,000 "outs," much against his own wishes and interests; for soon after he had secured his stock interest, the control of the road passed into Vanderbilt's hands, and Sage was thappointed to find that an expected dividend had been reduced to i per cent, when he had supposed that there would be a dividend of 5 per cent. The "Twenty-third street gang" kept hammering away is the Gould company, endeavoring to "bear." Lake Shore; but in spite of all that could be done the stock held up, until a day or two ago, when the flurry came that has created so much interest. The "bears" found an opportunity to rejoice. Reports from the West, along the line of the Granger roads, gave information of sad damage to the crops. This intelligence, believed to be exaggerated, had its effect, not without encouragement from the "bears." On Monday Northwest stock, which had been selling at \$5 and a fraction, dropped suddenly, under the unfavorable reports from the West, to 39. On Tuesday it decilined still further, and yesterday it was as low as 33. St. Paul, which had sold on Saturday and Monday as high as \$23," "tumbled" on Monday afternoon to 38, and on Tuesday to 33. Yesterday there was a slight raily, but the stock dropped again to 35%.

An abundance of rumors were aftoat during yesterday about what was to happen as the result of this break. Nobody failed, but it was renorted everywhere that somebody, but nobody knew exactly who, would suspend right away. The sales were not large enough to indicate a very desperate feeling anywhere. The disagreement in the Gould ring had been patched up since the concerted attack on them by the "Twenty-third-street bears." and Gould, Keene, and Sage were working together. They had been able to hold the market for the Granger stocks, so far as their interest was concerned, and to turn prices up or down to suit themselves, without regard to crops or any other natural influence. To outside holders the reports from the West were an actual alarm, and their stocks were freeded to be obey the shrinkage,

was reported to have been held in the office of Work, Strong & Co., at which both Gond and Keene were present, and another meeting was said to have been held in Gould's office, in Nassau street, at which not only Gould and Keene, but Belden, Gurnes, Sage, and Keene consulted about the situation. After this meeting Mr. Belden declared that there was no truth in the reports that there was no tould for an emergency, but was simply an accidental one. He said that there was no foundation for the absurd statements about Mr. Gould's losses. "Mr. Gould," said he, "is all right, has never wanted money to cover his losses, and is not alarmed in any degree whatever about the situation." He said that Gould had been offered as much as \$1,000,000, and if he needed it he could obtain it immediately.

Notwithstanding these assurances, there was an impression, confirmed by the persistent refusal of the stock market to rise, that Gould was in a tighter place than was comfortable. It was understood that he was so badly hurt that he and Sage had been running about among the banks seeking assistance through loans, and that Gould had offered immense quantities of stock as security without obtaining much relief. It was also rumored that he has for some time past been unsuccessfully endeavoring to raise money abroad. Altogether, it is believed that Mr.

considered by the latter as a great insuit, only to be stoned for by war.

First, the warriors of both parties uttered short, rough tones of defiance to each other, walking sullenly round one another like angry dogs, and at the same time making ready their poles. Capt. Jeparack then came forward, walked about between the men, looked gloomly and directly before him with wide-staring eyes, and sung, with a tremulous voice, a long song, which described the affront that he had received. In this manner the adverse parties became more and more inflamed. Suddenly two of them glyanced, and pushed one another with the arm on the breast, so that they staggered back, and then began to ply their poles. One first struck with all his might at the other, regardless where the blow fell. His antagonist bore the first attack seriously and calmly, without changing countenance; he then took his turn, and thus they belabored each other with severe blows, the marks of which long remained visible on their naked bodies. As there were on the poles many sharp stumps of branches which had been cut off, the effect of the blow was not always confined to bruises, but the blood flowed from the heads of many of the combatants. When two of them had thus thrashed each other handsomely, two more came forward, and several pairs were often seen engaged at once, but they never laid hands on one another. When these combats had continued for some time, they again walked about with a serious look, uttering tones of defiance, till heroic enthusiasm again seized them, and set their poles in motion.

Meanwhile the women fought most valiantly; amid continual weeping and howling they seized each other by the helps and castered them on the field of battle as trophies. If one threw her adversary down, a third, who stood behind, seized her by the legs and threw her down likewise, and then they pulled each other about on the ground. The men did not degrade themselves so far as to strike the women of the opposite party, but only pushed them with the ends of the

children incomes, resoluted the effect of this most singular scene.

In this manner the combat continued for about an hour, when all appeared weary. Some of the savages showed their courage and perseverance by walking about among the others, uttering their tones of defiance. Capt. Jeparack. as the principal person of the offended party, held out to the last; all seemed fatigued and exhausted, when he, not yet disposed to make peace, continued to sing his tremulous song, and encouraged the people to rehew the combat, till Prince Maximilian went up to him and told him that he was a valiant warrior, but that it was now time to make peace; upon which he at length enddenly quitted the field and went over to the Quartel. Capt. June had not shown so much energy; being an old man, he had taken no part in the combat, but constantly remained in the background.

DRINKING CUPS AND CUSTOMS. DRINKING CUPS AND CUSTOMS.

Scribner's Monthly.

Drinking from the same cup by several individuals is an old custom which is still kept alive in Italy and in all parts of Germany, and is not unknown in England among those classes who are lovers of malt liquor and drink it "from the powter." When a friend meets another in a coffee-house or tavern, the one who has already ordered something does not issue a second order for his friend, but bolds out the yessel for the new-comer. The German krug

BEECHER'S PEEKSKILL HOUSE. Christian Union. Some seventeen years ago Mr. Beecher bought a farm at Peekskill, two miles and a fraction back from the river. It now contains about purchase I do not know. There was a little los cottage on the place, which, despite many an in convenience, his served as a country retreat sketched on paper, planned to be placed higher on the hill, where the commanding view could be had; and, in many a trip, material was gathered in suggestions that might become available for a possible house that yet might never be. Meanwhile, as time, opportunity, and money allowed, nature was invited to prepare surroundings for the imaginary house, and eagerly accepted the invitation. As she always does such invitations. The world was asked for trees, and it sent them. The farm to-day has by far the largest and finest collection of trees and shrubs I here ever seen. I doubt whether its equal is to be found in America. The trees have come not only from every part of the Union, from England, and from the Continent of Europe, but from Japan and China. There are between 300 and 300 different varieties of trees and shrubs; over twenty different maples; as many more varieties of pines; wonderful masses of vines; great beds of azaleas and rhododendrons; and nurseries of young trees on triat, waiting for judgment after probation is passed. Of course all this cost money; but it has taken more time, and gentleness, and patience, and endurance, of disappointment, and of failure, and, above all, ardent love for Nature; and it has afforded the summer recreation for the hardest working public man in America, and made him young at 65. It has been worth all it has cost.

Externally there is nothing about the house that would distinguish it from hundreds of be had; and, in many a trip, material was gath-

In the first comment of the comment

Flies, flies, beautiful flies-You may smash one to death, but he never dies.

Cyprus is about as large as Connecticut. If anything, Connecticut is a nutmeg grater.—Courier-Journal.

A Netraska saloon-keeper became so affected by the temperance agitation that he promised to reform; so he put out a sign: "Owing to the cause of reform, all 15-cent drinks will hereafter be sold for 10 cents."

Peaches are in market. On the fruiterer's stand a fine peach is a shy, modest, blushing object; but in the human form divine it is a circus horse on twelve hind legs.—Danbury

Chicago revenue officers are beginning to complain of their inability to tell by the aroma whether a house contains an illicit still or a sleeping Alderman.—Brooklyn Argus. In the lobby of an Irish lun the following in-scription is painted on the wall in conspicuous letters: "No person will get credit for whis-ky in this house but those who pay money

A celebrated composer wrote to a friend, requesting the pleasure of his company "to luncheon; key of G." His friend, a thorough musician, interpreted the invitation rightly, and came to the composer's house for luncheon at one than

OBITUARY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 2.—Jonathan Howser, of Bloomington, who had lived in McLean County since 1847, a wealthy farmer, died in Russell, Kan., Wednesday. He was aged 75, and was father-in-law of Mr. F. M. Funk, of

DENIED IN TOTO. DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 2 .- Inez A. Sexton, the Michigan prima donna, is out in a card to-day, denying in toto the charges against her chastiv, made by Dr. Marheinecke, her husband, in his recent petition for a divorce.

The Russians on the Cimbria.

Workester (Mass.) Spy.

The Russians on the Cimbria seem to have formed many friendships with the people of Maine. Mayor Hamlin, of Bangor, and friends were invited to visit the vessel recently, which they did, and were treated with every courtesy. Now that the treaty of peace is signed, the mystery which surrounded the Cimbria is being removed. These men are to man vessels which are being built in New York and Philadelphia, and will remain at their present quarters some and will remain at their present quarters some weeks longer. It is expected that if the frial trips of the vessels which they are to man prove successful they will rendezvous at Southwest Harbor, and be fitted out at that place. The officers and men are rapidly acquiring a knowlofficers and men are rapidly acquiring a knowledge of the English language, many of them being able to converse quite freely in English.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Asthma.—Thousands of the worst cases of asthma have been relieved by using Jonas Whitcomb's Remedy. In no case of purely asthmatic character has it failed to give relief:

UNGUNATI, Jan. 31, 1878.—Mesura. Joseph Burnatt & Co., Boston—Ganvilsen: I am happy to be able to recommend to those suffering from the asthma, your valuable relief, Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy. So far as I have used it my statement concurs with others with whom I am

Chartes Hetdsteck's Champagnes. The ular Siliery and the super-excellent "Dry Mes so highly appreciated in England. Germany. Russia, are being constantly received by Mr. Schultze, 35 Beaver street, New York.

GOODS DAMAGED BY WATER,

AT STORES OF

West End Dry Goods House Madison & Peoria-sts.

Wet Carpets, Wet Sheetings,.

Wet Cottons. Wet Linens,

Wet Flannels. Wet Blankets. Wet Cloths.

Wet Dress Goods, Wet Black Goods.

Wet Prints. Wet Cambrics. Wet Hosiery, etc.

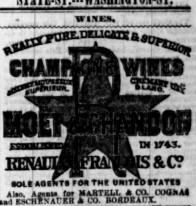
ALSO AT North Side Dry Goods House,

North Clark & Erie-sts., Same Goods as at the West End Store, excepting Carpets. LACE GOODS.

worth \$4.50. Also a very large variety of Sheer Colored Embroidered Hdkfs., in the newest designs, from 75c upwards. 50 dozen of fine well-made close-

\$2.00, \$3.25, and finer. STATE-ST ... WASHINGTON-ST.

fitting DRESSING SACQUES, \$1.75,



CIGARS. SMOKE 5c CIGAR.

ed to contain all HAVANA LONG FILLER, Manufactured only by Agents—M. W. DIFFLEY, M. W. WHEELER & Co. all First-class Recall Design. KUMYSS.

AREND'S KUMYSS

ness Still Dull---New York Exchange Firmer.

Moderately Active Day on the Board of Trade.

Prices Generally Higher on Grain and Provisions.

FINANCIAL.

In the financial condition of the banks and of business generally there is no change whatever. So far as it was expected a week or two ago that the wheat "corner" would produce any special effect, the thing was a total failure. For the last two days—Aux. I and 2—the total bank clearings have been only \$7,700,000,—a sum decidedly small, considering "the great expectations" which some had been led to entertain. Everything is moving along quietly, with the same old complaint of dullness in the demand for discounts. They are made as usual at 6@10 per cent, with 8 per cent for most transactions. The lower figure for very large offerings with favorite collaterals and the higher rate for small favors, which, on an average, cost nearly as much to put through the books as the interest is worth. Call and short time loans 3@6 per cent at a few of the banks.

The exchange market is firm and rising. Sales he exchange market is firm and rising. Sales re reported at 25@50c premium between banks, lin a few cases 60c was paid. With all the

e bank clearings were \$3,600,000.

Pullman Palace-Car Company have declared idend of \$2 per share, payable Aug. 15. YIELD OF THE MINES DECREASING.

We have heretofore referred to the fact that the yield of the gold and silver mines was for the present, at least, decreasing. How long this is to continue, or what the falling off is likely to be, our advices do not indicate. The San Francisco Bulletin off the 26th of July has the following facts in gard to this most important subject:
The total yield of the thirty-six mines for June

.\$2,550,207 \$2,550,207

.. \$24, 436, 800 Nearly 40 per cent of the above was gold, and the remainder silver and lead, though there was not over \$600,000 in lead, leaving over \$14,000,000

THERD-CLASS MATTER.

Advices from Washington report that it has been practically decided to extend the registry system to third-class mail matter. This change will go into effect about Oct. 1. It will not, however, be mental or confined to ten of the larger offices, mmended by the convention of Railway perintendants, but will take effect generand become a feature of the regular posts. Gen. Hazen says the Department at realizes a profit on the registry of firs atter, and he sees no reason why the registry d-class matter should not also be made

Seek No Farther (Black Hills) Sares.
Consolidated Mica (New Mexico) 25
Consolidated Mica (buyer 30 days) 75
Nimred (Central, Col.) 285
Seides Tunnel (Central, Col.) 50
Beiden Tunnel (Central, Col.) 10
Ian Juan (Col.) (asked) 10

POREIGN EXCHANGE. Rates at New York and Chicago are steady at the following figures:

GOVERNMENT BONDS Bid. 107% 102% 104% 108 United States 6s of '81...
United States 5-20 of '85...
United States 5-20 of '87...
United States 5-20 of '87...
United States 5-20 of '87...
United States 10-40s...
United States 10-40s...
United States 10-40s...
United States new #js...
United States new #js...
United States 4 per cent coupons.
United States 4 per cent coupons.
United States currency 8s... GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

0% G100%. Greenbacks, 90% in coin.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bid.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long). *1054
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long). *1054
Chicago City 7 per cent sewerage (long). *1054
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds (long). *1054
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds. *994
Lincoln Park 7 per cent bonds. *994
City Ballway (South Side). 150
City Ballway (South Side). 150
City Ballway (North Side) at 118
Chicago Gaslight and Coke Comeany.
Chember of Commerce. BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2. —Gold sold at 100% throughout the day. Borrowing rates 1/2 to 1 and flat. Governments were firm. Railroad bonds are strong and higher. Dry goods imports for the week, \$1,409,818. State bonds quiet. The stock market was unsettled this morning.

The stock market was unsettled this morning. Granger shares for some time were foremost in activity and wide fluctuations. Western Union, Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Erie broke 1 to 6½, the latter Western Union. These shares, except Erie, belong to what are known as Vanderbilt cept Erie, belong to what are known as Vanderbilt stocks, and up to within the past day or two have been sustained with remarkable firmness in the face of a decline in the rest of the market. Throughout the afternoon, however, the market was bhoyant, with an advance in prices of ½ to 0½ from the lowest point of the day. The features in the upward movement were Western Union. Rock Island, Northwestern. St. Paul, and Lake Shore. The market closed strong at the best figures of the day. Transactions aggregated 250,000 shares, of which 35,500 were Erie, 36,000 Lake Shore, 26,000 Northwestern common, 23,000 preferred, 45,700 St. Paul common, 22,700 preferred, 13,000 Lakehavanna, 1,600 New Jersey Central, 2,800 Michigan Central, 3,400 Union Pactific, and 31,425 Western Union.

ackawanna, 1,600 New Jersey Central, 2,800 lichigan Central, 3,400 Union Pacific, and 31,425 Western Union.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 482%.
Coupona, vi. 600 New Jersey Central, 2,800 Coupona, vi. 1074 New 494 Per cents. 1004 Coupona, vi. 1034 1040 Per cents. 1004 Per cents. 1004 Per cents. 1034 Per cents.

American Securities Illinois Central, 85%; Pennsylvania Central, 35; Reading, 19%; Erie, 18%; preferred, 36 United States Bonds—'97s, 107; 10-40s, 111%; new 5s, 108%; 4%s, 108%. Rate of discount in open market for three months bills, 6. Paris, Ang. 2.—Rentes, 112f 10c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were fled for record Friday, Aug. 2:

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Aug. 2:

Friday, Aug. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Harmon court, 100 ft e of Wabash av, sf, 20x119
9-10 ft, dated July 29 (Gilbert K. Smith and wife to James Van Voast).

Indiana av, 140 ft a of Eighteenth st, w f, 54x
176 ft, dated July 22 (Biolen A. Lord to Helea
A. Kimbark).

North La Sailes, Staff 1 of Schliers, f, 24x102 (James R. Miller and wife to Amelia
E. Watson).

Commercial st, 61 ft a of North Paulina st, e f, 26x101 ft, dated June 15.

Commercial st, 87 ft s of North Paulina st, e f, 27x101 ft, dated July 10, 1877.

Sac Commercial st, 18 ft a of North Paulina st, e f, 27x101 ft, dated July 10, 1877.

Sac Commercial st, 18 ft a of Worth Paulina st, e f, 27x101 ft, dated July 10, 1877.

Sac Commercial st, 18 ft a of Worth Paulina st, e f, 27x102 ft, dated May 29 (Franklin Savings Bank of Pawtucket, Khode Island, to the Chicago, Milwaukes & St. Paul R. R. Co.)

Shurtleff av, s w cor of Sangamon st, s f, 25x125 ft, also Wallacest, 72 ft s of Thirty-fift st, e f, 48x1236-10 ft, dated July 29.

West Division st, 338 ft e of California av, s f, 25x125 ft, also Wallacest, 72 ft s of Thirty-fift st, e f, 25x125 ft, also Mallacest, 72 ft s of Thirty-fift st, e f, 25x125 ft, also Mallacest, 72 ft s of Thirty-fift st, e f, 25x125 ft, also Mallacest, 72 ft s of Thirty-fift st, e f, 25x125 ft, also Mallacest, 72 ft s of Thirty-fift st, e f, 25x105 ft, with building No. 122, dated Aug. 1 (Leonard Rothgerber and wife to Emms filt-chiel.

Drexel boulevard, se cor of Oakwood av, w f, 185x90 ft, dated Pell, Miller.

Drexel boulevard, se cor of Oakwood av, w f, 185x90 ft, dated feel, Miller.

South of the dated July 29 (Albion B. Miller and wife to George H. Miller.) and were of Gircen st, s f, 25x1206 ft, dated July 39.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the latest quotations for August delivery on the leading articles for the last two days: Friday.

9.87%
7.35
5.05
6.15
1.05
9.7%
39
2234
40%
47
4.04%
234,025%
100.50
94.11-16
482.00 Mess pork..... Lard. Shoulders, boxed. Short ribs, boxed. Whisky. Wheat.

ing the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago: 1878. 1877. 1878. 1877.

| 1878. 1877. | 1878. 1877. | 1878. 1877. | 1879. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 1870. | 18

business done was on speculative account, very moderate orders being received. Provisions were quite active at materially enhanced prices. Jobbers of domestic dry goods were doing a fair seasonable business, and nothing beyond. Prices remained steady. In the grocery market there were

remained steady. In the grocery market there were no veryl pronounced changes, aside from a decline in "C" and yellow sugars of an %@%c. Coffees were in good demand and were firmer, the seaboard markets having advanced. Rice continues in very light supply, and is held firmly. Teas, sirups, soaps, spices, etc., reled about steady. Nothing specially new was developed in the butter market. The demand continues fairly active, and previous prices are easily supported. Cheese was quoted quiet and easy. The demoralized condition of the Eastern market has caused a dimindition of the Eastern market has caused a dimin-ished demand, and heiders find sales difficult to make, except at a 16 1/20 decline, which they are not yet willing to accept. Dried fruits remained doll and generally easy. Fish were in good de-mand, firm, and unchanged. Prices of bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and wood were quoted as

before. Oils were generally steady.

The demand for lumber at the sale docks was again small, and the market easy, though the offerings were light and consisted for the most part of undesirable inch stuff. At the yards dealers were filling a good many small orders, but the heavy buyers are still waiting "for something to turn up." Prices are uniformly steady for small bills, but a discount is sometimes made on the large orders. Wool was steady and in fair request. The demand for seeds continues fair, with the offerings insufficient, and not much seed is offered for future delivery. Hay was firm, hides and sait steady, and broom-eorn dull and easy. The offer-ings of potatoes were larger, and a lower range of prices seemed to be generally expected on the street. All prices of seasonable fruits were abun-

dant, and generally lower in price.

Rail freights were quiet at the recent advance, and it was again asserted that they would be raised 5c next Monday. It is also understood that several lew York, 17c to Baltimore, 18c to Philadelphia, and 25c to Boston and Portland. Fourth class to New York is 25c, and to New England 30c. Through freights to Liverpool were quoted firm at 42% con provisions and 40c on grain. The rate to Cork for orders 48c. Lake freights were quiet. There was a good de-

mand for room, but carriers stood out for an advance, which shippers declined to give. The rate by sail to Buffalo was quoted at 14@2c on corn, it being understood that the inside was bid. Steam room was taken for 119,000 bu corn.

Through rates were quoted firm at 9c corn and 10c wheat to New York, by lake and rail, and 10th corn. New England Lake and can festivity.

10%c corn New England. Lake and canal freights were held at 6%@7c on corn and at 7%@8c on wheat to New York. GRAIN STATISTICS.

GRAIN STATISTICS.

The following shows the crop movement at lake ports, including the receipts at Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth, from Aug 1 to July 27, in the years named:

Articles. 1877-78. 1876-7. 1875-6.

Flour, bris. 5,517,008 5,450,012 5,514,204
Wheat, but. 71, 305, 472 22,481,829 69, 501, 362
Corn, but. 70, 188, 233 6, 482,070 2, 35,523,389
Oass, but. 29,001,787 16,625,748 19,578,445
Barier, but. 5,472,641 7,196,679 6,613,821
Ry 6, but. 2,534,847 848,547 1,246,950

Total grain, bu. 172, 750, 360 120, 794, 813 131, 479, 964 Flour to wheat, bu 27, 585, 040 27, 250, 000 22, 007, 176 Grand total, bu. 200, 335, 400 148, 044, 953 153, 587, 130

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN,
The following table shows the visible supply of grain on the dates named: Wheat. Corn. Onta Barley.

July 27, 187% 5,688,600 6,812,000 1,419,000 1,070 900 July 20, 1878; 4,494,000 6,852,600 1,549,000 1,041,000 July 28,4877, 1,973,4478 9,438,8011,812,602 343,234 July 28,1878, 98781,277 7,544,0372,578,335 552,702 July 31,8878, 9,398,598,802,600 1,578,335 552,702 July 31,8878, 9,398,598,802,600 1,577,344 13,457 Aug. 1,1874, 8,486,385 6,880,841,611,661 32,635 Also 271, 600 bu ryé. against 185, 765 bu one year ago.
IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,837 bris: wheat. 217,003
bu: corn, 40,814 bu; onts, 37,700 bu; corn-meal,
775 bris and 155 bags; rye, 1,832 bu; mait,
9,425 bu; pork, 400 bris; beef, 1,156 bris; cut

1,700 pkgs; lard, 4,605 pkgs; whisky, LARD IN NEW YORK.

at Chicago Custome Aug. 2: Kohlsnat & Co., 1 case dry goods; George J. Schmidt & Bro., 6 cases bassets. Collections, \$3,621.93.

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—An active and somewhat exciting market, coupled with a liberal appreciation in prices, were the characteristics of the hog product market yesterday. There was an urgent demand from the short interest, a modeante inquiry on investment account, and operators experienced but little difficulty in establishing a liberal advance in prices. The continued poor quality of hogs arriving, coupled with only moderate receipts; and the further fact that the shipments far exce ed the manufacture, and consequently we are laying fin stocks daily,—all exerted a beneficial influence ob values, though checked the consumptive purchases for the time-being. The market closed firm, with some indications that strong parties are under the deal. The premium for carrying dropped off some, the current rate on pork being 106112% per bri, and on lard about 5c per 100 bs.

Porx—Was active, at times excited, and an advance of 15620c per bri, under a good investment demand, and a very fair inquiry to fill shorts. Sales were reported of 11, 250 hs seller August at \$0,709,90; 25, 500 hs seller September at \$9,856,10,00. Total, 36,750 bris. The market closed firm at \$9,856,10,00. Total, 36,750 bris. The market closed firm at \$9,856,10,00 for 1,00,00 fill, 00,001,10,00 fill of the former and \$9,80,00,00,00 for the latter.

Lane—Was also settive, and relatively stronger than

about \$10.00411.00 for the former and \$5.90810.50 for the latter.

Land—Was also active, and relatively stronger than port, the stock being relatively light, and indications were that the supply here is largely under the control of strong parties. The advance was 20c per 100 hs on spot or August and 15817c per 100 hs on September, the two deais coming closer together. There was a very good demand for cash, but none offered. Sales were reported of 2,000 tos seller August at \$7.25\(\phi_2\$.7.35; 11,000 tos seller September at \$7.37\(\phi_2\$.7.45; 2.30) tos seller September at \$7.37\(\phi_2\$.7.45; cash or seller August at \$7.40\$\(\phi_1\$.7.40\$\), *40\$\(\phi_1\$.7.45; seller September: at \$7.35\(\phi_2\$.7.45; cash or seller August; and \$7.40\$\(\phi_1\$.7.40\$\), seller September: and \$7.45\(\phi_1\$.7.45; seller September: about \$7.45\(\phi_1\$.7.45; seller September: abou

tes. The market closed firm at \$7.3597.37% cash or seller August; and \$7.4097.42% seller Sptember: and \$7.4597.47% seller October.

Marte-There was not much done under this head, but the feeling was stronger and prices closed fully but the feeling was stronger and prices closed fully in pork and lard operated against purchasers, as the bulk of the orders received were based on the figures current the previous day. Sales were reported of 200 tes sweet-pickled hams (16 ibs average) at 94c; 100 bas long cut hams on pt. 1; 100 bas sweet-pickled shoulders at 94c; 200 bas short ribs at \$6, 15, 50, 000 lbs loose do (averaging 22 lbs) at 6c; 200,000 lbs do at \$5.978,88.00 seller September. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on leading cuts:

Loose, part cured...\$4.90 \$5.95 \$6.05 \$

Wheat, bu... \$2,507 | 15, 688 | 57,768 | 25, 776 | 68, 57,768 | 25, 766 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68, 776 | 68

and closed at 91544. Seller the year nominally 2566
254 per bu under September. Cash sales were reported of 13,000 bu old No. 2 at 81,0021.07; 1,000 bu new No. 3 at 856; 800 bu old do at 900; 800 bu yeample, on track, at 856750. 400 bu do, delivered, at 956. Total, 18,000 bu New York of the grain continue very light, and, while there were no transactions, there were buyers at rull prices.

Wint's Wilkert—Was in active demand, mainly for shipment, and liberal sales transpired at 97460736 for No. 1; 96307c for No. 2; and 87c for No. 3. Seller August was wanted outle badly at 956, but sellers generally asked 96c. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 1 red at 97460756; 22,400 bu No. 2 at 994607c; 400 but by sample on track at 90c; and 3,000 bu in special bin at 88c.

Ond, while the feeling was stronger, the market lacked antimation. Shippers bought to a very fair extent, though not as freely as they would have done had not vessel agents insisted on better freights, while the speculative element were not especially anxious. A better freight in wheat sand no great urgency in the offerings resulted in an approclation of 56056 per bu, the advance being most marked on options. Seller August was quiet and steady, opening at 3856c, selling up and closing steady at 28c. Seltenber steady, with sales at 25666 at 2546c, and rejected at 375600 bu by sample, on track, at 3463384c; 2,000 bu do free on board at 38640c. Total, 255, 000 bu.

OATS—Were fairly active and steady, though August was rather weak early under larger offerings from the country. The receipts were liberal and met with a good shipping inquiry, the bulk of the arrivals selling by and steady at 256c. Soller August was early under larger offerings from the country. The receipts were liberal and met with a good shipping inquiry, the bulk of the arrivals selling to the longer futures. Old No. 2 cats were taken for shipment at 245c, and new sold at 24c. Rejected were quoted dull at 2662c. Samples sold readily, old being preferred. Cashrasies were required of 0,0

2 O'CLOCK CALL

Wheat was stronger, asies being made of 385,000 bu at 3754697546 for August, 91546926 for September, and 85546896 for the year. September closed at 915469156c, and August at 97469756c. Corn was steady, with sales of 170,000 bu as 39639346 for August and 35566386 for September. Mess pork was steady; sales 7,000 bris at \$9.97569 10.00 for September. Lard was stronger, sales being made of 500 tes at \$7.45 for September. \$7.45 for September.

LATEST.

Wheat sold after the call at 97c for August, and closed at about 97% 697% c. September was quoted at 97.600 (1900) and 1900 (1900) as \$1.00%.

Corn was quiet at 35% about 50 september.

A charter was made for its (no 90 norm to Kingston.

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.

EROOM-CORN-Was dell and easy. The sales are chiefy to the small city broom makers, and the quotations are as a rule adhered to: Strictly green hurl, 356 code; red-tipped do, 45635c; green brush that will work lissed. 45635c; crooked. 354c.

BUTTER-Nothing specially new can be said of the butter market. The demand continues sufficient to absorb all desirable offerings, and in sympathy with the New York, market, the feeting is firm. Exporters. Eastern univers, and the home trade bought freely at previous quotations. The New York Bulletin of Wednesday has the following:

The receipts and featpoins of butter (exclusive of butterine) since May I (the beginning of the trade year) coffigure as follows:

| Continue and Colored | C

BAGGING—Was quoted as before. There was a well-sustained demand for grain bags, and a moderate movement in other lines, at the annexed range of prices: Stark, 26c; Brighton A, 256c; Lewiston, fic: Otter Creek, 1896c; American, 1996c; burlapa, 4 and 5 bn, 13014c; guantes, single, 14015c; double, 23024c; wool sacks, 40045c.
CRIKESE—Trade was a little slack, and the feeling was hardly as firm as at the beginning of the week, even for the hest goods. New York is quoted dull and heavy, and, therefore, there was very little shipping demand. The local and Western trade is always light at this time of year. There was some demand from an option of the control of the New York Fulletin.

The receipts and exports of cheese since May I (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows: "The recepts and exports of cheese since May I (the beginning of the trade year) compare as follows:

Receipts, pleas Exports, its Reports, ibs.

Past week. 143,967 6,067,418

Same week 1877. 58,079 300,267

Since May I, 1878. 1,343,263 57,489,242

Same time last year 1,874,263 57,489,242

We quote: Fullpream, 76756c; part skim, 51,6694c; low grades, 364c.

COAL—Was in small demand at former prices, the market ruling steady at the quotations following: Lackswanna, large egg. 36,00; small egg. 58,00; nut, 56,00; range, 58,25; Fiedmont, 57,06; Blosbury, 56,00; Erie, 55,00; Baltimore & Ohio, 94,256, 47,24 Minonik, 53,56; Wilmington, 53,00; Garaberrie, 56,63; Riminolk, 53,56; Wilmington, 53,00; Garaberrie, 56,63; Riminolk, 54,50; Wilmington, 55,00; Garaberrie, 56,63; Riminolk, 54,50; Ri

candled packages, and some dealers quoted fresh at 98 loc. FiSH—A good business was in progress, and the market again was firm all around. We repeat our quotations: No.1 whitefish, per 14-orl, \$3,1093,25; family whitefish, \$1,7561,90; trout, \$2,5002,75; mackerel. No.1 shore, \$10,003,10; oro. \$1,5002,75; mackerel. No.1 shore, \$10,003,10; oro. \$1,5002,75; No.2 bay, \$7,5096,00; large family do, new. 14-brl. \$5,75; No.1 bay, kits, \$1,402 1.80; do. new. 14-brl. \$5,75; No.1 bay, kits, \$1,402 1.80; do. nedium. \$1,2561,30; large family kits, \$1,00 \$1.10; George's codfish, extra, \$5,0085,.25; summercured do, \$5,50; Labrador herring, split, brls. \$7,006,7.30; do. round-brls. \$3,2583, 50; do. 14-brls. \$3,00; floiland herring, kegs. \$1,2561,40; amorted halibut, 7686; scaled herring, per box, 30c.
FRUITS AND NUS—the market was destitute of interesting new features. Business remains very quiet, and for most descriptions the feeling is not very firm. Frunces currants, and citron were quoted off a tride, as for the state of the stat Follows:
Formes — Dates Seec; figs. layers, 9614c; Turkish Frunes, 769c; raising, layers, \$4.8061.85; London layers, \$2.0562.15; loose, Muscatel, \$2.0062.10; Zante currants, 46465c; citron, 159165c; New York and Michigan, 4644c; Southern, 25685c; Ohio, 3635c; peaches, unpaired, haives, 4644c; do quarters, 3464c; raispherries, 2563c; pitch cherries, 17618c.
NUTs—Filberta, 1156125c; almonds, Tarragona, 19620c; French walnuts, 15611c; Naples walnuts, 15614c; Grenoble walnuts, 15616c; Fixalis, 55666c; Fixer pecans, 4566c; Wilmington peanuts, 2566c; W

quote:
Ricz-Carolina, 7542814c; Louisiana, 7442814c; Rangoon, 654274c.
Coffee Mandaling Java, 28620c; O. G. Java, 256
27c; choice to fancy Rio, 1961914c; good to prime, 175481854c; common to fair, 19546164c; roasting, 1454
8446c.
Subars-Patent cut losf, 195481056c; crushed, 19546
1956c; granulated, 195481056c; crushed, 19546 1794010940: common to rair, 1094010940: crushed, 104408 104401. Sou ars—Patent out loaf, 1094010940: crushed, 1044010940; granulated, 104010940; powdered, 1044010940; A standard, 9949940; O. No. 2, 99499960; extra C, 8549900; C No. 2, 89499960; pellow, 8180198—California siyar-loaf drips, 454940; California siyar drips, 526850; good stura-house sirup, 384900; extra do, 426450; New Orleans molasses, choice new, 446800; do prime, 446480; good, 35380; common, 286800; common molasses, 336380; biack strap, 2969280.

nnest, 30ac3c; cholor. 55a5sc; choicest, 60a70c.
WOOD—Sells at \$5.5096.00 for beech, and at \$8.50g
7.00 for maple, delivered.
WHISKY—Was steady, sales being reported of 100
bris raw at \$1.05. Alcohol was quoted at 30ac3c; delivered in New York for export. New York was
quoted nominal at \$1.06; Baltimore, \$1.06; Peoria,
\$1.03.
The stock in store here is said to be a fair one, and well
assorted, and the receipts continue good. The
assorted, and the receipts continue good. The
busy.
Following are the prices paid by local dealers busy.
Following are the prices paid by local dealers. Graded
wools from store are worth a little more:
Washed, deece, 29a632c; medium unwashed wool, 21
623c; fine do, in good condition, 19621c; fine heavy
unwashed, 156318c; tub-washed, choice, 36a38c; common to fair do, 30a35c; Colorado fine and medium,
23626c; do coared, 15618c.

1.11MRER.

LUMBER. LUMBER.

The cargo market was dult and easy. The offerings were small, and included cargoes that had lain at the docks two or three days. Piece stuff sold readily at \$8.00 for standard, and an inferior grade brought \$7.75. Inch lumber was dull at \$8.50@9.50 for common, and \$10.00@11.00 for medium qualities. Lath were standard at \$1.50. Shingtes were almost unsalable, and several lots were offered. Quotations ranged from \$1.750.00 for the standard prometer.

\$1.75@2.05.
Sales: Schr E. Jackson, from Manistee, 180,000 ft piece stuff at \$8.00, 160,000 lath at \$1.25; schr L. Johnson, from Muskegon, 202,000 ft common boards a \$8.50, 28,000 ft piece stuff at \$7.75; sehr Duncap City 83. SQ. 28, 000 ft piece stuff at \$7.75; schr Duncan City, from Cheborgan, 208, 000 ft Norway strips and boards at \$8. SO. 24, 000 ft Norway lumber at \$8.06, 70, 000 ft lath at \$1.25.

The demand at the yards was fair in the aggregate at the ruling prices. Some of the dealers are cutting under their neighbors, and a discount is usually allowed for cash and large orders. First and second clear, 184 and 2 inch. \$22.00630.00 Third clear. 184 to 2 inch. 28.00630.00 Third clear inch. 28.00630.00 Third clear inch. 28.00630.00 Third clear, 184 to 2 inch. 29.00630.00 Third clear, 184 inches and upwards. 27.00628.00 Flooring, accommon, dressed. 16.00647.00 Box boards, B. 13 inches and upwards. 27.00628.00 Box boards, B. 13 inches and upwards. 27.00628.00 Box boards, E. 15.00630.00 Box boards,

Catock source, to to 12 inch
Dor common stock boards
Fencing, 12, 14, and 16 to 20 feet.
Fencing, No. 2
Common boards.
Cull boards.
Dimension stuff.
Dimension stuff. 20 to 20 feet.
Culls, 2 inch.
Pickets, rough and select.
Pickets, select, dressed and headed.
Lath. 14.00 11.00@12.5 9.50@11.0 11.00@12.5 9.50@11.0 shingles, "A" standard to extra dry..... shingles, do, green..... shingles, No. 1....

LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.
Cattle,
6, 199
4,000
5, 135
3, 191
2, 086 Hogs, 10, 299 11, 514 15, 061 11, 010 10, 575 58, 459 50, 436 54, 465

Total 21.961
Same time last week 22.131
Week before last 16,210
Shipmenis 16,210
Monday 1,635
Tuesday 1,365
Wedesday 1,773
Thursday 3,776 4, 171 2, 848 5, 505 5, 088 Wedesday 1,773 5,055
Thursday 1,773 5,055
Thursday 5,776 5,085
Total 3,776 5,085
Total 6,085
Total 7,773
CATTLE—In comparison with Thursday, there was little change yesterday in the character of the demand or in values. There was allheral call from shippers, and the local trade and sellers found it not very difficult to effect sales at the ruling figures of the day before. The receipts were much lighter than on either of the previous fays of the week, but did not show any improvement in quality, the general average being poor. There were several transfers at \$4,004.50 for good to choice droves averaging from \$300 to 1,400 lbs, and a few bunches of extra were tren at higher figures, but there was comparatively lines trading above \$3.80. The prevailing prices, as will be seen by reference to the published sales, sere \$2,500.2 to for Texas through cattle; \$2.7563. 2210f Colorade hard-breeds; and \$3.256
2.80 for fair to good nafive steers. The market closed firm with the plus pretty nearly empty.

Extra Besves Greded steers, weighing 1,600
Ibs and anyasis.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fair, well-formed steers, weighing 1,500 and anyasis.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fair, well-formed steers, weighing 1,500 lbs and anyasis.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fair, well-formed steers, weighing 1,500 lbs. The commonstactory of the chip samplater weighting 500 to 1,000 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs. weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs.

HOGS-There was a rather easier tone to the market sterday, but prices did not sastain any quotable delos. The receipts were moderate, and the market of the product was booming, but those circumstances d not seem to exert any favorable influence on the seker for the live animal, and sales were slow at submarket for the live animal, and sales were slow at substantially Thursday's prices. Common to prime light weights sold at \$4.2064.35, and poor to choice heavy at \$4.0064.50. A car-load or two of extra Philadelphila fetched \$4.60. Most of the sales were at \$4.206
4.35. Skips sold at \$3.2569.75.

No. As. Price. No. As. Price. No. As. Price. 44. 208
4.25. Skips sold at \$3.2569.75.

No. As. Price. No. As. Price. No. As. Price. 44. 208
4.25. Skips sold at \$3.2569.75.

No. As. Price. No. As. Price. No. As. Price. 46. 208
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24.7024.90; good Yorkers, 24.1024.20; grassers, 23.75
(31.90.
Surgr-Receipts, 13.900 head, against 9,000 hast wock; supply full, but trade slow; and prices off 10920c; best, 100 to 110 lbs, \$4.0026.15; good, 20 to 90, 23.308.20; common, 70 to 80, 33.002

To the Western Associated Press.

Hast Lieratt, Aug. 2—Cattle-Receipts to-day, 823 head; all through stock; no local; total for four days, 1,870 through and 2,142 local; nothing in the yards for sale.

Hous-Receipts to-day, 1,425 head; total for four days, 7,905; Yorkers, \$4.0025.20; Philisdelphias, \$4.70
(34.90.

Surgr-Receipts to-day, 400 head; total for four days, 500; Yorkers, \$4.0025.20; Philisdelphias, \$4.70
(34.90.

Surgr-Receipts to-day, 400 head; total for four days, 500; Philisdelphias, \$4.70 SHEEF-Receipts to-day, 400 head; total for four days, 9, 100; market closes very dull on common fairly, good.

9,100; market closes very dull on common, fair on good.

NEW YORK.

BUFFALO. Aug. 2.—CAPTLE—Hecelpts to-day, 1,105; for the week, 14,602; last week, 10,809; increase for the week, 46 cars; through consignments, 425 cars. Market active and prices unchanged; best grades disposed of; plenty of common unsold.

SHEEP AND LANSE—Hecelpts to-day, 2,200; for the week, 19,500; last week, 16,000; through consignments, 49 cars. Market dull and declining; offerings generally of good quality. Sales, common to good western sheep, 83,2563.70; choice, 84,005; lambs, Western sheep, \$3.2543.70; choice, \$4.05; lambs, \$4.7545.30; offerings generally good quality; 4 cars of stock remain unsold.

Hods—Receipts to-day, 5.520; for the week, 29.02; last week, 20.610 head; through consignments, 154 cars; market dull and slow; offerings generally of good quality; quotable, Yorkers, good to choice, \$4.406, 4.90; fair, \$4.25; common grassers, \$3.7562.90; conject heavy, \$4.7094.85; no easiern demand; 7 cars unsold.

fed heavy, \$4.7094.85; no easiern demand; 7 cars unsold.

St. Louis, Aug. 2.—Cattle—Supply light; wholly grass natives, which are weak and lower, and Texana, which are not active; native grass steers, \$2.264.25; do cows, \$2.2563.00; grass Texas steers, \$2.2003.20; do cows, \$1.802.30; receipts, 600.00 a shade off; best heavy a sade better. Yorkers and Baltimores, \$4.109.4.50; packing, \$4.0094.50; butchers to fancy, \$4.359.4.50; packing, \$4.0094.50; butchers to fancy, \$4.359.8 sizes;—Pair to good in demand at \$2.6093.60; other grades dull; receipts, \$50. CINCINATI, CINCINATI, Aug. 2.—Hogs.—Steady and firm; common, \$3.7594.25; fair to good light, \$4.3094.50; heavy packing, \$4.3594.55; butchers', \$4.6094.70; receipts, 1,680; shipments, 685.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES. resterday: .

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 55e. Western, 468. Bacon—Cumberlands, 30s; short ribs, 30s 6d; long clears, 31s; short clears, 33s; shoulders, 27s 6d. Hams, 52s. Lard, 38s. Prime mess beef. 73s. India mess beef, 83s; extra India mess, 89s. Che 43a. Tailow, 37s 3d.

LONDON, Alug 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat quiet. Corp. steady. Cargoes off coast—Wheat unchanged. Corp. steady. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 49s. Country markets for wheat—English a shade easier: French firm.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—11:30 s. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 21s. No. 2, 24s. 43s. Tallow, 37s 3d.

No. 2, 24s. Most.—Winter, No. 1, 10s: No. 2, 9s 6d: Spring, No. 1, 9s 4d: No. 2, 8s 6d: white. No. 1, 10s 4d. No. 2, 10s 1d: club, No. 1, 10s 4d: No. 2, 10s 4d. Corn—New, No. 1, 22s 6d; No. 2, 22s 3d. PROVISIONS—PORK 40s. Lard. 38s. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—COTTON—Firm. 64664d: sales, 12 00b haster, specification and expert 3 03s; Armetica. LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—COTTON—Firm. 694@94(d: sales, 12,000 bases; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 9,000; sales of the week 105,000. of which exporters took 4,000; speculators took 28,000; total stock 617,000; American, 403,000; rocelpta, 33,000; American, 21,000; American, 42,000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 1,000; American sales, 61,000.

BERADSTUFFS—California white wheat, average, 10 610 44; club, 108 306/108 8d. Peas, Canadian, 33 ed. New Western mixed corn, 228 6d.

RECKIFTS—Wheat for the past three days, 20,600; American, 15,000.

LAED—American, 378 9d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 2.—Petroleum, 28s 5d.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORE, Aug. 2.—GRAIN—A much more cons-Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, Aug. 2.—Grain—A much more condicated the temper apparent in the wheat market; winter wheat formed a prominent feature of the declings, and in price ralled sharply. In most instances shoul 2 per bu stronger, on much lighter offerings; spring wheat also in more request at about steady prices, closing more firmly; general market closed buoyantly, though tregulariv; sales of 832,000 bu, including 64,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukes spring at \$1.08. A livelier movement was noted in corn for prompt and forward delivery at an improvement of McMic per bu, closing firmly on lighter offerings; the lines urgent demand of early delivery at a stronger rates; also of 25 briss mess within a range of \$10,056410.75 for fair to choice, and up to 81.00 for fancy; other kinds quiet, for forward delivery western mess in moderate demand and furnity option, guiden, with August option quoted at \$10.06810.50; lines, \$10.056410.75 for fair to choice, and up to 81.00 for fancy; other kinds quiet, for forward delivery Western mess in moderate demand and quoted somewhat for the liver, bowels, and kindres are miletone which mark our progress on the root to early delivery; \$10.056410.55 october, \$10.058410.75. Oct ments in moderate demand and quoted somewhat farmer. Bocon farm; sales of 25 boxes Western long clear is \$660. Western leaved to the clear is \$

Segments and a series of the control of the control

duil; mixed and white, 2362Nc. Rye in fair demand; No. 2, 3063Ce. Bariey in good demand; choice fall, 75c.
WHISKY-Dull at \$1.03.
PROVISIONS-Active and firm. Pork-Demand fair and prices higher; \$10.25 bid; at the close, \$10.50.
Lard moderately active and ligher; current make, \$7.20c, prime steam, \$7.37k; kettle, \$7.756, \$5.00. Bulk meats-Demand active, and prices have advanced; sales \$0.00 los shoulders at \$2.10c beld at \$5.12k at the close, \$10.50.
Linsked-Demand active, and prices have advanced; sales \$0.00 los shoulders at \$2.0c beld at \$5.12k at the good demand active, and prices have advanced; sales \$5.00 los shoulders at \$2.0c beld at \$5.12k at the good demand at \$5.500. Scale; \$5.0c losd \$5.0c losd \$5.0c.
LINSKED OIL-Quiet and unchanged.
BUTTER-kaster; prime creamery, 20021c; Western Reserve, 152616c; Central Ohio, 12-13c.
CURNAS-In good demand; factory, 78714c, E663-in fair demand at 9c.
PRILADELPHIA, Pa. Aug. 2.-ProTR-In fair demand, super, \$2.5003.00; extra, \$3.0004.00; Minpesota family, \$4.7806.00; high grades, \$6.0007.50. Rye flour, \$5.00.
CORN MEAL-\$2.6502.75.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet; red, \$1.0001.01; amber, \$1.00
61.01; white, \$1.0801.10; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.0401.05.
OORN MEAL-\$2.6502.75.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet; red, \$1.0001.01; amber, \$1.00
61.01; white, \$1.0801.10; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.0401.05.
OORN MEAL-\$2.6502.75.
GRAIN-Wheat quiet; moked hama, Hi@el30; pickied, 994600; green, \$c. Lard firm; butchers', \$7.0007.25; city kettle, \$7.7808.25.
BUTTER-Firm; New York State and Bradford County extras, 18620c; Western Reserve, 13014c.
Previsions-Firm, New York State and Bradford County extras, 18620c; Western Reserve, 13014c.
Perroleum-Dull; redued, 105c; crade, 89408.6c.
Whisky-Quiet; Western, \$1.005.
RECRIPTS-Flour, 2.800 bris, wheat, 42,000 bu; corn, 75.000 bris, oata, 4,500 bu.
TOLEDO, O., Aug. 2.-Grall-Whest steady; No. 1

75,000 bu; cata 4,900 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 2.—Grans—Whest steady; No. 1
white Michigan, \$1.05%; No. 2 do, \$1.04; amber
Michigan, spot, 96c; August, 884c; September, 95%c;
No. 2 amber, 97c; No. 2 red winter, spot, 99c;
August, 96c; September, 96%c; No. 3 red, 04%c; No.
2 Dayton & Michigan red, 99c; rejected Wabash, 84c;
Western amber, 99c; No. 2 amber Illinois, \$1.05. Corn
steady; high mixed, 41%c; No. 2, spot, 41%c; August,
41c; No. 2 white, 43c; rejected, 40c; damaged, 35c.
Oats quiet; No. 2, spot, 24c; August, 23Mc; Michigan,
old, 28c. Oats quiet; No. 2, spot, 24c; August, 234c; Michigan, old, 28c. RECEPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 28,000 bu; oata, SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 15,000 bu; corn. 20,000 bu; oats,

Selection of the control of the cont

changed.—Wheat—Western active and irregular; closed a shade off from highest figures; No. 2 Western winter red. apat and August, 81.04; September, 81.045; Corn—Western firm and higher; Western mixed, spot and August, 494c: September, 404c; October, 494c; seamer, 434c. October, 494c; seamer, 434c.

steamer, 43-5c. Oats steamy and unchanged. By a bominal.

Hay—Dull and lower; Maryland and Pennsylvania prime, 810.00812.00.

Portion 10.00812.00.

Person 10.00812.00.

Person 10.00812.00.

Person 10.00812.00.

Person 10.00812.00.

Receives—Firm and quiet; Bio cargoca, 13:6160.

Whitsky—Dull at \$1.06.

Receives—Firm and quiet; Bio cargoca, 13:6160.

Receives—Firm and quiet; Bio cargoca, 13:6160.

Receives—Firm and quiet; Bio cargoca, 13:6160.

Receives—Firm and Quiet; Bio cargoca, 13:600 bu.

Shipmants—Wheat—25,000 bu; corn, 21.000 bu.

Shipmants—To List—good per steamer arm; cotton, PERIORYS—To Live sool per st Md; flour, 2s 6d; grain, 3d. MILWAUKER.

Mitwaukee. Asg. 2.—Figure—Good demand.

MILWAUKEE. Asg. 2.—Figure—Good demand.

Grain—Wheat firm; opened and closed firm; No.

1 Milwaukee, hard, \$1.15: No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.14: No. 2 do, \$1.07: August, \$1.04; September, 949c; Cotober, 94c; No. 3 do, \$2.60c. Cora firmer; No. 2, 201/c. Oats easier; No. 2, old, \$41/c; new, \$4c. Rye steady, with a fair demand; No. 1. 50c. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 spring, \$1.06; September, old, \$1.13: new, \$1.25.

Phovisions—Quiet but firm. Mess pork, \$10.00 cash and July. Prime steam land, \$7.37%.

FREGUETTS—Flour, 5.00 bris: wheat, \$4,000 ba.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Solution of the steady and firm: Western superfine, \$3.00c3. 50; common extras, \$4.50c sec. 75; Wisconsin extras, \$4.50g.\$5.5; Milmoust, \$5.00c sec. 00; Wisconsin extras, \$4.50g.\$5.5; Milmoust, \$5.00c sec. 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, \$6.00c sec. 00; Wisconsin and Winnesota patent process, \$6.00c sec. 00; Wisconsin and Winnesota patent with sec. \$6.00c sec. 00; Wisconsin and Winnesota patent with sec. \$6.00c sec. 00; Wisconsin and Winnesota patent with sec. \$6.00c sec. 00; Wisconsin and Winnesota patent with sec. \$6.00c sec. 00; Wisconsin and Winnesota patent with sec. \$6.00c sec. 00; Wisconsin and Winnesota patents; Wisconsin and Winnes

8.00.
GRAIN—Corn—Demand active and steady; mixed and yellow, \$1658c; steamer, 44647c. Oats quiet: No. 1 and extra white, 37640c; No. 2 white, 3396354c; No. 3 white, 339634c; mixed, 23634c.
Reveirts—Flour, 4.500 bris; wheat, 8,500 bn. Smprasta—Flour, 425 bris.

Shipments—Flour, 425 bris.
BUFFALO, Aug. 2.—Grain—Whest quiet and steady;
sales of 16,000 bu No. 1 Milwaukee Club at \$1.12. Corn
quiet; sales of 5,000 bu Kansas, ranging from 44c to 45c,
according to quality. Oats neglected. Rye neglected.
Barley neglected.
CANAL Frationers—Strong; boatmen asking 45c for
wheat and 43c for corn to New York; shippers offer 46c

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; white state, old. \$1.17; choice red. new. \$1.05; No. 1 Milwauke, \$1.13. Corn frm; high taixed, 45e; No. 2 Toiedo, 47e. Oats quiet: mixed State, 31c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—FLOUE—Steady at \$5.00@5.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Opening very quiet: extra. \$1.10%; August. \$1.00%; No. 1 white. new, \$1.07%. COTTON.

COTTON.

GALYESTON. Aug. 2.—COTTON—Firm: middling, 11½c: low middling, 10½c; good ordinary. 10c; net receipts, 40 baies: sales, 75; stock.75; weekly set receipts, 238; sales, 238; exports coatwise, 1,159.

MORLE, Aug. 2.—COTTON—Firm: middling, 11c: low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 9½c; net receipts, 118 baies: sales, 100; stock, 1,107; weekly set receipts, 228; do sales, 300; exports coastwise, 845.

CHARLESTON. Aug. 2.—COTTON—Firm: middling, 10½@10½c; net receipts, 22; stock, 313; weekly set proceipts, 25; stock, 313; weekly set proceipts, 306; exports coastwise, 36; SAVANNAE, Aug. 2.—COTTON—Firm: middling, 11½c; low middling, 10½c; good ordinary, 10½c; net receipts, 153 baies; gross, 173; sales, 250; stock, 400; weekly net receipts, 563; gross, 756; exports coastwise, 765. wise, 765.

NEW ORLEANS. Aug. L.—COTTON—Strong; sales, 400
bales; ordinary, 8%c; good ordinary, 10%c; low middiing, 10%c; middling, 11%c; good middling, 15c; recelpts, net, 180; gross, 150; no exports; stock, 6, 358;
week's sales, 3, 550; receipts, net, 8, 609; gross, 1, 103;
caports coastwise, 3, 686.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND. O., Aug. 2.—Permoleum — Market unchanged; standard white. 110 test. 8%c.
Oil. City. Aug. 2.—Permoleum—Market opened inactive, remaining very weak throughout the day; first sales. \$1.00%; advanced to \$1.01%. closing steady; \$1.00% bid; shipments, 44,000 bris; transactions, 150,000.

WAGNOLIA BALM.

Secret of a Fair Face

An Item of Interest to Every Lady w Desires to be More Beautiful than she now is,

Unfortunately not one woman in a hundred, eatjected to the whime of an American climate power
est that basis and starting point of real beautypure and clear complexion.

What nature has thus denied, art must be called
upon to furnish.

MAGNOLIA

The MAGNOLIA BALM is a sure device for creets a pure and blooming complexion.

It conceals all natural blemishes in the most a prising and effective manner. It removes all roughness, eruptions, redne otches, freckles, and tan with magical power.

It drives away all evidences of fatigus and ex-citement.

It makes the plainest face beautiful. It makes the plainest face beautiful.

It gives the complexion a darrling purity and makes the neck, face, and arms appear green, rotund, and plump.

It makes a matron of 35 or 40 look not more the 30 years old, and changes the rustic maider into a cultivated city belle.

The Magnelia Balm removes all blemither and increase very drawback to beauty; and, while it a harmless as water, it is so life-like in its effect as the closest observer cannot detect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves attracts the closest observer cannot delect its use.

Ladies who want to make themselves altresten make an absolute certainty of it by use Hagan's Magnottia Balan, and we know of so the way. It is the cheapest preparation in the wai, all things considered, and may be had at any another.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

General Transatiantic Company.

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. E. het of Morton et.

CANADA, Frangeni... Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1250 pm.
FRANCE, Trudelle... Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1250 pm.
FREERE, Danre... Wednesday, Aug. 14, 625 a.

FOR THE CANADA FOR GOLD (Including winstern of Havire.—Free Cabin, \$10.2; Second Cabin, 525; Steerage, \$28; including wine, bedding, and unner. Steamers "Perfere," "Ville de Paris." % Layrent, "do not carry steerage passengers.

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Direct to ANYWERP (Belgium), saling semi-mentaly,
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119 East Randolph-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS New York and Glasgow.

DEVONIA, Aug. 3. 9 a m: ETHIOPIA, Aug. 17,8 m
ANCHORIA, Aug. 10, 3 m: BO¹/VIA. Aug. 51, 3 pa
UTOPIA. Aug. 7, 100 n: London direct.

UTOPIA. Aug. 7, 100 n: London direct.

Cabina ES to Sal. Excursion Tickets atreduced race.

Second cabin. 440. Steerang. 828.

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National Line of Steamships NEW YORK to Queensiown, Liverpool, and Lorde.
Cabin passage from 850 to 870 currency. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steering, 25th Drafts as Great Britain and Ireland.
For sailings and further information apply to P. B. LARSON, No. 4 South Chartes.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Sain-day from Bremen Pier, foot of Third street, Hoberts, Eates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London Havre, and Bremen, irst cabin, 1900, scorl cabin, 1900, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight cabin, 1900, gold; steerage, \$30 currency. For freight and passage apply to 2Bowling Green, New York FURNACES.

Boynton's Furnaces
For Hard or Soft Coal or Wood.
78 Styles and Sizes. 30.000 IN USE. RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 84 Lake St., Chicago, Ills.

MISCELLANEOUS. Dr. JAMES,

PRIVATE DISPENSARY. 204 Washington St., Chicago, III. It is well known Dr. James for the past 20 years had since the head of the profession in the treatment of all question derrould diseases that require immediate estimates the million, explaining who should many 1 and 1 dayl is cents to prepay postage. Call or write; Dr. James had 9 and abstract on the patient towar meets and the part of the part of the part of the patient towar meets and the part of the part of Ormitistics from Office hours 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., Small, but Dr. James 16 50 years of age.

THYSELF and the read of age.

KNOW

A new Medical Treatine, "The Relative of age.

RING A new Medical Treatine, "The Relative of Life, or suffered of the took. Gold Media awarded the author to the National Medical Association. The Bostonal Medical Association. The Bostonal Medical Association. The Relative of the most extraordinary work on Payano greet published," The London Lancet says:

The Science of Life is, beyond all commarisant the most extraordinary work on Payano greet published, "The London Lancet says:

The author this valuable book. The author is a massible relative of the consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKEIS,
No. 4 Builinch street, Boston, "THYSELF"

MATHEY with great success by the physicians of Paris, don, and su-country the physicians of Paris, of all discountry to prompt our of all discountry to prompt our carried by Propages by CAPSULES will by Druggists and Louis De United States. NO CURE! Dr. Kean,

173 South Charkents, Chicagos, Consult personally or by mail, free of charpe, on a chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean with only physician in the city who warrants cares or no mail or the consult of th PRESCRIPTION FREE For the speedy cure of Nervous Debility, some energy, etc., and the whole train of gloom attents. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address & CO., 130 West Sixthesia, (Inclusion).

MARINE

The Tugmen Effect an Deposit Forfeits Its Keeping

Lake Superior Ship Canal. Bishaps, Lake Fre THE TUG WAR

The far of the tug lines has a time. The owners assembled agreeable to adjournment—in towing Company's office, and The same persons present at the were there, and they represent evil in the harbor, which is boats. An agreement had be vious to the meeting, and known it did not take to a settlement, and about an hour all present agreement, which was gotten up in substance of it is that each own tow vessels at 30 per cent off the hills in paid within thirty days, 2 lection is not made in saxy of required to deposit with the control of the Union Towing Area of the Union Towing Area of the Union Towing Area of the Vessel-Owners. The same warmen of \$50, which is to be for by the owner of the Indep sum of \$50, which is to be for hall be entitled to the first. That is substantially the season, and does away with reaching a point abreast of the present, and all concern none more so than the manager lines, who got the worst of the Apropos of the above, the Apropos of the above, the Apropos of the shows of the Apropos of the shows of the world tried the same plan, but it invo wing to some one of the counder, "or otherwise betraying traiting over again the abourdit above their natural level by devices. Our tug men know teaught in traps of that kind, brethren are not bent on ma selves, it seems to us, they imitate their example.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 2. per ton, free. Cleared for twenty-four ! per ton, free.
Cleared for twenty-four hous
Props E. E. Thompson. Bay
Duluth; Russia, mdse; Badger
den Cambeil, mdse; D. Ba
stur Alaska, Put-in Bay; seh
life and Nisgara, Cl
100 tons coal, Put-in-Bay; la
naw; Atwater, Chicago.
Vessels passing Port Colbor,
fonr hours ending 6 p. m.
ward—Prop City of Tolea
Chicago; barks Itaska, Chari
James Wade, Sodus Point to C
lor, Kingston, no orders; chrs
Charitan Color, Kingston, no orders; chrs
du; A. Miner, Port Dalheusia
du; A. Miner, Port Dalheusia
Hasilward—Prop Nashua, C
burg; barks Norway.
Sa
Kingston: P. Folzer,
Celvin; Florda, Bay City to C
nilio, Cleveland to Toronto;
ver Mowatt, Tolego to Kingsto
Cleveland to Osnawa; Flora C
Toronto; M. A. Lyden, Black

LAKE SUPERIOR S Superintendent Pryer, of the Canal, writes to the Houghton concerning it: "The work Lake Superior Ship-Canal wa 23d inst., some 26, 375 yards 23i mat., some 26, 375 yards 1
20,000 of which having been it the pieus, the remainder from ofcanal. The depth of water length of canal ranges from the talong the central portion, ty to seventy feet on the botto protect docking along sides to the feet of water. Four fafeet each were dreeded from hending the entire length of subdying length of the control of the feet of water and the centre length of subdying the length of the length of

PORT HUR PORT HUBON, Mich., Ad Scotia, Lewis, Gilbert, Germa H. F. Merry. Up-Props St. Joseph, Ny.

Up-Props St. Joseph, Nyac V. Swain and consort, Tuttle John B. Merrill, Cavalier, W. Tomolar, C. J. Magill, Eliza Al Camden.
Wind-Southwest, gentle; w. Pour Hunon, Mich., Aug. 2: un-Props Quebec. City of Michigan, S. E. Sheldon and c. and barges; schra Otomabec and Down-Props City of Conco Teledo, China, Kewsenaw, Ja guance and Rhodes, Alpena an aud barges; schra Brooklyn, T. Yance, E. Jones, J. B. Wilber, Hammond, E. Corning, E. Ssiith, E. N. Portch, Pandora, Wind-Southwest, light; was NAUTICAL MI The bursting of a can of acts lagill, at Cleveland, Wednesd fire and small damage.

A man named Barrett, a past the stmr Garden City, at I

the simr Garden City, at I determine out of a small boat the The sanali of Wednesday ble Capt. J. W. Westcott's range! doing considerable damage to takes. Repeirs were made might they were lighted as usa The N. T. prop. Champiain s Fighting Island. Wednesday released by the Canadian tug the Detroit Post and Tribuss States revenue cutter can also in house and foreign waters we to to do, the Fessenden havin above case but arrived after in

SAGINAW VALLEY it East Saginaw ship At Bay City the following Lumber, feet...... Lath, pieces...... Shingles

THE CAN
Buidgerort, Aug. 2.—Arr
ris, 5,300 bu corn; Omaha, M
rop Imperial, Seneca, 4,500
Seneca, 6,100 bu corn; pro
4,500 bu corn; Ilidore, Henry
Cleared—Frop Victor, Feo
ber; Frederick, Depue, 90,95
Utawa, 94,404 ft lumber, 7
Montauk, Lockport, 4,319 bu
to-Ottawa, 325,000 shinglee
tawa, 65,224 ft lumber, 132,4
Buidgerort, Aug. 2.—10 p.
Hor, Morris, 6,100 bu curu.
Cleared—First Nott, Johet
4,600 lath.

Special Disputes to Milwaurez, Aug. 2.—Recinte very light, only 6, 180 mly five cars of No. 2 inspec only five cars of No. 2 inspect Oats 5, 300 bushe is, barley Shipments—Wheat 44, 685 bushels, barley 1, 300 bushe 62, 300 bushels; same day in els; same day in 1876, bl.2 drawn for milling to-day, 5, 0 Mo inquiry for freights.

Bretat Busatch to Manqueres, Mich., Ang A. Wood.
Cleared Prop Porest City;
H. J. Webb.
Passen un-Prop Arctic, C. Passed down-Prop St. Lou LAKE FREI
Geain freights were in goo
but the capacity taken was lig
pers fathing to agree on rate
generally asking 2c. Room v
bu corn. The props Delawar
ligatio and the J. Scott corn
Lumber freights were a s

MARINE NEWS.

The Tugmen Effect an Agreement and Deposit Forfeits to Secure

late Saperior Ship Canal, Nautical Hops and Mishaps, Lake Freights, Ete,

THE TUG WAR ENDED.

BUFFALO.

lake Superior Ship-Canal was completed on the 23d inst., some 26, 375 yards having been dredged, 2, 600 of which having been taken from between

25,600 of which having been taken from between the pies, the remainder from inside of upper end efemal. The depth of water throughout entire length of canal ranges from thirteen to fourteen fer along the central portion, a width of from sixty to seventy freet on the bottom, leaving a berme to protect docking along sides of canal sloping up to the feet of water. Four full cuts of twenty-six feet each were dreeded from between the piers, extending the entire length of same apd to 100 free through leaving sixteen feet of water at outside stimble and gradually decreasing to fourteen feet sunches and gradually decreasing to fourteen feet sunches at mouth of canal. The work thus compiled enables the largest steamers to use the canal silier way with safety, and no danger need be antiquated by usessels and steamers entering the canal frawing a just hof twelve feet and three or four lacks.

PORT HURON.

Port Huron. Mich. Adg. 2. - Down-Props Settis, Lewis, Gilbert, Germania and barges; schr

Motta, Lewis, Gilbort, Germania and barges; schr E. F. Merry. Up-Freps St. Joseph, Nyack, William Cowie, V. Swain and concort, Tuttle and consort; schrs schn B. Merrill, Cayalier, W. B. Phelpa, Knight Tampiar, C. J. Magill, Eliza Allen, Thomas Gawn, Canden.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

SAGINAW VALLEY COMMERCE.

At Bay Cay the following were the

Its Keeping.

OR, THE

MAGNOLIA BALM

tofa Fair Face

Interest to Every Lady we se to be More Beautiful than she now is.

done; it is done daily. Prof. W. 2 d beauty within the reach of every un-hter of Eve when he discovered that tiele known in fashionable circles as the beauty, and called

ETA BALM is a sure device for e all natural blemishes in the most sura all roughness, eruptions, redness, kles, and tan with magical power,

EAN STEAMSHIPS. rect Line to France

including wine, bedding, and utensila. register of the control of the contr RICAN LINE.

ELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, illing at QUEENSTOWN. Bursday from Philadeiphia. The only due sailing under the American flag. ED STAR LINE, ERP (Belgium), sailing semi-monthly, n Philadelphia and New York. For and Freights to and from Europe apply R WHIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agenta. TE LINE

G TWICE A WEEK FROM GTWICE A WEEK FROM

[ERNSIOWN, LIVETDOOL, 2nd LONGIL.

om 850 to \$70 currency.

Excursion

d rates. Steerage, \$36. Drafts on

Ireland.

further information apply to

8. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark at.

PURNACES. entilation CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION n's Furnaces

or Soft Coal or Wood. Styles and Sizes. O IN USE. ON, BOYNTON & CO.,

CELLANEOUS. JAMES, TE DISPENSARY.

THE CANAL. THE CANAL.

Bunderort, Aug. 2.—Arrivals—Cataract, Morna, 5, 300 bi corn; Omaha, Morris, 5, 900 bu corn; no impensal, Seneca, 4, 500 bu corn; Harriet, Seneca, 6, 100 bu corn; Bidore, Henry, 6, 000 bu corn.

Chared—Trop Victor. Peoria, 75, 612 ft lumber; Frederick, Depue, 99, 953 ft lumber: Ontario.

Onawa, 94, 494 ft lumber, 73, 000 shingles; prop Montank, Lockport, 4, 319 bu wheat; prop Atlanta, 65, 238 ft lumber, 132, 000 shingles.

Binderour, Aug. 2-10 p. m.—Arrived—Montan, Morris 6, 100 bu corn.

Chared—First Nott, Johiet, 95, 000 ft lumber, 4,000 lath. James for the past in years has stood of less in the treatment of all special not spots immediates attention. I could be who should marry. James has for rooms it never meets apother. Loades requiring can be a described by the stood of the

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Minwarker, Aug. 2.—Receipts of wheat conding very light, only 6,180 bushels to-day, and saly far cits of No. 2 inspected to-day. Receipts Otto 6,200 bushels, barley 2,725 bushels.

Simments—Wheat 44,685 bushels, oats 2,000 bushels bushels, berley 1,300 bushels. Wheat in store, 63,000 bushels wheat in store, 63,000 bushels with the first same day in 1876, 512,000 bushels. Withdraw for tribing to-day, 5,000 bushels wheat.

MAKOUEFUE.

MARQUETTE. Parcent Disputch to The Tribuna. red Prop Forest City; schrs H. H. Brown, Paten in Prope Arctic, City of Fremont.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Gain freights were in good demand yesterday, but the capacity taken was light, carriers and shippers failing to agree on rates. The former were reachly asking 2c. Room was taken for 119,000 basons. The props Delaware and Portage corn to ladial and the J. Scott corn to kingston at 4c. Lumber freights were a shifting lower at Bay

City Wednesday. Rates at this port remain un

ERIE,

Beers Disputch to The Tribuna.

Entr., Pa., Aug. 2.—Arrivals—Stmr Pacific,
Portage: schr Cormorant, Toledo; schr E. P.
Beers, Buffalo.

Departures—Stmr India, Duluth; schr Marengo,
Milwaukee; schr S. D. Hungerford, Toledo.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 2.—Sohr Wagner, coal, Ashtabula to Chicago, at 35c.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The tug Constitution went into Eyster's dry-dock The tag Constitution went into Eyster's dry-dock yesterday to receive a new stern pipe.

Rail rates on grain go up to 25c on the 100 be for New York cargoes Monday next, and vesselowners are anticipating better water freights.

The north pier at Erie is undergoing reconstruction.

The north pier at Erie is undergoing reconstruction.

The steam-barge Anna Smith will be sold by
Trustees at Cleveland to-day.

The tag George M. Parker, at Windsor, is to be
sold to satisfy a claim for supplies.

A heavy hall-storm at Detroit Thursday caused
no damage to shipping, and was of a local character.

Capt. Millen, of the tag Niagars, reports that he
paid 316 to a Canadam official for laying at Rondean harbor to escape a heavy sea.

Excursion steamers on the lakes have been furnished with copies of the law relating to the safety
of passengers.

Instead with copies of the law relating to the safety of passengers.

Capt. Bradford could not get the tug Owen at Detroit for New Orleans parties, and has his eye on one at a lower port.

The lighthouse tender Dablia has received a cargo of supplies at Detroit, and will distribute them at needed goints.

The United States stmr Michigan was expected to leave Detroit yesterday for a cruise up to and around Lake Superior. to leave Detroit yesterday for a cruise up to and around Lass Superior.

A Detroit vessel-owner has sent a letter to the Government authorities at Washington, in relation to the foreign wrecking difficulties.

The tug Livingstone recently towed six schooners from Buffalo to Lake Huron at an average of \$43 each, and her owner says he wants no more at that rate.

The manager of the tug Champion has deposited \$400 with the Canadian Sorveyor, Morton, pending investigation of the alleged violation of the Dominion wrecking laws in the case of the schr Fame.

THE TUG WAR ENDED.

The war of the tag lines has ended, at least for aums. The warners assembled again last night—arreable to shjournment—in the Vessel-Owners' positio Company's office, and concluded a treaty. The same persons present at the previous meeting was there, and they represented all the tag property in the larbor, which includes about fifty evidence in the meeting, and its purport being known it did not take long to come known shick was gotten up in legal form. The ment shick was gotten up in legal form. The ment shick was gotten up in legal form. The least ship within thirty days, 20 off where the columns shick was adherence to the compact each owner lied in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in sixty days, and full tariff ledius is not made in the later to the compact each owner late ledius to the compact each owner is regarded to deposit with Messrs. Dunham, is regarded to deposit ing investigation of the alleged violation of the Dominion wrecking laws in the case of the schr Pame.

The steam barge Nahant is credited with the largest earge of iron ore ever taken by a vessel of her class. She passed Detroit Thursday with 1.485 gross tons on board, from Escanaba for Cleveland.

The Cleveland Herold says a man who claimed that he was Second Mate of the Wells Burt victimized some of the shipchandiers and marketimized some of the shipchandiers and marketimized some of the shipchandiers and marketimen on River street by representing that the Captain scat him for provisions and sandries. The bills amounted to some \$7 or \$8.

The local inspectors at Detroit have completed their report of the number of officers licenses is sued by them during the month of July. Sixteen masters' papers were issued; eleven first-class pilots; three second-class pilots; thirteen chiefenginteers, and six assistant-engineers. The fees amounted to \$445.

Superintendent Kimbali has completed his selections of sites for life-saving stations on the lakes. They are to be at Manistee, Ludington, Muskegon, and Kenosha, on Lake Michigan, and Sand Beacu and a point near Fort Austin, on Lake Huron. Titles were obtained to land at all these sites, with the exception of Ludington, the lands being given to the Government by the owners. The owner of the site at Ludington was absent. Full equipment will be provided immediately for the auditional service ordered for Chicago Station. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

N. Y., Aug. 2.—Lake freights duil and unchanged on coal. Charters—Paving stone to Cleveland at \$1.50 per cord, free; bulk salt to Milwankee at 40 cents, and to Chicago at 33 cents per ton, free.

Cleared for twenty-four hours ending 8 p. m.—

Props E. E. Thompson. Bay City; India, mdse,
Duluth; Russia, mdse; Badger State, mdse; Gordon Cambbill, mdse; D. Ballentyne, Chicago;
stmr Alaska, Put-in Bay; schrs N. C. West. 52
cords stone; 8. V. R. Watson and Lyman Casey, 1, 200
bris salt; G. W. Holt and Jura, Toledo; William
Home, 100 tens big iron; Ornhan Bey, Cleveland;
A. B. Moore and Niagara, Chicago; B. Eveligh,
100 tens coli, Put-in-Bay; barges Boiton, Saginaw; Alwater, Chicago.

Vessels passing Fort Colborne Lock for twentyfour hours ending 6 p. m., Ang. 2.—Westward—Prop. City of Toledo. Ogdensburg to
Chicago; barks Itaska, Charlette to Milwaukee;
James Wade Sodus Point to Chicago; W. R. Taylor, Kingston, no orders; D. M. Foster, St. Catherine, no orders; schrs Corsican, Oswego to Toledo: A. Minet, Port Dalhousie to Toledo; Victor,
Hamilton to Cleveland.
Esstward—Prop. Nashua, Chicago to Ogdensburg; barks Norway, Sault Ste. Marie to
Kingston; P. Folzer, Grand Island to
Elgin; Florida, Bay City to Collins Bay; Manzanillo. Cleveland to Toronto; Erie Bell sand Oliver Mowatt. Toleco to Kingston; schrs Bermuda.
Clereland to Danawa; Flora Carveth, Cleveland to
Foronto; M. A. Lydon, Black River to Toronto.

PORT OF CHICAGO. The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the past twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:
Schr Coaster, White Lake, wood. Bush street.
Schr Actuace, Manistee, lumber, Market atreet.
Schr William Dunham, Frankfort, lumber, Market street.

Schr J. Bean, Jr., White Lake, lumber, Marke Schr J. Bean, Jr., vanice Lake, number, haracettreet.
Schrs J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Affen Sifp.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Schr A. Mosner, Sheboygan, iumber, Market.
Schr E. P. Koyce, Pentwater, poles, C., B. & Q.
Schr Magnolia, Charlevoix, wood, Gush street.
Schr J. B. Merrill, Muskegon, lumber, Sampson Silp.
Prop Socia, Montrea, sundries, Adams street.
Schr L. A. Simpson, Ludington, iumber, Market.
Schr Levi Grast, Muskegon, iumber, Market.
Schr Levi Grast, Muskegon, iumber, Market.
Schr Levi Grast, Muskegon, iumber, Market.

schr City of Woodstock, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Markel.
Schr Pauline, Manistee, lumber, Arnold's Slip.
Schr America (white), Sturgeon Bay, Ice, Ögden Slip.
Schr Onward, Green Bay; lumber, Market.
Schr Charles Luling, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Prop Mary Groth, Holland, bark, North Halsted street.
Schr Leile Church, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr L. M. Davis, Sluskezou, lumber, Market.
Schr G. S. Andrews, Traverse, slabs, State street.
Schr Gontest, Muskeyou, lumber, Pofts street.
Schr Goorge L. Scaver, Muskegon, lumber, Pofts street. venue. Schr L. B. Shepherd, Muskegon, lumber, Market. Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Twentlet Street.
Schr Mongsugon. Alpena, lumber. Evans Silp.
Schr Sardmis. Ludington. lumber. Arnold Silp.
Schr Sardmis. Ludington. lumber. Mason Silp.
Schr San Film. Menominee. lumber. Mason Silp.
Schr San Film. Menominee. lumber. Mason Silp.
Schr Marinette. Menominee. lumber. Mason Silp.
Schr Marinette. Menominee. lumber. Mason Silp.
Schr Frankie Wilcox. Manistee. lumber. Market.
Schr Frankie Wilcox. Manistee. lumber. Market.
Schr Grand Haven. Grand Haven. lumber. Arno
Silp.

Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, lumber, Gas House Sitp. Schr Mary Amanda, Muskegon, lumber, Gas House Schr Mary Amanus. Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr C. L. Johnson, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Tug New Lra, Muskegon, towing, Rush street.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.
Prop M. Groh, Muskegon, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, sjabs, Stefson Sijp.
Schr Chester B. Jones, Sturgeon Bay, lumber, Twentysceond street.

Schr Mattere, Messegon, spans, Stetson Silp,
Schr Jantere, Messegon, spans, Stetson Silp,
Schr Jere Lawson, Alpens, lumber, Evans Silp,
Schr Montcalm, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Schr Montcalm, Muskegon, lumber, Market,
Prop Belaware, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries, Kandolph street,
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, itember, Kinzle street,
Schr Pilot, Muskegon, itember, Kinzle street,
Schr Haggerald, Oswego, State, Hilmos Contral Silp,
Schr Maggie Thompson, While Lake, light,
Schr Fitzgerald, Oswego, corn.
Schr Montmoreney, grain.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Milwaukee to load.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries,
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburg, corn.
Schr Montmoreney, grain.
Schr Lottie Wolf, Milwaukee to load.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries,
Prop Cleveland, Ogdensburg, corn.
Schr Margareta Mulr, Sturgees hay, light.
Schr Margareta Mulr, Sturgees hay, light.
Schr Winnie Wing, Ludington, light.
Schr Mingrareta Mulr, Sturges hay,
Prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, light.
Schr Mitty Grant, Saugasuck, light.
Schr B. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, light.
Schr B. J. Skidmore, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. D., Moore, Saugatuck, light.
Schr H. D., Moore, Saugatuck, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. W. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. W. State, J. Schr Bender, Light.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, light.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, light.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, light.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Carlington, grain.
Schr Ade Medorn, Manistee, light.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, light.
Schr George L. Wrenn, Carlington, grain.
Schr Ade Medorn, Manistee, light.
Schr Loren, Manistee, light.
Schr Austen, Grant, Drop Milwauke, Ogensburg, sundries.
Prop Cliv of Puluth, prop J. Fisk, Jr., prop NewJers Manistee, light.
Schr Austen, Grant, Prop Milwauke, Ogensburg, Sundries, Schr Austen, Grant, Drop T. W.
Jers Manistee, Right.
Schr Austen, Drop T. W.

Namen, C. S. Magill, Eliza Allen, Thomas Gawa, Camden.
Wind-Southwest, gentle; weather fine.
Pour Hunen, Mich., Aug. 2-10 p. m.—Fassed
D—Foos Quebec. City of Toledo, Montana.
Michigas, S. E. Sheldon and consort. H. Howard
and larges; schra Gotonabee and Arche.
Doun-Props City of Concord, Empire State.
Toledo, Chira, Kewsenaw, James Fay with Negausee and Rhodes, Alpena and barges. N. Mills
and barges; schra Brooklyn, T. H. Sheldon, David
Anda, E. Jones, J. B. Wilber, P. B. Locke, L. S.
Hammond, E. Corning, E. P. Minch, Angus
Smith, E. N. Portch, Pandora.
Wind-Southwest, light; weather cloudy. NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

The birsting of a can of acid on the schr C. J.

Nayil, at Cheveland, Wednesday, caused a slight

fire and small damage.

A man named Barrett, a passenger or hand on A man named Barrett, a passenger or hand on the star Garden City, at Port Coiborne, was downed ont of a small boat there on Friday.

The spatinof Wednesday blew down the lower of Capt, J. W. Westcott's range lights on Belie Isle, doing considerable damage to the lamp and fixteres. Repairs were made yesterday and last night they were tighted as usual.

The N. T. prop. Champisin got hard aground on Firsting Island Wednesday afternoon, and was released by the Canadian tug Jessie. Thereament the Detroit Post and Tribune learns that a United States revenue cutter can assist American vessels in bone and foreign waiers whenever called upon so to do, the Fessenden having been called in the above case but arrived after the job was done. Prop City of Duluth, prop J. Fisk, Jr., prop Newburg, prop Messenger, prop R. C. Brittain, prop T. W. Snook.

CURRENT OPINION.

Four women have acquired fame in American politics—Eliza Pinkston, Agnes D. Jenks, Widow Oliver, and Widow Butier.—Clarion Democrat (Dem.).

It is said that Thurman has the St. Louis platform printed on one side of his hankerchief and the Ohio platform on the other. He is pre-pared for any emergency.—St. Louis Post (Ind.). Just as we had securely pinned our faith to Carter Harrison as the great exposer of fraud, some delver in figures discovers that he is himself a fraud. This sends us adrift again without purpose or direction on a shoreless sea. **Burington Post (Dem.).

The 5 per cent bonds of France are selling in the London market at a premium of 5 per cent over the price of United States bonds. There is no party in France organized with the avowed nurpose of bringing its notes or bonds into discredit. — Philadelphia Record (Ind.). Gen. Sam Cary is about to invade Indiana with a view to stirring up a Greenback rebellion.

Gen. Cary will never be satisfied until the farmers of the West can be seen riding to will with a grist of wheat in one end of a bag and a naif-bushel of greenbacks in the other.—Baltimore Gazette (Dem.).

The Nationals went to Syracuse vowing they would have nothing to do with any politicians, they would have nothing to do with any politicians, and then nominated for the only office to be filled a politician of the most unscrapalous sort, saying nothing about his rank treason in the days when treason was less glorious than now.—Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman (Rep.).

Yes, there is something in it. If a green-

backer hires a horse and returns only the picture of a horse, marked "This is a horse, John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury," the stable-keeper, if also a greenbacker, would have to be satisfied, or clee deny his own logic and become a grasping capitalist.—Locall Courier (Rep.). ples of any sort, and is in entire sympathy with Mrs. Jenks, who didn't know in the morning what her politics would be at night. He is simply the champion demagogue, with malice enough acainst all decent society to make him dangerous in any time of civil commotion. Harrford Courant (Hep.). The fact is that Butler hasn't any princi-

That horny-handed son of toil, Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, who declares that he owns no un-taxable Government bonds, but who owns a great many District of Columbia bonds, which are not taxable and which are guaranteed by the Govern-ment, has just had his right to a \$25,000 fee con-

firmed by a decision of the United States Supreme Court. For a poor laboring man, living by the sweat of his brow and pleading his poverty before thomands of workingmen as a reason for their support at the poils, \$25,000 for one little job is really a very fair wage.—Philadelphia Jaquirer (Rep.).

Messrs. Robeson, Taft, Fish, and Williams Alessrs. Robeson, 1att, Fish, and whiteheave unbosomed to the persuasive interviewer with such fluent unanimity as to warrant the general statement that the controlling political "views" of members of the late Cabinet can be embraced in two simple propositions, to wit: "The people want more of Grant; and we are the people."—New York Tribune (Rep.).

There is more Government money, paper and coin together, in circulation in the United States now than there was in 1873 before the panie; more than three times as much paper money as there ever was at any time before the War, and the amount per capita to the population of the country is considerably more than twice as great as it was at the beginning of the War.—Indianapolis Journal (Rep.).

Only a little while ago the St. Louis papers were in the habit of freemently referring to "the

were in the habit of frequently referring to "the biatherskite Tom Ewing." A few weeks ago, how-The Nationals of New York promise to

become their own corrective. While they talked vaguely about crude financial policies there was some little danger that they might send to Congress more demagognes than are now there; but, since they have openly demanded a practical repudiation of the bonds of the United States, there is not much danger that they will secare a formidable following. —Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.). The anti-bank mania of the Nationalists

The anti-bank manus of the Nationalists and Democrats is solely directed against the National-Banking system. State banks are not opposed of denounced, the object being to force the restoration of unlimited issues of rag money, which cannot be done without the repeal of the Banking laws. The demand for greenbacks is made as a blind to cover the real object, which is the reissue of the State-bank currency.—Philadelphia North American (Rep.). It is not the South which will hereafter desire to secede from the Union. When power shall have passed from the East to the South and

West, we will in all probability and the East as ardent for a separate Government as they were in 1812, as they were at even an earlier day, when the purchase of Louisiana threatened to shift to the Southwest the political power then exercised by the smaller States of New England.—Mobile (Ala.) Register (Rep.). The reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands has more than doubled our exports to and imports from that country. The sugar crop fur-nishes only about one-third of the consumption on

the Pacific Coast, but is increasing. The clear moral is to take in more of our neighbors—Mexico, the South American States, and Canada. Mexico might sugar the whole Pacific Coast just as well as not, and greatly to our profit, by the extension of our market for manufactured goods.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican (Ind.). In view of the utter failure of the prose cution to sustain its indictment, what will the ma-jority of this Committee do? Mr. Potter made the jority of this Committee do? Mr. Potter made the charges upon general statements and current reports; now that he has irled the case, and finds that there is no testimony to sustain the indictment, will he and his political associates on the Committee have the fairness which is presumed to characterize an ordinary jury, and render a prompt verdict of not proved? Can they do anything else? By refusing such an act of justice to Messra, Noyes and Sherman, can they longer claim to be fair and honorable men?—Boston Journal (Rev.).

Again has nullification lifted its rattlesnake head in South Carolina. This is the third time. Is it not enough? Shall it not be settled once for all? Now, as before, it is to be crushed once for all? Now, as before, it is to be crushed there, or is to spread over the South and break up the Union. Now, as before, resolute promptness in the National Administration will have the support of the country, and will bring South Carolina to submission, as Andrew Jackson did; or, on the other hand, irresolution, law quibbling, and non-action will inflate the vanity and insolence of South Carolina. bring the National Administration to contempt, and instigate all the inviess elements of the other Southern States to follow South Carolina.—Cisciandi Gasette (Rep.).

Gen. Durbin Ward had a way in the army of saying curiously rough things. Lying in an open field under Kenessw Mountain in August, with the enemy plunging shot down into us, and our own batteries in the rear firing over us, and our own batteries in the rear firing ever us, and now and then a shell bursting prematurely among us, cld Durbin wiped the sweat from the homeliest face in the army and said: "By —, this is the belly of hell!" After a life of tenselous hardmoney advocacy and unwavering party service, he was made Chairman of his party Convention at Columbus the other day. When a soft-money platform was fired into him he must have been reminded of Kenesaw Mountain. With his record and party behind him and the country before him, the sweet beauty of his face must have faded as the old thought came back, "This is the belly of hell!"—Laurenceburg (O.) Press (Rep.).

Inflation means the reduction of wages. chasing power of the dollar. Say we have in the country of "paper money" \$750,000,000 face value, and we add to it \$250,000,000—the \$1.000,000,000 will not buy a barrel of flour, \$1.000,000,000 will not buy a barrel of flour, bushel of potatoes or salt, or a yard of cloth more than the \$750,000,000. That is to say, inflation is dilution, and a so-called dollar of the \$1,000,-000,000 is worth 25 cents less than one of the \$750,000,000. In other terms, a man earning \$15 a week of the \$750,000,000 ones more get \$20 a week in order to exercise an equal purchasing power out of his wages if the inconvertible circulating medium is raised to \$1,000,000,000; and raising salaries is attended with striking and other troubles. A refusal now to resume, and a policy that would put up the premium on gold to 25, would be equivalent to a reduction of wages 25 per cent. Resumption means the stability of the dollar.—Cincinnati Commercial (Ind.).

Yet, after all, it is difficult at this time to conceive of any greater political calamity befalling the country than a repetition of the civil administration as it was during the last three years of his second term. To that more than to any other single cause we owe it that the Republican party was comcause we owe it that the republican party was com-pelled to go through the valley of the shadow of death. fearing great evil. The late Judge Shepley is credited anew with his gallant rebuke of the ar-rogance of the Southern wing of his party in 1860, when, after Stephen A. Douglas had been nomi-nated at Baltimore, he quoted with fine effect from the Scotch ballad of 'Bonnie Dundee': There are hills beyond Pentland.

There are hills beyond Pentland.
There are friths beyond Forth;
If there are Lorise in the Southland,
There are Chiefs in the North. And when the time comes for the Republicans to look out for another leader, there will be found chiefs enough who will lead as gallantly and win as easily as he.—Boston Advertiser (Rep.).

During the eight years of Grant's Administration every department of the public service became more corrupt than had ever been deemed possible at any previous period of our national his-tory. We were told that, as a General, he had wonderful capacity for selecting the best men for any and every duty, and that, in this respect, he made no mistakes. We learned that, as President, he had a family, servely less wonderful of any and every duty, and that, in this respect, he made no mistakee. We learned that, as President, he had a faculty, scarcely less wonderful, of solecting the worst men, and that, having selected them, he was too obstinate to admit his blunder by turning them out of office, but stuck to them and kept them where they could do the most harm. He surrounded himself with men whose intellectual inferiority was only excelled by their moral corruption, and his Administration became a reproach to the nation, a stench in the nostrils of civilization. We are glad to believe that Grant himself did no stealing; but he gave his friends, who were apt to be inclined to public robbery, abundant opportunity to follow their inclinations, so that peculation became the rule and honesty the exception. Under such an Administration the leaders of the Radical party became so corrupt that the diabolism by which they prolonged the hold of their party on the offices after Grant's term, the frand and perjury by which Hayes came in, seemed but a natural continuation—the prolongation of a line—rather than a new and starting departure. When passion shall have cooled and prejudice died out, the honest historian will write of Grant's Administration in sorrow, not in anger, as the most corrupt and corrupting era of our history; and he will say that the man in the White House, by pating to discountenance and frown upon evil practices, by helping to build up the fortunes for his high office, brought lasting disgrance upon his country, and afflicted her with many evils that endured long after he retired to private life. We believe the American people if for self-government, and this belief renders it impossible for as to imagine them capable of re-electing Grant.—Washington Post (Lien.),

According to the Paris Temps, Gen. Kaufman's plan of campaign in Central Asia, drawn up last April, will be carried out as Russia's answer to the Cyprus treaty. This plan contemplated an advance in three directions: The main body was to move from Samarcand to Dlam, a Russian fort on the frontier of Bokhara, and thence advance according to later instructions. The left wing was to cross the Alal Dag chain, traverse the Kizil Son Valley to the Amin-Daria basin, and follow that stream. The right wing was to accend the river to Tchardjoul, whence a direct road leads to Bokhara. These three movements are evidently aimed at the capital of Bokhara, and are practicable only with limited force, the main body comprising only twelve battalions, and the wings being much smaller. On the lith of June, after a review of the troops, the artillery and engineers left Tashkend; the infantry and cavalry began marching two days later, and on the 28th the headquarters set out. Here the latest tidings end, but there is every reason to believe that Russia in Central Asia.

the Russians are now on the march, not to invade india, but to decipy a region which will bring them near to 'it, viz.: Bokhara and the upper basin of the Amir-Dariz. to the foot of the passes leading through the Hindos Koosh chain to Afghanistan.

THE CHINESE.

views with the Oriental Plenipo San Francisco.
San Francisco, Aug. 2.—The Chinese Embassy will leave here to-morrow for the East by special car. By arrangement his Excellency held an extended interview last evening with Col. Bee, attorney of the Chinese Companies, several prominent Chinese merchants being present. The matters discussed related to the treatment of his countrymen here, and the relations cristing between the two Governments. lations existing between the two Governments.
Col. Bee is not at liberty to give his Excellency's conclusions, but says he repeatedly re-ferred to the great friendship felt by his Gov-ernment toward that of the United States, which he believed was reciprocal. He knew of nothing having transpired to change these friendly relations. He spoke in high com-mendation of ex-Minister Low and Mr. Seward, mendation of ex-Minister Low and Mr. Seward, and especially referred to S. Wells Williams, late Secretary of Legation, as having done much during his long residence in China to bring about the present amicable relations existing between the two nations. He saw much in the future to further increase this sentiment. The establishment of this Embassy at Washington would bring the two peoples into closer commercial relations, giving the United States advantages heretofore more largely enjoyed by other nations. Although the Federal, Sinte, and municipal authorities have paid the Embassy no official courtesies, they have been the recipients of attentions from many prominent citizens during their stay in the city.

BRITISH COLUMBIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.-A Victoria

dispatch says the following resolution has passed Parliament unanimously: "That this House is of opinion that the Chinese should not be employed upon the public works of this province, and that a clause should be inserted province, and that a clause should be inserted in the specifications of all contracts awarded to the effect that contractors will not be permitted to employ Chinese labor upon work, and that in the event of their doing so the Government will not be responsible for the payment of the contract."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A " Reverence-Compelling Portrait, Is what one of our exchanges calls the picture of Bryant which appears as the frontispiece of the Midsummer number of Scribner's Monthly. Other journals speak of it as follows:

"A masterly wood engraving."-N. Y. Nation. "A superb Homeric face."-Boston Traveler. "We must call it a noble portrait."-New Haver Palladium.

"An extraordinary piece of work, both a regards the drawing and wood-catting."—N. Y. World.

"One of the most perfect examples of drawing and engraving on wood that has ever been published."—N. Y. Express.
"As a likeness it is admirable, and as a bit of artistic work it is worthy of a frame and a place on the wall."—N. Y. Evening Post.

The Midsummer Scribner. " A model of beauty, both in its illustrations and

"The Midsummer number of Scribnet's Monthly may be set down as the finest example of periodical publication which has ever been put forth by any American or European house."-Boston "The August Scribner contains an amazing array

of cuts, some of them marvels as works of the artist's and engraver's skill. "—Hartford Conrant. "It is a book that is a trest, both as a series of artistic gems, and as writings in both prose and verse."—Philadelphia "The August Scribner fairly bears the bell

among the magazines, not only for its engravings, which are better than those in any other, but for the various merit of its articles and poems."—Bos-ton Correspondence of Springfield Republican. This Magazine if for sale everywhere. PRICE, 35 CENTS.

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FINANCIAL. VERMILVE & CO.,

BANKERS 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New York.

DEALERS IN GOLD AND U. S. BONDS. Buy and sell on Commission for Cash or on Margin, all securities dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on deposits, sub-

ject to draft at sight. \$25. \$50. \$100. \$200. \$500. The majority of Wall street houses and men are as honest as their neighbors, and many of them have a world-wide reputation for soundness and honesty. The old house of Alex. Prothingham & Co., Brokers, 12 Wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute confidence. They state that an investment of about \$100 made recently returned over \$1,000 in less than eddays. Send for their circular, free.—how Fork Pribuse.

wall street, New York, is entitled to absolute commence. They state that an investment of about \$100 made recently returned over \$1,000 mless than oddays. Send for their circular, free.—Acas Fork Prisbans.

LEGAL.

United States of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, in chancery. John N. Denison and John W. Brooks vs. The Chicago & Iowa Raiffroad Company, and also Charles I. Boweltch, william G. Weld, and C. J. Morrill, on their intervention. The decree and supplemental grider of said Court, entered of record in said cause, the former on the 4th of December, 1877, and the latter on the latt of July, 1878. I. Henry W. Bishop, Master in Chancery of said Court, and as such Master, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forencon of Wednesday, the 2sch day of August, 1878. It the front door of the building now used by said Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and the said for the said cause as a court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and the said for the said cause as a court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and the said for the said Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and the said Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a Court House, known as the Republic Life Britan and Court as a subject to redemption as provided by the laws of the State of Illinois. Including from Joliet, in the Court of the State of

MEDICAL. TAMAR INDIEN (Universally pr ribed by the Faculty).—A Labinatve, herreshing, an incidented Fruit Lozenge; for the Lone ciliate reher an accurate cure of Constipation, Readaches, Bile, Henriboids, etc. Tamar (en)like fills and the sund purplives), is agreeable to take and wever produces, irritate. R. Gillillon, The Ramanuess, Paris, Solon, E. Gillillon, The Ramanuess, Paris, Solon, E. Gillillon, and Ramanuess, Paris, Solon, R. Gillillon, and Ramanuess, Paris, Solon, R. Gillilon, and Ramanuess, Paris, Solon, R. Gillillon, and Ramanuess, Ramanuess,

BIRDS MOCKING-BIRD FOOD, Gold Fish, and Attarts, whose sale and retail at 20 Bird Store, 127 CLARKST. INSECT POWDER. DEATH to Bngs. Roache, Moths, Fleas, Lice. etc. Rarrantdd. Arend's Insect Powder Depot. 179 E. Madism-st.

LAST DAY. - IN

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH! ON LAKE FRONT, THIS WEEK AND NO LONGER. SPECIAL EXHIBITION SATURDAY
PURENOON. ALIGUNT 3.
Commencing at 10 o'clock. Regular Afternoon and
Evening Entertainments as usual.
All the daily papers in the city assert that it is the most
STUPENDOUS, STABTLING, SENSATIONAL

Amusement enterprise ever seen here. A cyclone on thusiasin greets the satounding sets of THE THE TWENTY IMPERIMAL TRAINED STUDS. A gulf stream of visitors throughing and unable to fer the vast Pavillons. Scene of SPLENDOR, WONDER, AND BRAUTY!
ALL THE CHILDREN IN ECSTACIES!
TEN THOUSAND LADIES appland, admire, and the canvas quivering with che

APPEARS, FOR THE MAGNIFICENT, NOBLE. AND LEARNED STALLIONS New Acts and a Flaming Constellation of Stars in the MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE AS USUAL. ONLY THIS WEEK TO SER IT. Doors open at 1 and 7 p. m. Performances one hour later. Admission, 50 cents. Children under 9, haif-price. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

2,000 ARM CHAIRS Reserved, and all numbered, and placed upon an ele-vated platform, commanding an unobstructed view of the Arente performances and the entire Amphitheatre, and General Admission Tickets are also for sale at Bauer's Palmer House

Music Store. At the usual slight advance. Seate can be selected from a diagram, at any time, good for any day or even-ing performance. Pavilions thoroughly ventilated. Courteous Ushers in attendance. P. T. BARNUM. Prop'r. HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

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OF THE NEW DECORATIONS. OPENING OF THE SEASON. DEDICATION OF THE NEW DROGRATIONS.

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The par excellence of BUILLESQUE ORGANIZATION. Most complete ensemble of artists: MUSICAL CULTURE of the highest order; with MiRTH of the most fillarious character, governed by reducement.

Monday Evening, Aug. 5, 1878.
Every Evening of the week, Wednesday and Saturday Matiness, the most successful burlesque.
Babes in the Wood; or, Who Killed Cock Robin! Badirely NEW SCENREY, MOST GORGEOUS COSTUMES, CAPTIVATING MUSIC, and HEILLIANT EFFECTS. 50 ARTISTS. 50 In, this Mammoth Company, prominent among whom is the unrivaled Cantartice and Operatic Artists.

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE. Popular prices \$1, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Tuesday, July 30, every evening, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. ENTIRE CHANGE of ENTERTAINMENT. GREAT SUCCESSS OF

HARRY ROBINSON'S MINSTRELS. And the old-time Chicago Favorites.

Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble. Monday, Aug. 5—The brilliant artists, MR. and MRS (AJORONI and Superb Dramatic Company,

WINTER'S LINCOLN PAVILION. GRAND CONCERT

REOPENING B. Banm's Wabash-av. Pavilion

LOESCH'S ORCHESTRA.

TO-NIGHT. Grand Concert Given by the Chicago Or chestra Commence at 8 p. m. Admission free. STEAMER FLORA.

Programme of excursions for this week, ending Aug., from Clark et bridge: saturday, Aug. 3, to Evansion at 2:30 p.m.; to Michgan City at 8 p.m., returning Sunday, Aug. 4, at 11:30 a. m. Fare to Kenosha and return. \$1; Wankegan and re turn, \$1; Michigan City and return, \$1; all other round trips, 50 cents. PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Iron Beams.

Sealed Froposals to be opened at 10 a. m. Aug. 30, 1878. Sealed Froposals to be lopened at 10 a. m. Aug. 30, 1878. are hereby invited to furnish, delivered on cars at this Arsenal, about 1,643,000 pounds of 15-inch wrought iron 1 beams, to weigh 220 pounds per yard; about 754.-too nounds of 12 or 123 tinch wrought iron 1 beams, to weigh 123 too here by 25 inches by 25 inches 125 too here by 25 inches by 25 inches 17 the beams must be straight, out of wind, cut source at the ends, free from flaws, blisters, and ragged edges, and contain good fron, and the bld should be accompated by the manufacturer's published tables or formula giving the guaranteed strength and stiffness of beams. Nearly at the beams will be required in lengths of from 16 to 20 feet, and two-thirds of them in such exact lengths that they must devolute of the insuch exact lengths that they must be too the contract and to give good and sufficient bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

About one-fifth of the beams must be delivered within two months, and the remainder within five months of the date of contract.

The United States errests the right to reject all blds which are not by W. FLAGLEE, Major of Ordnance.

Improvement of Duluth Harbor. Proposals for Iron Beams. Improvement of Duluth Harbor.

ESSINEER OFFICE, U. S. A., . . . S. T. PAUL. Minn. Aug. 3, 1878.

Duplicate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until 20 clock p. m., Aug. 3, 1878. for dredging the inside harbor of Duluth. Minn.

For all information apply at St. Paul. Minn., to CHARLES J. ALLEN, Captain of Engineers. Engineer's Office, New Mexico & Southern Pacific Railroad Company,

Proposals will be received at this office until noon of Aug. 15, 1878, for the graduation, masonry, and tracking no 113 miles of the New Mexico. 2 Southern Pacific Railroad from Willow Springs to Las Vegas, New Mexico, all work to be combine do not intertain March. Profice and estimates will be on exhibition at Pueblo and Trinidad on and after Aug. 1, 1878.

Specifications, couditions, and forms for bids may be had on application to this office by letter or in person. A good bond will be required for the faithful performance of the contract and the protection of the Company.

A. A. ROBINSON.

Approved: GENERAL MANAGER. Improvement of the Harbor at

Charleston, S. C.

U. S. ENGINERR OFFICE,

Army Building, cor. Houston and Green streets,

SEALED PROPOSALS, New Yorks, July 28, 1878.

Jetty in the Harbor of Charley for the construction of the proposals of the construction o Improvement of Minnesota River. ENSINEER OFFICE, U. S. A., S. S., PAUL, Minn., Aug. I. 1878. S. PAUL, Minn., Aug. I. 1878. S. Duplicate Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office until 2 o'clock p. m., Aug. S., 1878. for the removal of snage, que. from the Minnesota River. For all thiomesfor spoty at St. Paul, Minn., to Captain of Engineers.

Captain of Engineers.

Proposals for Dredging at Chicago Harne location of bor, ill. Book 25 Hoxons Buttarks, Unitario Gryick.

Book 25 Hoxons Buttarks, Unitario, July 31, 1878.

Scaled Frommals, in displicate, will be received at
this office until 12 desirek m., Tuesday, Ang. 20, 1878.

For blanks for proposals and all information apply ar
this office.

Captain et Englueers.

CLOTHES CLEANING.

THE LARGEST

THE UNITED STATES. VALPARAISO, INDIANA.

The Northers Indians Normal School was creatize soit. 18, 1878, with thirty-fire students in attendance faroliment present term, 1,521. It is now the Large Kormal School in the United States. To the think't mind this remarkable growth is sufficient cyldence the work is eastfactory. mind this remarkable growth is sufficient evidence that the work is satisfactory.

THE FALL TERM WILL OPEN AUG. 27, 1872. Departments—Preparatory, Teachers, Business, Cellegiate, Medical, Engineering, Musical, Fine Arts. Phomographic, To actineering, Musical, Fine Arts. Thorre are no vacations during the view eyear. There are no vacations during the view eyear. There are no vacations during the view eyear in all of the branches every term, so that Students can enter at any time, select their own studies, bogin where they wish, and advance as rapidly as they may desire.

IV. The classes are as sectioned that the average number of students in each class is 44.

V. liastruction in German, Drawing, Elecution, Vocal Music, Femmanahip, and Debating without extra charge, VI. The institution is in possession of a fise library, and an abundance of Anatomical, Philosophical, and Chemical apparatus.

VII. Expenses are less than at any other school in the land. Tuttion, 52. This admits the student to all of the Good Board and well-trumpland rooms at an expense not to exceed \$2.40 per week. Ample opportunities for lastrumental Music, \$10 for twenty lessons. Use of Instrumental Music, \$10 for twenty lessons. Use of Instrument free.

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There is, in connection with the Normal, one of the most complete commarcial colleges in the land. Its rooms are finely equipped and supplied with a more extensive line of offices than any other Business College in the West. The student enjoys all of the advantage of the West. The student enjoys all of the advantage is the West. The student enjoys all of the advantage is the West. The student enjoys all of the advantage is the West. The student enjoys all of the advantage is the West. The student enjoys all of the advantage is the West. The student enjoys are the student enjoys and the work in any of the departments, his money will be refunded.

Catalogues and circulars giving full information concerning the school sent free on application.

Address H. B. BROWN, Principal. CHICAGO FEMALE COLLEGE

Morgan Park (near Chicago), Begins Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1878. Freparatory and Collegiate Departments, an Optiona Course; also Graduating Course in Music, Frawing and Painting, Specialties. For Catalogue address G. THATER. Pres., Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill., or at 77 Madison-st., Chicago.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY. Capt. R. KIRK TALCOTT. Associate HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., Principals.

A first-class Preparatory School for Boys. Location ttractive. Educational facilities unsurpassed. Session begins Sept. 5, 1878. For full information send for cat-ilogue to Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill. PARK INSTITUTE FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES, 108 and 105 Ashland-av., Chicago. School Year Begins Sept. 11, 1878.

A thoroughly-organized School of the First Grade. Twenty-one experienced and able Teachers. Unusual facilities for the study of Music, Art, and the Sciences. Special attention given to the English studies. Ample boarding accommodations. Terms reasonable. For particulars acidress. MRS. A. E. BATES, Principal. Lake Forest Academy LAKE FOREST, ILL.

A COLLEGE-PITTING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Three Courses of Study. A full corps of Teachers. Special instruction by the Principal to those who wish to teach Location on Lake Michigan. 28 miles from Chicago and 55 from Milwaukee.

Fall Term begins Sept. 10.

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Missouri Medical College. The Thirty-eighth Regular Course of Lectures in this institution will begin on Monday, the 7th of October, 1878, and continue five months.

The Preliminary Course will begin on Monday, the 9th of September.

The Commencement for conferring Degrees will be held early in March, 1879.

For Annual Circular and Catalogue, giving regulations for gradination, tees, and other information, address F. Chr. Val. ROBINSON, M. D., Dean, 1823 Olive-B., St. Louis, Mo.

University of Notre Dame The Thirty-fifth Scholastic Term will begin on the first Tuesday of Scotember next. We are now able to say that the best facilities offered by any educational institution in America for development of both mind and body can be found here. We invite parents and guardians to come and see for themselves, and thus verify what we say. For particulars, datalogues, stc., address the Yery Rev. W. COLBT, C. S. C., Freedent, Notre Danne P. O., Indiana. HIGHER EDUCATION FOR LADIES.

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Cook County Normal School. The next term will commence Monday, Sept. 2, 1878. For particulars or for circulars call at the rooms of the County Board of Education, 178 Randolph-st., Chicago (at from 10 to 12 a. m., or from 2 to 4 p. m.), or address the Principal at Englewood.

S. WENTWORTH. Principal.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO, ILL. Collegiate year, 36 weeks. Begins Sept. 11, 1878. Tuition, \$50 per year in advance. For catalogue, etc., address H. B. HURD, 95 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill. Wells College for Young Ladies. AURORA, CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.

Full Collegists. Special, and Academic Courses.
Superfor instruction; music. Location unsurpassed for beauty, healthfulness, and refinement; buildings elegant; a home where parents may with condence internst shelf daugitters. Term begins sept. 11, 1878.

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REV. E. S. FRISBER, President. CHICAGO LADIES' SEMINARY 15 and 17 Sheldon-st. Sixteenth Year Opens Sept. 9. Able teachers in all the departments. English, Classical, Art. and Musical. Mas Emily M. Noyes as Assistant Principal. Elecution and Music specialities under Prof. E. M. Booth. Emil Liebling, and Mrs. U. L. Fox. Location choice. and buildings commoditions. Ample accommodations in the Boarding Department. MISS GREGG, Principal.

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WILL OPEN WEDNESDAY. SEPT. 16. Ample ac-commodations for boarding and day pupils. For circu-lars address as above. Irving Military Academy, Lake View, near Chicago. A Scientific, Classical, and Commercial Academy for Boys. Educational facilities best in the Northwest, Send for Catalogue. Office, 189 Madison-st., Room S. Chicago.
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Having sudered over thirty years with a serious scrots router part of the time unable to work, and having falled during that time unable to work, and having falled during that time to fitted a Tress that would hold securely. I finally bought one of your common Sense trusses, which is four months cured me entirely, having had seed in four months for the past two years. Yours truly. WADMILEY

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SEWING MACHINES.

"ARE THE BEST." Ask to see them, or address WEED S. M. CO., N. E. cor. State and Van Buren-sts., Chicago, Ill. SAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS. - Saturda excepted. Sunday excepted. 1 Monday excepted CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN BAILWAY.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving at 10-30 a.

Koother road runs Pullman or any Other hotel cars west of Chicago.

G-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sta.

S-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sta.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDAD.
Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st.
and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, So Clare-st., and at depots.

Mendota & Galesburg Express	7:35 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
Ottawa & Streator Express	7:35 a.m.	7:30 p.m.
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CHIDAGO. ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot. West Sida, near Madison-st. Uridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office. 122 Handquar-st. Leave. | Arrive. Ranas City & Denver Fast Rx **12:30 p. m. **3:35a, m. St. Louis, Springfield & Tuxas **9:00 a. m. **7:55 p. m. Mobile & New Orleans Ex. **9:00 a. m. **7:55 p. m. St. Louis, Springfield & Texas **9:00 p. m. *7:55 p. m. Peoris, Burlington (Fast Ex. **9:00 p. m. *7:50 a. m. & Keoku **Express, 15:00 p. m. *7:00 a. m. Chicago & Pasticah R. K. Kx. **9:00 p. m. *7:00 a. m. Joilet & Dwight Accommdat n **5:00 p. m. **9:10 a. m. Joilet & Dwight Accommdat n **5:00 p. m. **9:10 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKES & ST. PAUL RAILWAY. Union Lepot, corner Madison and Canal-sta. Tickes Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Leave. Arrive. . 7:55a. m. 7:45p. m.

Day Sapress
Conomovo, Wank'sha, Madison and Iowa Express.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green
Ray, Stevens Point, and Ashigan through Night Express.
7 9:00p. m. 17:00p. m. All trains run via Milwaukes. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairis du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-secon Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

| Leave. | Arrive.

e On Saturday night runs to Centralia only.

b On Saturday night runs to Peoris only. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-second-st, Ticket Office, 67 (lart-st, southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House. Mell (via Main and Air Line)... 7:00a. m. 46:55 b. m. 9:00a. iii. 7:40 b. iii. 8 aamaroo Accommodation... 46:00 p. m. 10:50a. iii. 7:40 b. iii. 8 aamaroo Accommodation... 46:00 p. m. 10:50a. iii. 7:40 b. iii. 8 aamaroo Accommodation... 46:00 p. m. 10:50a. iii. 10:5 PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY.

epot. corner Canal and Madison sta. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

Leave. Arrive. RALTIMORE & OHIO.

Frains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monros-s. Ticket Offices Si Clark-s., Painer Stone,
Grand Paolic, and Depot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive.
... 8:30a. m. | 5:40a. m. | 7:00p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

PITTISBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS & B.
(Cincinnati Afr-Line and Rokumo Line.)
Depot curner of Clinton and Carroll-size West Side.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second at. Depart. | Arrive. Louisville Day Express ... 9:40 a. m. 8:00 p. m. Night Express ... 8:00 p. m. 7:00 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK INLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD
Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman sta. Ticket
Office, 55 Clark st., Sherman House.

Davenport Express. 77:50 a.m. 7:55 p. m.
Omana Leaves with & Auch Ex *10:50 a.m. 8:40 a.m.
Peru Accommodation. 5:00p. m. 10:29 a.m.
Night Kupress. 110:00 p. m. 16:30 a.m.
Ad meah on the Omaha Express are served in dining
Cara, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & RASTERN ILLINOIS RAILBOAD.

Ticket Offices: 77 Clarkets., 125 Dearborn-st, and Depot.

corner Chicage and Carroli-sts. Leave. Arrive.

Day Ma is as d Florida Express 1 7:30 p. m. 4 7:15 a. m.

For Racine, Milwesias, etc., daily 9 a. m. saureisy's boat don't leave miss. daily 9 a. m. gp Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily 9 a. m. gry Manistee, Ludington, etc., daily 7 a. m. yes Grand Haves, Maskegon, etc., daily 7 a. m. for killwaittee, done boat don't leave until 11 p. m. For killwaittee, Green Bey, etc., Tousley and 7 p. m. Friday.

For Milwaittee, Green Bey, etc., Tousley and 7 p. m. For Milwaittee, Escanaba, Negaunee, etc., 7 p. m. Front Milwaittee, Mackinaw, Norchport, etc., 7 p. m. Fredayanday.

For Milwaittee, Mackinaw, Norchport, etc., 7 p. m. Fredayanday.

For Milwaittee, Mackinaw, Norchport, etc., 7 p. m. Fredayanday.

eek, face, and arms appear graceful.

nump.

matron of 35 or 40 look not more than and changes the reactic maiden into a y belle.

its Balas removes all blenisher and consuback to becauty; and, while it is at other, it is to life-like in its effects that arear cannot detect its use.

on attentive certainty of it by using smaller of the purity of the purity of the purity of the purity of the cheaptest preparation in the world, making and the cheaptest preparation in the world, making and may be had at any drag

J Trunsatiantic Company.

York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

ageul., Wednesday, Aug. 7, 12:30 p.m., leile. ... Wed., Aug. 14, 6:30 a. m. re. ... Wednesday, Aug. 21, 11 a. a. ASSAGE IN GOLD (Including wine).

First Cabin, \$100; Second Cabin, \$65;

J. WARRACK, Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago, INEMAIL STEAMERS S. 9 a m | ETHIOPIA, Aug. 17,8 am. 10,3 p m | BO-1171A. Aug. 24, 2 pm | York to London direct, noon teal, 14,5 pm | Excursion Tickets at reduced rates, and the state of the s Line of Steamships.

German Llovd. this Company will sail every Satur-Mer, foot of Third street, Hoboken, From New York to Southampton, of Bremen, first cabin, \$100; second leerage, \$30 currency. For freight Offickities & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York

NUFACTURERS, St., Chicago, Ills. ngton St., Chicago, Ill.

A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PERSENGE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PERSENGE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PERSENGE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PERSENGE OF LIFE, SI, sently mail. It contains a fry original one of which is worth ten that the fold Media awarded the attention by Association. The Boston Herald of Life is been predictory every publication of Lancet says: "No person should alter a sample sent to all on reproductive to the postage. The Lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the life of the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to all on reproductive to the lancet sample sent to the lancet sample sen

with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and Longroup Charges, re-long stand-CAPSULES Dr. Kean,

or Charkent., Chicago, on all special diseases. Iv. J. Kean is the city who warrants cures or no pay. IPTION FREE. e of Nervous Deblitty, want of whole train of gloomy attend-has the ingredients. Address Pr. Vest Sixtu-st., Cincinnati, Unio

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

3 o'clock this afternoon there will be a g of the new Jockey Club, to elect officers, club room of the Sherman House.

The calciminers were busy in the rooms if the Assistant-Postmaster yesterday, and things ere in confusion there during the day, but everying will be all right to-day.

e thirty-fourth annual catalogue of the sity of Notre Dame has just been published. aims all the information concerning the in-on that one can desire. the Trades Council of the Amalgamated es Unions held a secret meeting at 7 Clark t, but beyond discussing the general condition prospects of the workingmen did nothing.

aum, who runs the Wabash Avenue, or did run it until his license was revoked ays ago, has been granted permission to a fresh with the customary musical per-

e will be a battalion drill of the First ment, in fatigue uniform, this evening. As-sly will sound at 4:30 sharp, at the Armory, drill will probably take place upon the regi-tal parade grounds at Lincoln Park.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by anasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE utilding), was, at 8 a. m., 76 degrees: 10 a. m., 29, 21 m., 83%; 3 p. m., 84; 8 p. m., 78; bameter at 8 a. m., 29, 40: 8 p. m., 29, 32. At 10:30 yesterday morning John Mulvey, and 14 years, while attempting to board a freight rain on the Burlington Railroad, was thrown own, and received a severe lacerated wound on he right wrist. He was removed for treatment to t. luke's Hospital.

It might be inferred from reading the tragraph relative to the death of Mr. Samuel cydr, published yesterday, that he committed icade. It was clearly proven, however, at the coner's inquest that the death was accidental—carless handling of a weapon.

A neat little caren is that the

reses nanuling of a weapon.

seat little camp is that of Company A,
slixth Esttalion I. N. G. This company
her armory Wednesday evening and selected
i on the corner of Thirty-fifth and South
ivenue, and there pitched their tents, where
propose to live for the next two or three
for the purpose of improvement in drill.
irill four or five hours each day, morning

rening.

roner Dietzsch yesterday held an inquest
Daniel Fitzpatrick at No. 440 North Paulina
has having died of injuries received while
work in the Central Park raceupon John Hedstrom, 52 years of
who committed suicide by hanging
in a fit of delirium tremens, at No. 54 Chiavenue. Deputy Coroner Kora held an inupon Hermann Meyer, who shot himself in
old & Heidelberg's store, at No. 198 Madison
The jury returned a verdict of accidental
log.

sortly after 6 o'clock last evening a st-train and a switch-engine which was preng; several empty cars collided on the Chicago ton Railroad tracks near the corner of Twentond and Grove streets. There is a bend the road above Twenty-second street, the pilot on duty at that point did see the switch-engine for the reason that if propelling and not drawing the cars, and was around the bend. The freight-engine and a dozen cars were badly wrecked, wheat, chemand general freight being mixed up in an increous mass. The engineer, fireman, and a so of switchmen narrowly escaped serious y. Traffic on the road was delayed for several

Traffic on the road was delayed for several to be a constructed by the construction of the Fire-Fournament met in Room 2 Honore Build-esterday afternoon, George M. Howe in the and Secretary Lyon on hand, as usual. The ion of finance was first discussed, and it appears 110,000 has been subscribed to-day. Fifteen iteen interests are yet to be heard from, and respect is very good for raising the \$20,000 reid as a guarantee fund. Some talk followed ference to inviting the State militia to be in, but no final action was taken. It was deto allow only mait liquors to be sold on the dec. After fixing the price of admission cents for adults and 25 cents for children,—a tickets \$2.50, including railroad fare to relax and return,—the Committee adjourn—The plans for the buildings are in Marshal er's office, and contractors are requested to dere and examine them with a view of putanoid for their construction.

notice of. Two policemen were in attendance, but there were no arrests. When the picnic returned to the city a dance and general entertainment was held at Pacific Hall, corner of Clark and Van Buren streets. About half-past 12 o'clock a row took place there. A noted colored prostitute invaded the hall, accompanied by a specimen of poor white trash, whom she essayed to protect from the jeers and assuits of several jealous "dandy coons." To accomplish the protection she thought it necessary todiraws a razor. She "swung" it vigorously, and, before it was returned to its scabbard, she had succeeded in cutting several men's coats from as many backs, and spoiling the beauty of divers and suadry "coons" who had dareed to stop her in her sud career. They all had a first-rate time. No arrests.

No arrests.

JAMES P. BOOT—HIS INVENTION.

James P. Rootreturned from Washington yesterday, where he has been in the interest of a isamppost lefter-box patent. According to his story the twentium was a good thing. When he got to Washington he made his application. He exhibited his box to the Commissioner of Patents.

"That's a good box," said the Commissioner, 'you can get lots of mail into it, but how can you get it out again."

"Essily enough," said Mr. Poot.

wires."
"ranything else," retorted the Commissioner.
"Fill her un." said he, "and we'll see how the
box works."
Ar. acot procured a lot of letters and papers
and fulled up his box. Upon opening it it was
found that all the mail matter was in the contre,
with nd way of getting it out again.
"Where would you put this contrivance?" asked
the Commissioner.

"I would attach it to the other boxes," replied Mr. Root. And you want a patent on this?" said the

"And you want a patent on this?" said the Commissioner.

"Yes, sir," replied Mr. Root.

"I will you how you could make some money, Mr. Reot," the Commissioner continued. "If you only had your contrivance attached to all the letter-boxes in the country, then the Government would pay you a handsome price to take them off." Mr. Root said. "I guess I dont want a patent." And now he has a new invention for sale cheap. Apply at his office in the Ashland Block.

The German Saloon-Keepers Association held a regular semi-monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in Greenebaum's Hall, Fifth avenue, with John Foldkainp in the chair. The mutual insurance portion of the Association was abolished so far as assessing each member \$1\$ was concerned. Charies Bruder, from the Judiciary Committee, reported, protesting against the granting of saloon-keepers' licenses to houses of ill-fame. The members dil not want their houses placed on the same plane. The Association had prepared a protest to be sent to the Mayor in regard to the matter. The saloon at 16 Clinton street was cited as one which the Mayor knew to be a low dive, in which several robberies had been committed. Yet, though he knew his character, and had several times promised 2 revoke the license, be had failed to do so.

The report evolved an immense amount of discussion, many of the members thinking that the Association had no business to interfere in the matter; that it was the duty of the Mayor, police, and presses to see to it that licenses were only granted to decent and respectable saloons only.

Adolph Mueller thought the Mayor ought to clean dat the low places, and that the Association

THE CITY-HALL.

nse receipts were \$4,000.

in the morning talking about a candidate for Sheriff. Kern and Fitzgerald were the only names

The employes of the Water Department will be paid for July to-day. The roll foots up \$6,000.

The Treasurer's receipts were: Comptroller, \$212; water office, \$2,366; Collector, \$2,700; total, \$5,279. He paid out \$16,000 for the redemption of the certificates of 1877.

The following building-permits were issued: Ernst Stock, three-story and basement brick store and dwelling, 25592, No. 189 Sedgwick street, \$7,000; P. C. Welch, three two-story and basement stone-front dwellings, 60x40, Nos. 328, 330, and 332 Warren avenue, \$3,000 each; Ira A. Heath, two-story brick dwelling, 22x54, Prairie avenue near Thirty-first street, \$3,200.

A strong effort is being made to de eat Mr. Karls, the Mayor's nominee for City Weigher, and the knowing Aldermen say he will be defeated. About the only thing that seems to be objectionable in him is that he "doesn't come around and see the boys." No one appears to be lobbying for him, and Karls nimself is keeping in the background. Col. Schaffner is believed to be the coming man; at least he will be the next one nominated.

at least he will be the next one nominated.

In addition to declaring war against the thieves and disorderly houses, Superintendent Seavey intends to close up every gambling dea in the city. He has detailed two detectives who cannot be bought to locate them, and the "tiger" will be hunted out of every place where he lies in wait for victims. The houses of prostitution are also to be looked after, —not with a view to their suppression, for that is conceded to be an impossibility, but in order to regulate them. The inmates of the worst class of bagnos have latterly been looking too much out of the windows and front doors, and it is proposed togstop the public solicitation.

A report was afloat at the "rookery" that Angus, the brick contractor for the City-Hall, had declined to do any more work on the bustresses unless he was allowed extra for the brick used. It was further said he was told to go abead,—a notification, in effect, that his claim would be allowed. Both the Mayor and Superintendent of Buildings, however, denied the truth of the rumor. The old dispute about the brick backing is still unsettled, and the Mayor is not disposed to yield, although the "additional," not "extra," work involves an expenditure of less than \$500. As his Honor's, decision under the contract is final, the contractor will have to do all the backing called for by the specifications or quit. An estimate for \$10,450—the first issued for the superstructure—was given so Sexton, the iron contractor, in the morning. The Committee of architects and builders will inspect the new City-Hall at 10 this morning.

POLICE CHANGES. There were no material official changes in the Police Department yesterday. A special order was issued in the afternoon detailing Patrolman R. J. Moore, of the First Precinct, as Station-Keeper at Manual Station and transferring Patrolman John P. Nolan from the Second to the First Precinct.

somowing explaining what it is:

Aug. 2, 1878.—General Order No. 4: On and after
to-morrow, 3d instant, the present system of working
the police force as Harrison street. West Madison street,
and Chicago Avenne Stations will be discontinued, and
they will return to the two-pistoon system, as proscribed in the printed rules and regulations governing scribed in the printed rules and regulations governing the Department.

The force at West Chicago avenue, and all sub-stations, will continue to work as at present, until otherwise ordered.

V. A. SEAVEY, Superintendent.

There was no truth in the rumor about the lowering in grade of Capt. O'Donnell, and the dismissal of Lieuta. Barrett, Simmons. and Fox. Their names have not even been mentioned in any conference between the Mayor and Supt. Seavey. It is generally believed now that all the changes conference between the Mayor and Supt. Seavey. generally believed now that all the changes complated have been made, but some people assent there will be others to-day.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Hon. Alexander Wilson, Attorney. eneral of Wisconsin, was a guest of Assistan State's Attorney Weber yesterday, and was shown the objects of interest about the building.

The Equalization Committee was in session again yesterday a few minutes, to remind the "extra" clerks that the members were around. They did nothing, however, and the few com-plaints that were lodged were of no public im-Sheriff Kern yesterday appointed John

Sweeney, of the Seventeenth Ward, to the position made vacant by the recent death of Bailiff Hatch. This is the appointment about which his party friends of the Seventeenth Ward have been ac greatly exer- cised for a week or two past. The Finance Committee met yesterday to see what could be done looking to compelling the County Tressurer to apply \$100,000 of the Sinking Fund to the purchase of county bonds. They talked, and finally resolved to lay the question before the County Attorney for an opinion.

An item in yesterday's Tribune spoke not templessantly of the colored people's jubilation over Jamaica Emancipation-Day. There was a pient at Popiar Grove, at which the "naual pient for the County Attorney for an opinion. The clored heart, fired with jealousy and bad liquor, made itself heart and felt through numerous raor cuts, bullet-holes, and bruised bodies. One man was shot through the arm, another was shot in the leg, and stall another was caved in by a kick on the notice of. Two policemen were in attendance, but there were no arrests. When the pient was room.

Clarence Pomeroy, the Deputy Assessor whose arrest was noted yesterday, up to a late hour yesterday afternoon had not succeeded in giving bail. He had several callers during the day, among whom was The Thinux reporter. He had nothing to say, having postponed his hairnising revelations indefinitely, except that he was momentarily expecting his bondsmen to arrive, aithough he had no idea of who they would be. His attorney told the reporter that he had advised him before to take a train, and now he thought he had more use for cold-chisels and files than he had for an attorney.

The old claim of Harms for "extras."

or an attorney.

The old claim of Harms for "extras. The old claim of Harms for "extras," which was taken into the courts by Fitzgerald when he was opposed to "extras," was decided in favor of Harms not long ago. Fitzgerald announced at the time that he would appeal the case, but nothing has been heard of it recently, except the general report that he had changed his mind. There was a time when Fitzgeraid saw nothing but crookedness in the claim, but somehow he does not see things as he used to. The Board took the expenses of the suit off his hands, it will be remembered, and since the county has more interest in it than any one else, it looks till that Fitzgeraid has not presented to the Board the communication on the subject which he has been carrying around. Some of the "reformers" ought to take enough interest in this matter not to let it go by default. me of the "reformers" ought to take enough

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The sales of new 4 per cent bonds at the Sub-Treasury yesterday amounted to \$106,000.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed \$165,000 in currency yesterday. There was \$3,000 in gold paid out on account of interest, and \$2,000 in

Special-Agent Hinds seized a gold locket that was being transported through the mails for

The internal-revenue receipts were light yesterday, and only amounted to \$15, 243, of which \$9,506 was for tax on distilled spirits, \$3,706 for tobacco and cigars, and \$712 on beer. Col. Holloway, Postmaster at Indianapolis, and son-in-law of the deceased Senator Morton, has been spending a few days in this city, the guest of the Hon. William Henry Smith.

Matey Valenta was up before Commission-Hoyne yesterday on the charge of selling liquors and cigars without first having procured a Govern-tent license. He was held in \$500 buil to answer. Uncle Sam, through Collector Harvey, has issued \$3,800 retail liquor-dealers' licenses in Chicago, while the city has issued only about 1,000 at last accounts. The retail cigar-dealers' licenses number 4,100 for this year. Thus it will be seen that there are 3,800 saloons in running order here, from which the city has yet to realize some \$15,000.

from which the city has yet to realize some \$15,000.

In the Washington dispatches of a morning paper there appeared yesterday an attack upon Collector Harvey, charging him with not attending to his duties by absenting himself from his office, and whisting on the street, and committing the hienous crime of lying on the lounge in his private office when business lagged. The entire charge originates with a Washington newspaper correspondent, who is angry at Mr. Harvey because he did not retain a protege of his in position as a Gauger after he had proved himself incompetent. So far as Mr. Harvey is concerned, he is nearly always in his office from 9 in the morning until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when he goes to lunch, and he may afterwards be found in the office from 2 to 5:30 p. m.

CRIMINAL.

Mary Mellen, a pickpocket of reputation for dexterity, was fined \$100 yesterday by Justice Scully for vagrancy.

Louis Hartmann, of the wholesale liquor firm of Boehm & Hartmann, was arrested yesterday for assault and battery upon a man named Hermann Paesler. Justice Salisbury continued the case till Aug. 7. Boehm has not yet been arrested.

robbed a countryman-from Jefferson a few nights ago, taking his watch and chain, were to have had a hearing yesterday before Justice Scully, but they having been indicted by the Grand Jury the examination was not proceeded with. Detective Schaak of the Chicago Avenu

at the corner of Illinois and Franklin streets, a short time ago. Cannon was arrested just as he was about to leave the city on board s lake steamer. Justice Kaufmann held him yesterday in \$1,000 bonds till Aug. 7, by which time it is thought that more of Barutha assailants will be brought in.

Henry S. Goldsmith is a man who practices law about Justice Courts and elsewhere. He had a row with Mr. C. J. Brown, or rather Mr. Brown tried to collect some money from him, and Goldsmith drew a piatol. Justice Foots held him to the Criminal Court in bonds of \$1,000.

Gus Busse, a county employe, and Joseph Heiff, a jeweler, had a row last evening in Laab's saloon, or North Clark street. Busse hit him over the head with a beer-glass, inflicting a severe gash, and then escaped. A warrant is out for his arrest. The cause was Heiff's attempt to collect a bill which he claimed was due.

June 21 James Conway was fined by Justice Scully \$100 for vagrancy. He said that he was from Milwankes, whither he would feture if the fine was remitted. No execution was then issued, and he went unpunshed. Yesterday he was arrested on the South Side and sent to Scully for identification. His Honor made out the old execution, and James has gone to the Bridewell. Five detectives from the Central Station yesterday afternoon swooped down upon a gambling house at No. 5 Cathoun place, and, finding a faro and rouletts game in fuil blast, succeeded in expturing the eneire lay-out of tools, and thirteen inmates, all of whom were recognized as old offenders. "Cy" James was booked as keeper. The tools were brought to Central Station, and

Moses Silverman keeps one of those stores where one can buy anything from a goose yoke to a pulpit stand, codish to chewing-gum, boots and shoes, clothing, crockery, drugs, and hardware, codins, and life-insurance. The store is at Braidwood. Yesterday Moses was arrested at the instance of the firm of A. Louis & Co., Wabash avenue clothing merchants. They allege that under false pretenses Moses got about \$300 worth of goods from them and disposed of them; that they can get neither the goods nor the pay Justice

Thomas Campbell, a notorious thief, was yesterday found rummaging about in the French flat building opposite the western end of the Grand Pacific Hotel. Some of the inmates noticed him, and zave the alarm, and Detective Bondeld made the arrest. In his possession were found a number of keys, which he had used in effecting entrance, a lace shawl and a small quantity of clothing taken from the flat occupied by Mrs. George M. Lenox. Campbell is an old, though youthful offender, and has served several terms in the Penitentiary and in the House of Correction.

John M. Armstrong, architect, formerly of John M. Armstrong, architect, formerly of the firm of Armstrong & Rgan, was expected at the North Side Police Court yesterday morning to answer to a charge of assault and battery preferred by his wife. He did not appear, nor did his accuser appear, and the Court ordered the case stricken from the docket. It is therefore supposed that Mrs. Armstrong, out of a feeling of respect for the children of Mr. Armstrong and his first wife, who was the sister of the present Mrs. Armstrong, and to hide as much as possible from public gaze the habits of her liege lord, decided to take no further steps in the prosecution. Mr. Armstrong was reported such last night.

Detective Bonfield vesteraley averaged of Detective Bonfield yesterday arrested at the Matteson House Stephen W. Church, a young

Detective Bonfield yesterday arrested at the Matteson House Stephen W. Church, a young man who acted as Chicago agent for the Taunton Tack Company until the 3d of June last, when he left town. The Company claimed that he was a defaulter to the extent of from \$4,000 to \$6,000, and svery effort was made to effect his capture. He returned to the city Wednesday night. Thomas Lothrop, the Treasurer of the Company and the newly-appointed agent, obtained an indictment against him. But he could not be found until yesterday. After his arrest it transpired that Thursday afternoon he had gone before. Rogers and had given ball on the indictment in bonds of \$2,500. Loren P. Bassett, a South Chicago tack manufacturer, C. A. Pratt, and himself going inponthe bond. From this it would appear that he is anxious to stand trial. He is a good-looking young man, of wealthy and influential parentage, has numerous relatives residing at Bristol and Providence, R. I., and is engaged to be married to a West Division belle. Mr. Lothrop, the prosecutor, is at present absent from the city, and hence no particulars of his exact charges against Mr. Church could be ascertained.

THE GRAND JURY. POWERS OF THE STATE'S ATTORNEY. There was published in THE TRIBUNE yesterda There was published in This TRIBUXE yesterday a decision of Judge Rogers, sitting in the Criminal Court, to the effect that all complaints which persons desired to make to the Grand Jury should first be submitted to the State's Attorney, and could be heard by the Grand Jury only with his approval. The decision was, in brief, that the State's Attorney held the keys of the Grand-Jury was a state room except in jail cases and others where persons had been bound over to appear before the Grand Jury. There was yesterday morning in several quarters strong expressions of disapproval with this decision, which it was stated, took diametrically opposite ground from one which Judge Moore made while he was stated, took diametrically opposite ground from one which Judge Moore made while he was sitting in the Court last month. It was claimed that to give this power to the State's Attorney would be to divest the Grand Jury of its legitimate functions, and to give that officer power which he could abuse to the great danger of the commanity. It would, it was alleged, put it in his power to protect crime, whether found to prevent the interest end one. oom except in jail cases and others where perso and to give that officer power which he could abuse to the great danger of the community. It would, it was alleged, put it in his power to protect crime, shelter fraud, and to prevent the injured and oppressed from obtaining a hearing before a tribunal which was created to give them redress.

Inquiry of Assistant State's-Attorncy Weber as to the law on the question shows that the rule adopted was based on the opinion or decision of Judge Field, of the United States Supreme Court, in California in 1873, where the same point was raised. The Judge held that: First, the Judge of the Court could send matters to the jury; second, the District Attorney; third, the jurors themselves where they had a personal knowledge of the matter at issue; and, fourth all committing Magistrates. Judge Field held that there were no other ways than those to reach the jury, and especially did he deprecate the allowing of private prosecutors to intrude upon the jury, on the ground that such persons were usually actuated by malice and a spirit of vindictiveness. His ideas have become the law, and are observed by all of the Federal Courts, and by most of the Courts in the States. It is claimed that, without some such check on designing persons, it is not difficult to see how juries would speedily grow into public contempt, and become instruments to blacken character; that there is another oublic advantage in the law directing complaints to be made through the State's Attorney, for if that officer should fail to send the case to the jury, which is never done unless it is entirely devoid of merit, it is driven into the Justices' Courts, where it in reality belongs, and where both sides can be heard, and that if there is anything in a case it comes to the Grand Jury finally in any event, whether the State's Attorney so wills or not.

there is anything in a case it comes to the Grand Jury finally in any event, whether the State's Attorney so wills or not.

ROBERT HERVEY.

A reporter met Mr. Robert Hervey yesterday, and, knowing him to be well posted on criminal law, asked him his opinion on Judge Rogers' recent decision that complainants to the Grand Jury must first go through the State's Attorney's hands. Mr. Hervey said that it was a mere matter of detail or a regulation of the Court, but there was no statute on the subject. A man had a right to go before a Grand Jury with a complaint unless there was some rule of Court that required him to go to the State's Attorney. It would be a reasonable rule, and one likely to prevent vexatious persecutions, and ax-grinding ss it was called, and would keep the Grand Jury from wasting its time on frivolous complaints. If a Grand Juror knew of a crime of his own knowledge, it was his duy to bring it before the Grand Jury of which he was a member. But a Court had the power to say how a complaint should be brought to the Grand Jury, providing the rule was a reasonable one, for that was a matter within the general powers of the Court. The rule made by Judge Rogers, Mr. Hervey thought, was reasonable and also useful, and there was not to his knowledge any statute on the point one way or the other.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned twelve true

and there was not to his knowledge any statute on the point one way or the other.

ROUTINE.

The Grand Jury yesterday returned twelve true bills. One was against Stevens for the murder of his wife, and another was against Samuel Roberts for a crime committed in testifying in the County Court recently in a bigamy case in which a Mrs. Bragg was interested. Subsequently the jury is understood to have indicted B. M. Davenport for embezzling several thousand dollars from Mr. Major, of Major's Block, after which the complaints already beard against the owners of houses occupied for the purposes of prostitution were considered. There was great diversity of opinion among the intelligent and unbiased jurors, and the entire afternoon was consumed in quarreling. There was a disposition to find true bills in some cases, but, on the other hand, the sentiment in favor of dismissing all the complaints gained ground, and they were finally disposed of in this way, the vote being very close. There will be a wrangle this moraing on the question of whether the complaint of Fitzgerald against the South Park Commissioners shall be given precedence over docket cases, and also as to whether Holden's complaint in reference to the letting of the new City-Hall contracts shall be heard, etc. The result cannot be foretoke, but it is highly probable that the complaints will have to give way, notwith-standing the Lemont stone interest has for several days, been doing a great deal of heavy work with the jurors. The jury will be discharged this after-

A DAY AT LAKE BLUFF.

The Lake Bluff Camp-Meeting was augmented yester lay by the arrival of several train-loads of people from the north and south. The usual early morning meetings were held, and at 10 o'clock the regular services were held in the Tabernacle, led by Dr. Willing, and the sermon being preached by the Rey. Frank M. Bristol, of Englewood, from the leaf.

the problems of life.—Pros., st., 23.

The Reverend speaker took the above passage of Scripture as an illustration of what was necessary to be done in this life to prepare people for the next world. What did it profit a man if he gained the whole world and lost his own soul? It was the double statement of Christ that God created man

in His own image. In these days, when materialists and rationalists were trying to reduce everything in the universe to mad, it was not strangthat some should forget that they had soals. Communion with God was the only source of spiritual prosperity and salvation. 'Keen thy heart with all diligence, for out of it ye have the issues of life." The issue of life was its final destiny. We cut our destiny out of opportunities, just as the sculptor cuts the state out of the marble block. Our falents must be improved. The man who did not improve his own talent was hateful in the sight of the Lord. To him that hat shall be given; but for him that hat not shall be taken ever that which he hath. The all-important thing in this life was the keeping and caring for the heart, and improving all the opportunities that were given us. He contrasted the lives of some people who were trying to live godly lives with those of others. Some mentwers all light and sunshine, while others were clouded in darkness. In some the heart was a hing of life and of righteousness, while in others it was a leaden lump. The condition of the heart was the mainspring of all spiritual freedom. He would rather have been in the old Bedford Jail with the soul of John Bunyan than upon the throne of Israel with the hard heart of Soiomon.

OTHER SERVICES.

An altar service was held immediately after the sermon, which was largely attended by the young people on the grounds, for yesterday's services were all in the interest of young people.

At half-past 2 the Rev. J. M. Caldwell, of the Ads Street Methodist Church, delivered a sermon from the text:

Be filled with the spirit.—Ephes., E. 18.

The speaker commenced by reminding his hear-

Ads Street Methodist Church, delivered a sermon from the text:

Be filled with the apirit.—Ephes., s., 18.

The speaker commenced by reminding his hearers that Christ had promised that when He went away He would send the Holy Ghost as a comforter to His people. The realization of this promise was what enabled the Christian to be unconscious in the midst of trisis and affictions. It was this blessing that furtified Stepheu, and Peter, and Paul, and all the martyrs, and the Disciples of Jesus, in the midst of their troubles and persecutions. It appeared a great, many times to the believers that, when they would do good, evil was with them. It had been said that nature abhorred a vacuum; the might also be said that Grace abhorred a vacuum. The Christian should be filled as a bowl in the lake. The bowl was in the water, and the water was in the bowl. The Holy Spirit should fill each believer's heart so that nothing else could enter; he should be in God, and God in him. We had two natures.—God ip us, and we in God. The word "hollness" itself meant wholeness,—an entirety; so a person filled with holmess could entertain no evil thoughts, and could do no wrong. It transformed our natures so that we could love our enemies; we could do no wrong; we could this no evil. There might be some there who would say: "This may be a possible experience, but it is not my experience." He believed that this experience was for every child of God. It idd not matter whether they were large bowls or small bowls; if the Holy Spirit was in them they must be filled. He closed by exhorting his hearers to be filled. He closed by exhorting his hearers to be filled. He closed by exhorting his hearers to be filled. He closed by exhorting his hearers to be filled. He closed by exhorting his hearers to be filled. He closed by exhorting his hearers to be filled. He closed by exhorting his hearers to be filled in the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. O. J. Cowlee, of Milwankee, from the text: "And the people gladly received Him, for they wer To-morrow addresses will be delivered by Bishop ferrill in the morning, Dr. Raymond in the after-tion, and the Rev. Mr. Barnes, of Jacksonville, Merrill in th

THE LAKE STREET SQUAD. ANOTHER INVESTIGATION. At the late meeting of the City Council a resolu-tion was introduced and stopted expressing dissat-isfaction with the recent investigation of what is isfaction with the recent investigation of what is known as the Lake Street Squad by the Police. Committee, and calling for the appointment of a Special Committee to examine further into the charges against the squad. The resolution was adopted and Alds. McCaffrey, Jonas, Gilbert, and Knopf were appointed as the Committee.

They met at the Council-room last evening, and commenced taking testimony. The squad was represented by W. W. O'Brien, who conducted the investigation in behalf of the men, and the the investigation in behalf of the men, and the committee had a short-hand reporter to take the evidence, and acted as counsel and judges at the same time.

an ex-officer and member of the squad, was the first witness. He was now employed by the Citizens' League, and knew very little of his own account. He was once sent by Officer Gerbing to get coal for his (Gerbing's) use. It took him an hour and a half to do the errand, which was so much time from his regular duty. He was stationed at the north end of Clark street bridge at the time. He never knew of any officer taking money from fruit venders at the street corners. He had seen some of the officers drink on the streets, and had often called attention to the prevalence of gambling places. He had seen McCaoe drunk, and had heard him censured for it in the ranks, and had seen Sergt. Brennan occasionally half drunk, and very often in saloons. He arrested John P. Purdy, June S, for vagrancy, and Brennan reprimanded him and told him he must not arress a gambler or bunko-steerer. In 1876 he arrested "Dutchy" Lebman, a policy-shop man, for swindling, and he was discharged and the man he had swindled was fined. He always thought Lebman was protected by the police. He knew Johnnie Grawfort, a "crooked" man, and Brennan had told him not to say saything to him. He believed he was a bad man, and that he had been protected. He had been discharged because he failed to appear before the Committee upon s. THOMAS WELLS,

Rennan had told him not to say anything to him. He believed he was a bad man, and that he had been protected. He had been discharged because he falsed to appear before the Committee upon informer investigation. He knew of no collusion between Brennan and the thieves and gamblers. On the cross-examination he got a little mixed, evidently, and said he had been discharged because he had used offensive language about his superior officers, and that he had been appointed on the police force since the former examination. He had been anaptry with Sergt. Brennan since he was discharged, but he did not know what about.

PARRICK GAVIN
was next sworn. He had been on the force, but for arresting a thief was moved from place to place. He had seen Sergt. Brennan and Officer McCabe under the influence of liquor, and at times some meabers of the squad looked like walking-demijonns. He had seen officer Fechter drunk for a whole day at a time, and had been called on by Sergt. Brennan to contribute for the purchase of a silk dress for Gerbing's wife, and also for a silver-service. He never knew of any thieves being protected.

Officer Fechter was next called: He never knew of any crookedness in the squad, and had always been instructed to arrest thieves, etc. He was not in the habit of getting drunk, but at one time was sick, when Gavin said he was drunk. He had never seen his superior officers drunk or under the influence of liquor.

John Hinchman testified that he was an expoliceman. He had never seen any of his superior officers under the influence of liquor. He knew of no presents being made except by the members of the squad to their superiors. Frederick smith was an ex-officer, and testified that he had never seen anything wrong in his superiors or heard of any protection being granted the criminal classes.

Officer Schumncher, Wywan, and Patterson testified to the same facts, and the Committee adjoarned until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

testified to the same facts, and the Committee adjoarned until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

LOCAL POLITICS,
THE SECONDONGRESSIONAL.

Another caucus of Twelith Ward Republicans was held last evening at No. 681 West Adams street, for the purpose of talking over the merits and forecasting the prospects of the numerous gentlemen on the West Side who would not be averse to the Republican nomination on the West Side for Congress. The four prominent candidates who received the most attention were Leonard Swett, Willard Woodard, Col. Davis, and Col. Bennett, and their strength with the caucus, from all that could be learned, was about in the order in which the abose names are mentioned. The question resolved itself practically into the conundrum, which of the gentlemen named presented the greatest intellectual strength and the heaviest mental calibre, and which, together with the possession of those desirable qualities, stood the best chance of calling out the full party strength and polling the heaviest vote. While there were no resolutions adopted piedging the caucus to any one man—that will come in due time—there was an apparent feeling that, all things considered. Mr. Swatt or Mr. Woodard were the ones from whom "The Man of Success" would be selected. A committee was appointed to consult with Republicans in other wards on the West Side, to the end that a full interchange of opinion might be obtained, and to the Committee was intrusted the power to call another caucus at no remote day for the purpose of tearning how the political pulse throbe on this subject in the whole West Division.

This question, as to whom the Republicans shall nominate as their Congressional representative in this district, is beginning to be generally canvassed, not merely in the Twelfith Ward, but in all the other wards. It is felt that the district is a Republican one, but only such when a good, strong Republican one, but only such when a good, strong Republican one, but only such when a good, strong Republican one, but only such when a goo

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

VISIT OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

The Medical Board of the Cook County Insane
Asylum and Poor-House, consisting of Dr. H. M.
Lyman, President; Dr. J. S. Jewell, Dr. D. R.
Brower, Dr. T. J. Bluthardt, and Dr. J. M.
Hutchinson, Secretary; took a trip yesterday to
the institutions under their charge which are situnted near Jefferson. The start was made from
Dr. Bluthardt's drug-store, at the unnecessarily
early hour of 8 g'clock; and after a pleasant ride
of an hour of so the 'party's destination was
reached. The fact of a visit to be made had been
religiously key from Dr. Spray. Warden Peters,
and the other officials of the institution, but the
buildings were nevertheless found to be in
first-class stondition and ready for the inspection of the Board. The old ladies'
department and typing in hospital were first visited, and the various interesting cases therein contained examined and commented upon. There are

eight agod females at present inmates of the institution, and it would be impossible to conceive
more antique and helpless creatures than they are.
One of them was said by the nurse in charge to be
97 years of age, and she certainly looked it. They
were a placid and uncomplaining lot, and, as one
of them said in reply to a question by Dr. Spray,
were 'only waiting.' In an adjoining room was
a young woman who has been at the asylum a
number of years, and whose lower extremities are
paralyzed. This is a sad case and a hopeless one. Some of the patients are young
women and girls awaiting confinement.
Nearly all the children born there are illegitimate.
After wandering slowly through the Female Department, viowing the different cases, and listening to some original remarks by Ann McCarthy, an
old woman with a fractured femur, and who is
known as the wit of the establishment, the visitors
went to

old woman with a fractured femur, and who is known as the wit of the establishment, the visitors wont to THE POOR-HOUSE, and wandered through the building wherein are kept all the paupers of Cook County, about half of whom ought to be taking care of themselves. There were no cases of special interest in this department, except that of John Prafe, who was formerly musician to the King of Holland. He was at one time a celebrated pianist, but paralysis has deprived him of the power to bring music from the keys of his favorite instrument. His talent for composition is unimpaired, however, and he occasionally furnishes Dr. Spray with an original production in the musical line. John Lope, another of the inmates, is completely paralyzed, and can not even feed himself.

What is known as "the male dirty ward" was then visited. All the inmates of this ward are in the last stages of insanity and disease, and few of them leave it alive. Most of them were loathsome spectacles, and the sight was not such as a person would care to see twice. Then in turn all of the sixteen wards containing the insane were visited, the survey occupying nearly two hours. In every ward the strangers would be stopped by one of more of the inmates, who would either volubly explain their cases, or, quite as often, find fault with their detention. None of them, however, expressed any dissatisfaction with the manner in which they were treated, although occasionally one of the more violent cases would abuse the attendants. Of course the greatest interest attached to what are known as "THE VIOLENT WARDS,"

where the most unruly and dangerous of the 30c lunatics now in the Asylum are kept. At the time of the visit yesterday the men in both the "violent wards" for males were quict, although twen under the induence of the peculiar manlas which control them they are wicked and murderous enough. One of them.—Jim Kelly—has killed two immates since his incarceration, some dive years ago. Of late, however, there has been a marked inprovement in his case, and i

ly he was so violent that for seven long years he was chained to the floor of the Jacksonville Asylum.

It was noticeable that when the visiting party entered the female wards the women at once set up a terrific chattering, and nothing seemed to blease them so well as to feel their laws and tongues moving. When the room where the violent crazy women are kept was entered one of the inmates was noticea to have a black eye, which, the attendant informed Dr. Spray, had been indiced by a colored woman, also an inmate of the ward. The Doctor requested the attendant to let "Sally out of her cell, and when this was done the infuriated Sarah came charging down the room like a wild animal, and started to clean out the crowd. She was finally collared by Drs. Soray and Hagenbach, and locked up again, in the dining-room of the other ward for female "violents" the immates were clustered about a table partaking of dinner. On account of their homicidal tendencies these women are not allowed to use knives or forks, but they tore and devoured their food after the manner of carinivorous animals, all the time how lings and gesticulating at each other in the most blood-cardling manner. All the female wards are super intended by women,—some of them were girls,—but they seem to do their work well and faithfully, unpleasant as it mist be.

After all the wards had been examined, the visitors took dinner with the officers of the institution, and towards the middle of the afternoon left for Chicago.

In conversation with the members of the Medical Board, The Tranuwe reporter learned that the most pressing need of the Asylum is a larger medi-

In conversation with the members of the Medical Board, The TRIBUNE reporter learned that the most pressing need of the Asylum is a larger medical staff. At present Drs. Sorsy and Hageinbach are the only physicians at the place, where there should be at least five. The three additional ones needed could be secured from the gradinating classes of the different medical colleges, and, for the sake of the experience gained, would serve the county for their board and washing,—a mergly nominal expense. Two men, one of whom has administrative duties sufficient to occupy his time, cannot successfully attend to 400 patients, whose cases need the most careful stury. It is expected that this matter will soon be brought to the attention of the County Board, and an effort made to have the necessary additional assistants appointed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—One Albert D. Hager, who occupies a position in the Historical Society of this city, sends a communication to The Taibuxa, in city, sends a communication to The Tarbuys, in which he claims to have made an alarming discovery of \$44,000 discrepancy between the Comptroler's reports for the past nine years and the reports of the Secretary of the Washingtonian Home. That the public may know the reason why a report of this kind is circulated without any explanation being asked previously of the said officers, I would say that Mr. Hager was Superintendent of the Home in 1873. His qualifications for the position consisted mainly in the dexterity with which be could jerk an

nainly in the dexterity with which be could jerk an interrinte from his seat at the duning-room table into the street on the slightest provocation. The Executive Committee reported that he was lacking in those qualities essential for the highest degree of usefulness in his position, and got rid of him as soon as they could. Since then he has been a man with a grievance against the Home. He has recently requested full reports of the Home, estensibly for the Historical Society, but, as it seems now, in order to hurse his grievance. He claims there is \$44,000 difference in the reports as against the Secretary. If he had not been in such a hurry he would not have omitted from the receipts, as reported for 1870, on account of 1869, \$8, 482, and bills receivable in 1874, which were city certificates discounted and used in building the new building, \$29, 172; and if he had had the manilness to have inquired, he could have found that there was due the Home in certificates due next December for balance of amount due by the city for 1877, \$7,000; total, \$44,654. The Comptroller charges the Home when certificates are issued, but the Treasurer of the Home does not credit as cash until the money is received on them, which sometimes is not until the following year after they have been received. The aggregate of the Secretary's reports and Comptroller's report shows, more received by the Home than is charged by the Comptroller, by reason of the interest received on the certificates. I hope Brother Hager will be satisfied with this explanation, and file it away in the archives of his Society. Very respectfully. H. C. Mouex, Secretary Washing tonian Home.

HE WANTS MANK.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The old adage, "He is the right man in the right place," begins to become a fact in Cook County. Economy creeps along slowly into the Administration, and stares at the face of our County Commissioners. Perhaps the Sheriff's office could be managed cheaper also, and I am sure that the present incumbent would be too happy to improve the opportunity of reducing the expenses inherent to the diet of prisoners and a few other items, so that, following the example of our present County Clerk, some \$50,000 would be saved to the taxpayers from that quarter also. Now, it would be easy to find men who would pledge themselves to economy, as Mr. Klokke has done, and redeem their pledge when in office. For instance, Gen. O. L. Mann, who never pushed any ciaim to office[?], who always worked faithfully and honestly for the Republican party without any reward[?], and who probably does not think of the Shrievalty [], would be the right man in the right place next fall. He would make a good, honest, economical, and strong Sheriff. Let us nominate and elect him.

A DITCHING-MACHINE.

A DITCHING-MACHINE. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Dwight, Ill., Aug. 2.—A very successful trial Senator Randolph's ditcher took place this afternoon upon the farm of Mr. Prime. The nachine cut a ditch forty rods long and twentyfour inches deep, and six inches at the bottom. This ditch was cut in one hour and a half, in-This ditch was cut in one hour and a half, including changes and the necessary stops. The power used was eight horses. This ditch ran through a slough, then timothy sod, next in a corn-field, and then in land which had grown up to weeds. This test was considered satisfactory by the civil engineer, Mr. W. *F. Mattes, under whose direction the trial Mattes, under whose direction the trial was made. This machine will cut a ditch forty inches deep, but, owing the lateness of the hour, was not put down to the iull capacity. This machine will be working on Monday and Tuesday of the coming week at Mr. Prime's farm, for the benefit of those who are interested in the question of cheap and practical drainage, to whom a cordial invitation is extended.

THE STATE TREASURY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 2.—Following is the nonthly statement for July of the receipts and

Total.....\$570, 163.92 \$289, 135.093, 054.48 fund......356.009, 944.65 Total\$302, 490. 22 CAPITAL AND LABOR.

More Socialistic Views Ventilated Before the Congressional Committee.

One Philosopher Would Have No Accumulation of Capital in Private Hands,

But Would Make the Government the General Guardian and Dispenser.

Many Other Propositions Equally Absurd and Chimerical.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY. New York, Aug. 2.—The Congressional Com-mittee on the Financial and Labor Depression resumed its session this morning. Mr. Hewitt

Bartolomee, the Chairman of the "Social

Democratic party," resumed his testimony. He said: "The times are worse now than in 1870. The non-producer now receives eight times as much as the producer. He was a piano-maker, and in inflated times his wages did not go up, out after the panic fell 20 per cent. He urged the establishment of a Labor Bureau similar to that in Massachusetts, and that no politician should be allowed to have anything to do with it. He would have no accumulation of capital in private hands, but under the control of the Government for the benefit of the people. In this state of society there would be no desire among

workmen to accumulate, as they would be sure of constant employment. Still he would not pay one man as much wages as another, but give each one a salary or wages equal to amount and perfection of his work. and perfection of his work.

The committee questioned Bartolomes on the practical working of his system of co-operative

societies, but being unable to answer, he was prevailed upon to retire.

The Prest of the Socialists had for a considerable time watched Bartolomee's hopeless meanderings with disgust. At last the mutter-ing of "Das rindvich!" "Der esel!" ("What an ax!" "What an ass!") on the part of his comrades became so loud that Bartolomee sat

Isaac Bennett, cigar-maker, advocated the regulation of the use of machinery, not its destruction. He wanted machinery regulated o euch an extent that it would not cause en orced idleness of workmen. Bennett also advocated co-operative societies, but said the cigar-makers could not go into this co-operative system at present, because they did not have

me means.
Mr. Hewitt—Ah! then you do want capital! The answer was, in part, that the reduction of ours of labor to eight hours per day would increase wages.

Mr. Boyd, of Illinois—Then, would not the reduction of a day's labor to six hours still fur-

reduction of a day's labor to six hours still further increase wages?

To this there was no reply.

Adolph Douai, of the Socialistic Labor party,
next appeared, and discussed the land laws of
England of an ancient date. He maintained
that the Government ought to provide land for
every man and woman in the United States. He
claimed that the Government should enact a
law to prevent men from being forced to labor
longer than eight hours a day, and forbidding their engagement in any occupation
that would be injurious to their health or
constitution. Some amusement was created
when, in answer to inquiries as to the hours and
regulations in Krupp's factory, Douai intimated
that Herr Krupp was bankrupt, and that his
money was deposited in English banks in his
wife's name.

At the afternoon session James Connelly.

wife's name.

At the afternoon session James Connelly, representing the National Greenback party, ascribed the depression in labor to the bond system, saving that the people take their money out of manufactures and invest it in bonds, on which they obtain interest. He denounced the relieved land grants and thought the Governa which they obtain interest. He denounced the railroad land grants, and thought the Government should have built their own railroads. The great means be declared to relieve the distress among the laboring classes was for the Government to assist them to settle on the public lands, and insure them support until they reaped the first crop. He affirmed that all the laws of Congress were in favor of large manufacturers and dealers, and tended to crush out the middle and small classes.

After hearing a few other witnesses whose

After hearing a few other wit views were similar to those given, the Commit-tee invited the manufacturers, business men, etc., to give their views.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

MINERS' STRIKE. CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 2.—Miners of the Tus-carawas Coal Company, at Unrichsville, O., ave struck against a reduction of wages from

CANADA.

celanders—The Lacolle Murder—The French Press of Montreal Gushing Good-Naturedly Over the Appointment of the Marquis of Lorne—Other Items,

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2 .- A colony of Icelanders umbering 400 persons, who are now at Quebec, will arrive here to-night. The colonists are on their way to the Province of Keewatin. The Lacolle inquest was continued to-day.

The evidence against the prisoner, Costrofloraz, is overwhelming. C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France, received instructions to-day from the Attorney-General to seize all the goods of the murdered man, Matheron, which he has done, and affixed Government seals to the cases of silks in the city, and all the ready money has

done, and affixed Government seals to the cases of silks in the city, and all the ready money has been attached. A power of attorney from the heirs of Matheron is on its way from France to Mr. Perrault to act for them.

Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk, who has been in England in connection with the scheme for the acquirement of an independent line to Chicago, sailed from England for Canada yesterday.

A circular has been addressed to the shareholders of the National Insurance Company by two of their number, recommending the winding-up of the Company, and intimating that a resolution to this effect will be brought forward at the special meeting on the 5th prox. The opinion is expressed that the assets at present are sufficient to reinsure the risks, and leave something to return to the shareholders.

A local paper says that the Hon. T. N. Gibbs. of Oshawa, one of Canada's largest millers, and who also buys wheat for export, says that the prospects of the spring-wheat crop in Ontario, more particularly in the district between Port Hope and Brompton, are not so good as they were three weeks ago. During the bast ten days the farmers have been talking most dismally of the injury done by the fly and the unpropititious weather. The crop will scarcely be an average one. The barley, too, is very much discolored, and in other ways injured.

Arbitrators have been appointed to adjust the claims of McDonald, the contractor of the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, against the Government.

W. J. Shaw, of Toronto, has taken action

claims of McDonald, the contractor of the Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, against the Government.

W. J. Shaw, of Toronto, has taken action against McKenzie, Powis & Co., for \$50,000, for malicious arrest, as Shaw was about to leave on the steamer for Europe.

The French press in this city, which has been dilatory in expressing an opinion on the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne, have at last come out with leaders cordisily congratulating the country upon receiving so distinguished a successor to the present Viceroy. Le National (Liberal) says:

The French-Canadians in particular will rejoice at the special attentions of which our country is the object on the part of her Majesty's Government. The Marquis of Lorne is only 33 years of age, but aiready he has had a Parliamentary career, and has done work which has commended him to the admiration of his contemporaries. The rulers of the country, whoever they may be, will always have with this worthy representative of our sovereign relations marked by cordiality the most frank. Without it being our intention to descant upon the honor with which Canada finds herself favored by the presence in the midst of us of a Princess of the Blood, we ought to recognize that such an event can only tighten yet more the bonds which unite us to England, and make us feel in a more lively manner than ever the value of the benefits and advantages which we owe to the liberal spirit of the British Constitution.

The Nonzers Monde (Ultramontane), after dwelling upon the noble qualities of both the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, says:

But, if there were anything which could alleviate the universal regret which the approaching departure of Lord and Lady Dufferin will cause in the country, it is the arrival of such personages to replace them as the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise, daughter of our most gracious sovereign. In the choice of Lord Bacaonsfield@we recognize the perspicacity of the great statesman, and the

to the Mother-Country.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

St. John, 'N. B., Aug. 2.—Notwith the result of the race day before yester.

Ross' backers are in no way discounsed propose to match him once more against lan next year.

THE POSSESSION OF A CHILD. PROFILE PUSSESSION OF A CHILD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribusa

PROFILE, Ill., Aug. 2.—A kidnapping case on

curred here to-day which promises to make the courts. A wealthy ex-fruit-deals curred here to-day which promises to make a stir in the courts. A wealthy ex-fruit-dealer named Lloyd Shaw, formerly residing near Tremont, but now in the grocery line at 513 Kurrille road, has a step-daughter. His second wife, years ago, married a man named Les Turney. Afterward the husband and we separated, the mother marrying Shaw, as giving the child to the father. The latter is the child at his home in the constitution. giving the child to the father. The latter set the child at his home in the country. Coming home a few days ago he found that she was missing. He institute search, which resulted in his fearness that the child was with her mother at Shawi. To-day, in company with a friend, Turney case to this city, and, after prowling about Shawi nearly all day, obtained possession of the child and started away upon a keeu run. The mother saw him, and set up a cry which brought Shaw and others to the rescue. They pureased Traney, with Shaw in the advance, who was gainer rapidly upon him when Turney's friend specific products. apidly upon him when Turney's friend thim up, thus allowing the father to make his escape. All efforts to find him pro-

HISTORY OF THE U

TICHENOR-OLESON-In Chicago, by the Re-Henry G. Perry, of All-Sainne Episcopal Cheeca Aug. I, inst., Miss. Nollie Oleson, of Manitowow, we and George W. Tichenor, Eaq., of this city. No case

availing. Intense excitement pervade

YORE-Aug. 2, at 10 a. m., Rose, da m.i Mary Yore, aged 23 years. Notice of funeral with be given. Notice of funeral with be given.

HiGGINs—Aug. 2. Mary E. Higgins, daughter of
George and Bells Higgins.
Funeral Sunday, Aug. 4, to Calvary.

WELLING—in this city, Aug. 21, Rowens, intent
daughter of William H. and Annie C. Welling, ageld
noinths and 13 days.
Funeral from No. 247 West Madison st., to-day at s
o'clock a. m. Interment at Graceland Cemetary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE TENTH WARD ARE requested to meet this evening at 8 of clock warped of the purposed of t

THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT 2 O'CLOCK
To-day at the Veteran Club room in the Parks of primaries in the va-lage of Hyde Park. AUCTION SALES. By CHAS, E. RADDIN & CO. Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabar

AUCTION NOTICE

OUR LARGE OPENING FALL TRADE SALES Will be held as follows Tuesday, Aug. 20, BOOTS AND SHOP Wednesday, Aug. 21, - - DRY 63000 Thursday, Aug. 22, BOOTS AND SHOPS

Friday, Aug. 23, - - - - DRY 60018 These sales will be very large and attractive, and include all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers, Dry Goods, Clothing, Hats and Caps, Notions, &c., commencing at 10 Notions, &c., comme o'clock each day.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. AUCTION SALE BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS

TUESDAY, AUG. 6. Fine Line Desirable Goods for present sales. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.

WAREHOUSE SALE UNCLAIMED FREIGHT. GEO. A. SEAVERNS,

AT AUCTION.

SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock, at our sale
173 & 175 Randolph-st. A large bot of MaSewing Machines, Counters, Shelving, 35 barr
Vinegar.

W. A. BUTTERS, LONG & CO., Auctio Regular Saturday Sale HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OIL PAINTINGS, CHROMOS, ETC.,
AT AUCTION,
SATURDAY, Aug. 3. at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at out
auction rooms, 173 and 175 Raudolph-4.

auction rooms, 173 and 173 Kaudoinn-s.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A GENTEEL HOUSE.

Parlox, Chamber, and Diningroom Furniture, Refrigatorres French China and Cut Glass, Silver-Fraied Wan.

Mantel and Pier Glasses, Cappels, etc., dec.

W. A. BUTTERIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS & SHOES,

August 7, at 10 s. m., to which we call the attention of the trade.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 & 70 Wabash at. 68 & 70 Wabash-ar

By D. D. STARK & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st. ATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 9:30 a.m., a fine ass CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITS, Easy Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Office Desks, Wardrober, Bookcases, Mirrors, Pier Giasses, Dining Chairs, Rockers, M. T. Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Seringerators, Queensware, Glassware, and General Seringerators, Queensware, Glassware, and General Seringerators, Pine Piano.

At 12 o'clock—I Fine Piano.

D. D. STARK & CO., Auctionsers.

We will sell TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock, 10 HANDSOME PARLOR SUITS.

ELEGANT M. TOP CHAMBER SUITS,

Rockers, Easy Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Lounges, Office Desks, Bookeases, Bedsteads, Washstands, Chairs, 4 full line of Housekeeping Articles, 25 No. 1 Cook and Heating Stoves, Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Capets. A No. 1 Organ.

WM. MODIKEHOUSE & CO., Auctioners. PALMER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
The best place in Chicago for Hair Goods, who has a specialty. 40 Maythe or 270 W. Madison-st. Calacterist free. MRS. HATTIE M. HULL. My Pak. SARATOGA WAYE of natural curly hair improves woman's include wonderfully. Too will have a consider after seeing it. Sent C. O. D. Other waves, Sa. Other waves, Sa. 210 Wabash as.

Wholesale and Retail. Send for pricellat. Goods Sent C. O. D. nayelment. Goods Sent C. O. D. nayelment. Goods agent for the "MULTINGE." Wigs made to order and warrantel. Wigs made to order and warrantel. 200 W. Mathion St., CHICAGO. PROPOSALS

ALBERT J. MAHER, Com

FLOWERS CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

TRUNK Tourists, Travelers, Exemple informats, artistic CHANS, 2 artistic Report Traples, 100 (11.75), artist

LITERAT

Bryant's Popular the United Vol. II.

The Period of Perse

ion's Sake in Peter Stuyvesant

sterdam, and in Virgin "Witchery of Arc

Holm Stories," New Bo

Literary Notes, Art Talk, and Sparks

The second volume of History of the United Stat lished by Charles Scribner of the work should be char connection with it during his meetito warrant the u title; and since his death ing over the proof-sh There is no should suffer by this chan timated. A history overestimated. A history of it had actually been from this purported to be, would great weight of authority proved by students and a work, undertaken by would have been likely to He was not peculiarly q He had no reputation in knowledge, and no zeal t help him in acquiring one. mental fitness for history-faculty, which was highly faculty, which was highly tience, diligence, candor, a justice, his clear and attrobably have made him, it be so, an excellent historial begin to write history either With all his other work, he the most superficial knowle ties on which acientific his had written a history of the advanced age, it must have or mainly, from Bancroft ar compiled, it would hardly be a superficial. Mr. Sidney Howard Gay things considered, as Midone; and there need be

ing the remainder of the rection. We have never apprehend the fitness of as applied to this history, certain other histories of the receipler, or that this is

certain other histories of the unpopular, or that this is de and untrustworthy source popular views of events, oppoular prejudices and pass sopoular in the sense that for affairs as it finds the form and presstances, instead of an and arranging them. If this lot, it would be a remarmake in a title. The poputhe one approved now by sileved by any to be the motelling the story of a peric Macaulay's method, for insemoved as possible from the popular; and yet it made as found impression on the petting Lord Macaulay as the but as one who made the p whatever the accuracy of the sense of the popular is the sense of t award historical writings.

This second volume cow
beginning with the Peque
closing with the settlemes
Spaniards in 1714-'44. The
this period were the Peq
Philip's war; the persecut
the trials of witches; the se
of Rhode Island, Connectic
shire in New England; the
Amsterdam by the Englis
the Swedish Government
Delaware; the rule of Be
the colonization of Pennsy
ment of the Carolinas; the
Mississippi Valley by Ma
Salle, and Hennepin; and in
Florida, Texas, Californi
these events Mr. Gay, has w
discrimination and carp.
from one point of view, the
too much attention. The
only four volumes. Two of
been written, and the work
not one-quarter, done. T
United States, after 1720 is r
requires fuller treatment
of these works before that

not one-quarter, done. Tunited States, after 1720 is requires fuller treatment of the country before that not see how Mr. Gay che has yet to tell umes and preserve this work. He has five to describe, two of them in of the nation whose historanking among the great history; he has to describe tion from the feeblest beging acknowledged suprem world; to trace the histor the economical, social, and in clear the way for the perplexing problem in it the simultaneous growth classes possessing equal Mr. Gay cannot do volumes more. He is a disagreeable alterneither spoil his work or a nal plan. He will no course, and expand his for possibly more. If he history more complete the others; and the read the mistake he made, it if filling his first two volume to require an enlargement. The importance of so events has been overestieven when they are considered and comprehensive.

The importance of se events has been overestic even when they are consideral and comprehensive war, for instance, was at Endicott bad only 100 m raid on Block Island, and at Porter's Rocks. The the Indian side in the latt mated at 600 or 700, but were cheap, and sold their had not then been instruct war. This war had in results for the Colonies, ently the history of have been written than those which a good fortune to emply settlement of the country layed for a score of years as it did, the war is not as it did, the war is not historians have made it, the example of good and ment of this and King condenses admirably whithese heads. We are reg treated them imperfectly them fuller notice than the Mr. Gay is not too parts acter. In the first volumits good qualities; in this dark side. There is an tion in the conduct sets Puritans before and the Ifutchinsons and R stern discipline arose from their conflict with the he stendiscipline arose from their conflict with the he s'ances. Their gloc especially on the side their conflict with the hess, their contact familiarity with savag

SSESSION OF A CHILD.

at his home in the country, ie a few days ago he found was missing. He instituted he resulted in his learning was with her mother at Shaw's, apany with a friend. Turney came and, after prowling about Shaw's, obtained possession of the child way upon a keen run. The mother set up a cry which brought Shaw of the rescue. They pursued Turney's friend trapped allowing the father to make grood the addresses excitement pervades the with MARRIAGES.

OLESON—In Chicago, by the Rev. 77, of All-Saints' Episcopal Church its Nellie Oleson, of Manitowoc, Wis. Tichenor, Esq., of this city. No cards DEATHS.

CANS OF THE TENTH WARD ARE AUCTION SALES.

NOUNCEMENTS.

S. E. RADDIN & CO. TION NOTICE. BGE OPENING

RADE SALES held as follows: ug. 20, BOOTS AND SHORE Aug. 21, - - DRY GOODS. Aug. 22, BOOTS AND SHOPS 3. - - - DRY GOODS.

will be very large and and include all kinds of ces, and Rubbers, Dry othing, Hats and Caps, bc., commencing at 10 day.

CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. TION SALE

ES, & SCIPPERS. DAY, AUG. 6. rable Goods for present sales. CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO. ERS, LONG & CO., IOUSE SALE IED FREIGHT.

A. SEAVERNS, AUCTION.

1. 3, at 12 o'clock, at our salesrooms, wheat. A large lot of Machinery, ters, Shelving, 35 barrels pure i, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

r Saturday Sale D FURNITURE GR. CHROMOS, ETC.,

TUCTION,
at 9:30° 2'clock a. m., at our
and 175 Randotph-st.

M. MORTGAGE SALE.

TURE OF A GENTEEL HOUSE.
und Diningroon Furniture, Refrigera and Cut Glass, Silver c. faited Ware,
asses. Carpeta, etc., etc., Auctioneers. GORE & CO.

B AUCTION SALE OF S&SHOES,

1., to which we call the de. 68 & 70 Wabash-av. TARK & CO.,

ETS, PARLOR SUITS, ounges, Office Desks, Wardrobes, Pier Glasses, Dining Chairs, Rock-russels and Ingrain Carpeta, Re-vare, Glassware, and General Mer-

ne Piano. D. STARK & CO., Auctioneers. OREHOUSE & CO., TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock. ME PARLOR SUITS,

TOP CHAMBER SUITS, s, Tables, Mirrors, Lounges, Of-Bedsteads, Washstands, Chairs, Excepting Articles, 25 No. 1 Cook Brussels, 3-Ply and Ingrain Car-HOUSE & CO., Auctioneers R GOODS. AER HOUSE HAIR STORE.
Dest place in Chicago for Hair
day violesale or retail. Improved
amor's wee a specialty. 40 Mon270 W. Madison-st. Casloques
MRS. HATTIK M. HULL.

Pat. SARATOGA WAVE of rai curly hair improves woman's women'tully. You will an improve after seeing it. To will an improve after seeing it. To will be seen to work to tolerate and Retail. Send for price to Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. to agent for the "MULTIFORM." It is made to order and warranted. B. BURNHAM.

OPOSALS. he Board of Commissioners of clock noon of Monday, Aug. 5, erk of the Board, for furnishing a lump cost, Wilmington and sizes of hard cost, and all beech the various county institutions Aug. 31, 1870. Bidders are particularly appears. Bond in the Exotopy-dollars must accompany that to reject any or all bids is reposed and bond and all other incover, apply 10

FLOWERS. RS Cut Flowers in ade up in all designs for Weddings, Receptions, Funerals, MoyEy & CO., SO Madison-9

WERS, \$9.00. osing out some first-class new Have few ulcc second-hand r prices. Mowers repaired and SAVAGE & CO., 77 State-st.

UNKS. Tenrista Travelera Excu-sionista should visit CHAS. T. WILL'28 For Trunks, satchels, Baga-de, It will pay. No. 144 Sante-st. LITERATURE.

make in a title. The popular method is not the one approved now by skillful writers, or believed by any to be the most effective way of telling the istory of a period or people. Lord Maculay's method, for instance, was as far removed as possible from that which is called popular; and yet it made an instant and proloud impression on the people. We are not diing Lord Maculay as the model historian, but as one who made the philosophical method, whatever the accuracy of the results may have been, successful. We are glad to think also that Mr. Gay's method is not popular in any had gense, and that it is entitled to success more eduring than the people are accustomed to swall historical writings.

This second volume covers about 100 years, beginning with the settlement of Tayas by the

beginning with the Settlement of Texas by the Spaniards in 1714-44. The important events of this period were the Pequot war and King Philip's war; the persecution of the Quakers; the trials of witches; the settlement and growth of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire in New England; the occupation of New Amsterdam by the English; the overthrow of the Swedish Government in New Jersey and Delaware; the rule of Berkeley in Virginia; the colonization of Pennsylvania; the development of the Carolinas; the explorations of the Mississippi Valley by Marquette, Joliet, Lasalle, and Hennepin; and Spanish colonization in Florida, Ifexas, California, and Mexico. All these events Mr. Gay has written of with much discumination and care. It seems, indeed, from one point of view, that he has given them too much attention. The plan contemplates only four volumes. Two of these have already been written, and the work is not half, perhaps not one-quarter, done. The history of the United States after 1720 is more important, and requires faller treatment than all the history of the country before that period; and we do not see how Mr. Gay can compress what has yet to tell into two volumes and preserve the proportions of his work. He has five great wars yet to describe, two of them involving the existence of the nation whose history he is writing, and raiton from the feeblest beginnings to a position of acknowledged supremacy in one-half the world; to trace the history of that people on the economical, social, and religious sides, and to clear the way for the solution of the most perplexing problem in its history, involved in the simultaneous growth of wealthy and poor classes possessing equal political privilegas. Mr. Gay cannot do this fairly in two volumes more. He is confronted with a disagreeable alternative. He must either spoil his work or depart from his original plan. The importance of some of these earlier events has been overestimated, it seems to a liver and on protance of some of these earlier events has been ove ment of this and King Philip's war, and he condenses admirably what he has to say on these heads. We are regretting not that he has treated them imperfectly, but that he has given the test of the properties of the properties.

Mr. Gaeis not too partial to the Puritan character. If the first volume he brought in view its good qualities; in this volume he shows its dark side. There is an historical compensation in the conduct of the Massachusetts Puritans before and after the expulsion of the Hutchinsons and Roger Williams. Their stern discipline arose from a variety of circumstances. Their gloomy and ascetic creed, especially on the side of its dreadful sanctions, their conduct with heavager tripes and

apecially on the side of its dreadful sanctions, their conflict with the hardships of the wilderness, their contact with savage tribes and familiarity with savage modes of warfare, and familiarity with savage modes of which were the cause of their own suffering, all helped to impose conformity upon them. Conformity is enforced by persecution, and persecution grows by what it feeds on. The history of New England it feeds on. The history of New England Conformity is almost a history of persecution. The hostility of Massachusetts followed Roger Williams to Providence. The Rhode lists people were excluded from the New England Conforderacy. Gorton was hunted from one place to another as an outlaw, brought tack to Boston a prisoner, and sentenced to impresonment at hard labor, ostensibly on some atvolous pretexts of wrong done to certain citi-

zens of the Colony, but really for "blasphemous errors" of opinion:

INTERATURE.

Popular History of the United States, "Vol. II.

Be Period of Persecution for Opinion and the data she she were all the state of the United States," by the International Stake in New England.

Peter Stayvesant in New Amderdam, and Berkeley in Virginia.

Peter Stayvesant in New Amderdam, and Berkeley in Virginia.

"Witchest of Archery," "Saxe Holm Stories," and Other New Books.

"Witchest of Archery," "Saxe Holm Stories," and Other Management of the William Stories, and Other New Books.

"Witchest of The William States of the Stat

the magistrates standing by, and said, "You have struck me as with roses.

These persecutions were the prelude to others of a more infamous character. Even at this day the story of the sufferings endured by the first Quakers in Massachusetts is painful reading. New England has done much to wipe out that bloody record, but she has not been able to forget that white children were first sold into slavery from her soil as punishment for the opinions of their parents, or that four heroic Friends—true friends of humanity—were put to death for their religious "errors." This story is told by Mr. Gay with much power. There is hardly anything in the volume that surpasses in point of dramatic interest the narrative of the life and death of poor Mary Dyer, who voluntarily returned to certain death after she had been banished to uphold the liberty of prophesying and the sacredness of her opinions. "She did hang as a flag," said one of her Judges scoffingly, "for others to take example by." The hanging of William Leddra, another Quaker, in the next year, 1661, was the last execution in Boston for cause of religious opinion.

The witcheraft delusion is treated of by Mr. Gay in one short chapter, which is a model of compression and point. It is moreover, we

compression and point. It is moreover, we think, sufficient for the purpose. The American experience of witcheraft trials was brief; and though it was, as Mr. Gay think, sufficient for the purpose. The American experience of witchcraft trials was brief; and though it was, as Mr. Gay says, bitterly sharp while it lasted, it had no important consequences. Twenty innocent persons and two dogs suspected of being witches' familiars were executed; two persons died in jail; a good many broke jail and were not recaptured; 180 persons were released. The chief accusers and Judges lived to repent and acknowledge their folly. Saltonstall, one of the Massachusetts Judges, early became disgusted and left the Bench. Judge Sewail afterwards read a public recantation in the Old South Church, bowed down with mortification and sorrow. Annually he shut himself up for a day of penance and fasting to keep alive the memory of his sad complicity. The "shallow and ambilious" Cotton Mather did not recant. The execution of Burroughs was one of the most deplorable of those caused by the delusion. Mr. Gay has described if well; it would be difficult, indeed, to improve this chapter in any respect.

not recant. The execution of Burroughs was one of the most deplorable of those caused by the delusion. Mr. Gay has described if well; it would be difficult, indeed, to improve this chapter in any respect.

Leaving New England, Mr. Gay gives a good deal of attention to New York. The history covers the whole rule of that remarkable Governor, Peter Stuyvesant, the first English conquest, the subsequent administration of Colve, and its final cession to England under the peace of Westminster. An admirable sketch of the Dutch character, which is too long for insertion here, will be found in another column. Stuyvesant is put before the reader in an admirable way. His capriciousness, avarience, trascibility, despotite temper, and real genius for governing are exhibited in the statement of his acts rather than told by any formal description. When his appointment was made known,

The burghers forgot for the moment, if they had ever heard, that the reputation of the new Governor was not altogether unsuilled. It is said that in Holland he had been detected in robbing the daughter of his host, and that he would have been punished for the act had he not been merefully forgiven for the sake of his father, who was a clergyman in Vrieshand, and greatly esteemed. The famous expedition against St. Martin, where Stuyvesant lost his leg,—in place of which he ever after wore a wooden one bound together with rings of silver, and therefore aciled his "silver leg,"—this expedition, it was said, was amsuccessful; because it was so hadly conducted; for the commander wasted in inglorious salutes at sea nearly all his powder before he reached the fort; and when he raised the siege, which he had got ammunition enough to go on with, he left behind him not only his leg, but much property, especially cannon.

The popular enthusiasa. hardly outlasted the exercised of purpose. When he landed, he marched into town "like a peacock, with great state and pomp." Some of the citizens met him barchead and barefooted; "ske let them wet for several hours

ernor gave official notice at the Stadt Huys that peace was made between England and Holland, and that on duly authorized demand he must give up the province over which he had ruled for less

The description of New York under Dutch rule in this volume is interesting and valuable.

"Virginia under Berkeley" is the attractive title of one of the chapters in the book,—a chapter, too, which fully bears out the promise of the title. Bacon's Rebellion is, of course, the rest of the chapter.

armed, the Assembly was called together by beat of drum:

Barely had its sessions begun when Bacon, with a double file of fusileers, took up a position near the corner of the State-Hone. The members of the Assembly crowded to the windows, while the Governor and Council went out to treat with the rebel leader. It was a scene of wild confusion; in the midst of "the hubbab" Bacon raged up and down between his files "with his left arm aximbo, flinging his right arm every way"; the crowd about him clamoring with such violence that, says the narrator, "if in this moment of fury that enraged multitude had faln upon the Governor and Council, we of the Assembly expected the same immediate fate." Berkeley, as excited as Bacon, thrust himself between the lines of troops, and, baring his breast to their weapons, cried: "Here, shoot me! Fore God, fair work: Shoot!" To which the rebel, still commanding his temper, as it seemed, answered: "No, may it please your Honor, we will not hurt a hair of your head, nor of any other man's; we are come for a commission to save our lives from the Indians, which you have so often promised, and now we will have it before we go!" The Governor turned and walked toward his private apartments, followed by the Council; and Bacon, now losing his self-command entirely, followed him with "outrageous postures, often tossing his hand from his sword to his hat, and seeming like one delirious with rage." Dam my bloud!" he should. "I'll kill Governor, Council. Assembly, and all, and then I'll sheathe my sword in my own heart's bloud." and, turning to his men, he ordered them to point their fusile at the windows filed with anxious faces.

Bacon is evidently a favorite with the writer of this history. He was at least an important figure in early Virginia, and it is difficult to say

of this history. He was at least an important figure in early Virginia, and it is difficult to say what the course of affairs in that colony might have been but for his untimely death. He was the forerunner of the Revolutionary Fathers, and not the least patriot produced on Virginian soil soil. The last hundred pages of this volume is written by the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, and comprises a history of discovery and settlement in the Mississippi Valley, and of Spanish adventure in Florida, Texas, and California. Mr. Hale has done his work well, condensing liberally from Parkman, and going to original sources for much of his narrative. His competence as a writer of the history of this period will not be questioned.

We will have done Mr. Gay much injustice if we have not shown that his present volume is

LIFE IN OTHER WORLDS. It was with no purpose to do Dr. Adam Miller an injustice that we said last week of his "Life in Other Worlds": "He draws his proofs partly from the Bible, and partly from his inner consciousness, but very little from astronomy." The proofs referred to and insisted on in this connection were those of the existence of beings like ourselves in other planets of our system and other systems. Dr. Miller does, indeed, show that there is shandant reason to suppose that other worlds than ours but conjecture to help him when he attempts to show that those worlds have conditions of ex-

do exist and sustain life; but he has nothing but conjecture to help him when he attempts to show that those worlds have conditions of existence similar to our own; that their inhabitants resemble the inhabitants of our world, or that their pian of redemption is identified with our own. He contradicts himself in at least one of these points when he sugrests that the asteroids may be inhabited by people who have the power "to pass from one to others of these liliputian worlda," and observes how the inhabitants of each world must be differently affected by the varying force of gravitation. He abandons a still more fundamental proof of his theory when he considers "the comparatively small light" Jupiter receives from the sun on account of his immense distance, and agrees to the hypothesis that he is self-luminous and shines partly by his own light. Admitting such different cond itons of existence, it is bold, to say the least, to assume, with Dr. Lardner, that "these globes must subserve the same purposes as the carth, and must be the dwellings of tribes of organized creatures having a corresponding analogy to those which inhabit the earth." Without knowing what "corresponding analogy or those which inhabit the earth." Without knowing what "corresponding analogy to those which inhabit the earth. Without knowing what a theory, and no respectable argument can be based on them.

The valuable part of Dr. Miller's book is his theory of heat. It is, in brief, that heat is produced not by the direct impact of heat-wayes on the surface of the earth, but by the action of the atmosphere in this case is compared to that of a lense. Supposing other worlds, therefore, to have atmospheres like our own, there is no reason, according to Dr. Miller, why they should not have similar degrees of heat, and be capable of supporting life. The defect in this theory, as arready indeated, is its failure to account for the varying degrees of light at different distances. Admitting that heat is produced on planets which have different degree enon of light passing through intensely-cold space and concentrating, through the action of the atmosphere, on the earth, may be explained.

ARCHERY. Under the title of "The Witchery of Archery." Mr. Maurice Thompson's articles in various magazines have been collected and published by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a fascinating subject, treated in an attractive manner. We must confess to a pang or two on reading of Mr. Thompson's adventures with woodpeckers and other small birds,—game hardly worthy, one would think, of an archer's arrows. But in the South Mr. Thompson found nobler sport. He killed ducks, herons, deer, and, on one occasion, a bear, with arrows. The chapters on the Game a bear, with arrows. The chapters on the Game of Archery are full and interesting, costaining directions for the selection of bows, arrows, and targets, the laying out of grounds the organization of clubs, and the establishment of rules for the game. Mr. Thompson's juricles introduced the archery craze in America, and he is now looked upon, no doubt, as the father of the game. the game.

SAXE HOLM. The second series of the Saxe Holm stories, just issued by Messrs. Charles Scribnest, Sons n book form, raises the question wheth & Saxe Holm would be so much thought of there were not any mystery about her identic. We Holm would be so much thought of there were not any mystery about her identify. We are inclined to think she would not be. This second series of stories unquestionably a way a falling off in power from the first series. There is hardly one story in the volume that doe not suffer by comparison with the Draxy Miller stories. The Four-Leaved Clover is positively grotesque in places, through the earnest search aiter simplicity on the part of the author. With all our artistic ideals, and cravings after the true, the beautiful, and the good, we cannot suppress a suspicion that Karl was more than half tool, or, in an older and truer sense than the author intended, "a simple." The local coloring of this story, the scene of which is somewhat violently placed in Chicago, is not correct, and we think a grievous error was made in having Karl carried off a prisoner by the Rebels from Gettysburg, when certainly was not the most favorable battle of the War for the Rebels to take prisoners in. "My Tourmaline" is a fantastic, but not unpleasant story. "Farmer Bassett's Romance," which procures the disillusionment of an honest farmer by having him see his city-love in ball-dress, is rather too goodygoody for this world, and "Joe Hale's Red Stockings" is simply commonplace. We feel sure that nobody would consider any of these stories above the magazine average, if there were not concealment of the author's name. Some of them surely could only have obtained admission to Scriber's through the favor of Saxe Holm's supposed importance to the community.

BRIEF NOTICES.

This book will be sent to any address by the author on the receipt of 15 cents at the office of the New York Cooking-School, No. 35 East Seventeenth street, Union Square, New York.

"Ferns in Their Homes and Ours," is the title of a book by Prof. Robinson, of the Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, Mass., published by S. E. Cassino, of the Naturalists' Agency, in the same town.

Agency, in the same town.

A new edition of "The Dance of Death"—
the exceedingly plain-spoken denunciation of
round-dancing by William Herman—has been
issued by Henry Keller & Co., of San Francisco. The American News Company of New
York have it for sale

An interesting book, published by Messrs.
Cassell, Petter & Galpin, is Dr. Ghislani Durant's "Horseback-Riding from a Medical Point
of View." It shows the good that can be derived from horseback-riding, and treats the
subject mainly as explained on physiological
principles.

"Gordon Baldwin" and "The Philosopher's "Gordon Baldwin" and "The Philosopher's Pendulum" are two short stories by Rudolph Lindau. They have the merit of being well written, and contain some good sketches of character; otherwise they have little to recommend them. Gordon Baldwin presents a picture of life in the American oricle at Paris, which will be recognized by the Americans who have lived in Paris. A better fate should have been in store for Gordon Baldwin, the self-reliant Englishman, with the warm heart and faith in woman; and Forbes, who, although a time-worn cynic, had generous impuises, deserves something better than the sudden death which awaits him. These novels are issued under one cover in the Handy-Volume Series of the Messrs. Appleton. In the same series is Sheridan Le Faun's "Birds of Passage," and the "Essays of Elia," the latter selling for only 30 cents. To the "Library of Choice Novels" the new novel, recently completed in the Journal, under the title of "Old Martin Boscawen's Jest." nas been added.

"Margarethe" is one of Mrs. Weister's trans-

Martin Boscawen's Jest." has been added.

"Margarethe" is one of Mrs. Weister's translations from the German. It is the story of a hasty marriage and a leisurely repentance. Count Gunther marries, after a brief courtship, the young daughter of a wealthy merchant. He soon wearies of the exactions of her tenderness, and a fancy for a designing widow takes possession of and intoxicates him. An accident reveals his infatuation to his wife, and seems to kill at one blow her love for him. She becomes dangerously ill, the experiment of transfusion is successfully tried, and her husband's blood is introduced into ner veins. It is vaguely implied that this noble blood in her bourgeois veins is the cause of the great transformation which takes place on her recovery. From a weak, rather silly, entirely dependent child, she develops into a capaole, energetic, haughty woman, with all the text and degener of a woman of the world. The paole, energetic, haughty woman, with all the tact and elegance of a woman of the world. The paois, energetch, marchy woman of the world. The experiment exerts an equally magical effect on Count Gunther; the loss of his natrician blood makes of the thoughtless spendthrift a man of business. He reclaims his estates, which were almost runed. His passion for his wife intensifies, and his remore finally wine back the love which he had forfeited. The love of Count Gunther's sister forms a sad episode in the story. Her punishment is perhaps greater than her offense required. There are theological and scientific discussions, rather laboriously introduced; indeed, the whole book is forced and unnatural. "Margarethe" from the ferman of E. Juncker. By Mrs. A. L. Weister. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

RIDPATH'S SCHOOL HISTORY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—The book-reviews in your columns are written in a spirit of fairness, and evidently with the design to impart valuable information. It is not pleasing to seem to find fault with one of them, and yet there was one m your issue of the 13th inst. which is open to considerable objection. It was a short review of Ridpath's School History of the United States. You approve of the brevity and impartiality of that work, but criticise its proportions. That

that work, but criticise its proportions. That is, you say too much space is given to colonial and not enough to national history. It is true that a cursory examination produces this impression, but the fact is not so. Prof. Ridpath gives considerable space to voyages and discoveries in the beginning of his volume, and notably to those of the Norsemen, which other school histories do not give. You will concede the growing importance of the subject, and the interest and value of the narrative.

Possibly a few pages might have been saved by a more rigid condensation of his chapters upon the Colonies, but the subject in many of its phases is peculiarly inspiring and susceptible of fine treatment. This author presents it comprehensively, and with a degree of simple yet effective rhetoric very attractive to the youthful mind. A majority of writers of historical texts for schools have given it even more space than Ridpath. The ante-Revolutionary period covered more than 350 years; the post-Revolutionary 100 years; and half the book is given to the latter division. This is not a fatal defect if the author has used his space advantageously. I must take issue with you, and contend that he has so used it. The latter half of the book is admirable in comprehensive and the due order of its events. half of the book is admirable in comprehensive narrative and the due order of its events. What can be added to improve it will trouble what can be added to improve it will trouble the best critics to determine. It is refreshingly terse, but at the same time luminous, and its style is as chaste as that of any writer of the English tongue. Turn to the first paragraph of that portion of the book you criticise, page 170.

"The American Revolution was an event of "The American Revolution was an event of vast importance. The question decided by it was whether the English Cotonies in America should govern themselves or be ruled by Great Britain. The decision was rendered in lavor of independence. The result has been the grandest republican Government in the world."

What can be clearer or more impressive? This paragraph is the introduction to 176 pages of narrative as pointed and instructive as it is possible to make it. There is no careless composition, no slightling of important incidents, no omission of events worth recording. Brief treatment is specially desirable in such a work, but no unworthy sacrifices to brevity are made by Prof. Ridpath. He shows, rather, what may be done by the science of condensation in the hands done by the science of condensation in the hands of a master, and I think a careful examination will convince you that you have judged him with some measure of injustice.

AN OLD TEACHER.

LITERARY NOTES. Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, the well-known writer on free trade, is engaged upon the history of Williamstown, Mass. E. P. Dutton & Co. announce for Sept. 14 a volume of sermons by Dr. Phillips Brooks, of soston, and also one by Dr. Morgan Dix, of New York City. New York City.

The curators of the Bodletan Library have de-

cided that the Bodleian staff shall make the indexes of the Athenaum and the Saturday Review for Poole's Index. dexes of the Athenaum and the Saturday Review for Poole's Index.

H. T. Ardley writes to the Cincinnati Times that he is the author of "The Old Canoe," and that all other persons pretending to have written that poem are "unstrupulous pirates."

Macmillan & Co. have issued a volume of selected poems, by Matthew Arnold, as one of their "Golden Treasury Series." It contains, besides lyrics and somets, several of Mr. Arnold's longer poems, such as "Sohrab and Rustum," "The Scholar-Gypsy," "Thyrsis," and "Rugby Chapel."

Miss Nellie Walwyrti, the author of "An Olden Mr. An Olden Wallie Walwyrti, the author of "An Olden

Rustum," "The Scholar-Gypsy," "Thyrsis," and "Rugby Chapel."

Miss Nellie Walworth, the author of "An Old-World as Seen by Young Eyes," is living with her mother in the historic Walworth mansion, the oldest house in Sarkloga, and is described as "a perfect type of a healthful, natural, intellectual young girl, cheey and bright, and full of interest in life, without a morbid tendency."

The editor of Frase's Magazine has a little difference of opinion with the editor of the Spectator, claiming that the latter caused a volume of poetry nearly a year old to be spitefully and unfairly reviewed merely because he had a personal hostility to Fraser's and its editor. The matter is fully aired in a fly-sheet sent out to the press. to the press. The late Mr. MacGahan has left behind him,

corrected for publication, as much of his experiences of Bulgaria and the Russo-Turkish war

corrected for publication, as much of his experiences of Bulgaria and the Russo-Turkish war as will form a memorial volume. It will probably be issued under the supervision of his brother, who has come from the United States in order to take possession of his personal effects.

—Athenesim.

The article on Charles James Fox, for the new edition of the "Encyclomedia Britannica," will be contributed by W. Fraser Rae, the author of "Wilkes, Sheridan, Fox: the Opposition under George the Third," and, among other works, a recent clever book of travels in the United States. Mr. Rae is now in this country, traveling with Prof. J. Norman Lockyer, the editor of Nature.

A new feature is introduced into the schoolbook trade by Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co., in what they announce as "Barnes' Iron Books," a feature which, if it realizes half its promise, will have an influence upon educational publishing, the results of which it is difficult to prophesy. Mr. Howard M. Hoyt, some months since, procured a patent for an "indestructible book-binding," the chief novelty of which is a sneath of tin metal slipped over the back of the sheets after they are wired, over which the usual cover of cloth or backing of leather is pasted in the ordinary fash-Miss Juliet Corson, whose "Fifteen-Cent Din-ners" lately attracted so much attention, has now issued a pamphlet giving directions for the getting up of "Twenty-five-Cent Dinners."

ion, so that, while the back is thus thoroughly protected against wear, the book presents the same appearance as if bound in the old way. The sheets are held together by a wire, clamped in the naterned method already in vogue, but the sheath permits the use of a much heavier wire, practically a metal pin, and so adds another element of durability in diminishing the danger of the leaf tearing as on the smaller wire, and pulling out. Mr. Hovt some time since made arrangements with the New York Board of Education for the rebinding of worn books, and the results have been very satisfactory. It is calculated that the Hoyt binding will nearly double the life of an ordinary school-book, and thus lead to a considerable saving,—more to the benefit of the public, however, than of the publisher. It is expected that this will bring about a more general adoption of the free-book system.

One of the most grotesque printer's errors of

One of the most grotesque printer's errors of late occurrence is, according to the London Athenarum, the following in a cheap edition of Milton's Poetical Works:

In the grand passage of the first book of "Paradise Lost," where Satan is seen floating large as Leviathan on the burning waves—

Ner ever thence Had risen, or heaved his head; but that the will And high permission of all-uting Heaven Left him at large to his own dark designs, etc. we find

Had risen or heaved his hal,

ART NOTES.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton has a short fragment of his studies of Turner in the July number of the Porfolio. He criticises severely the violations of truth in the architectural parts of Turner's work, and calls him a painter endued with the self-willed inexactness of a poetic

The third annual Iowa Industrial Exhibition The third annual lows industrial Exhibition will open at Des Moines on Sept. 4 and close on Oct. 4. The first art display was made last year, and the pictures were had from Chicago. This year Miss Durfee has charge of making up the display from the East, and will send on a good representative collection.—New York Herald.

good representative collection.—New York Herald.

The correspondent of the London Academy writes of the American pictures at the Paris Exhibition: "In the American section we find that nearly every work of above average merit has been executed in a French acier. Bockwith's very powerful but rather coarse costume portrait of a lad dressed in black and holding a falcon on his wrist is dated Paris, 1878; Hamilton's very vulgar but foreible study of a girl throwing herself about in fits of laughter over a piquant contribution by Grevin in the Journal pour Rire also bears the same date. Even where there is no positive statement the arrangement and dash both of manner and painting, as in Shirlaw's "Sheep-Shearing in the Bavarian Highlands," point to the influence of French teaching. As a rule, the subjects of the works exhibited in this section are furnished by Europe, but if by any chance the manners and customs of the United States are dealt with, there is no trace of anything like special national character in their treatment.

The jury of sculpture for the Universal Exhibition have med their every like special

The jury of sculpture for the Universal Ex-The jury of sculpture for the Universal Exhibition have made their award in the competition to the statue to M. Thiers. Twenty-three competitors appeared for this work, out of whom the jury have selected four for prizes, the first prize of 45,000 francs having been awarded to M. Guiloert. M. Thiers is simply represented in a standing attitude, dressed in ordinary costume, but without his spectacles. represented in a standing attitude, dressed in ordinary costume, but without his spectacles. The pedestal is plain, bearing only on its four sides the names and arms of the four Departments that subscribed to the erection of the monument, but on the principal facade is the inscription "A. M. Thiers, Liberateur du Territoire," and beneath is sculptured an allegorical figure of History, who engraves the words "Histoire de la Revolution," It is announced that the monument will be inaugurated on Sept. 3 next. This statue is to be erected at St. Germain, where Thiers died. A statue is also to be erected at Nancy, and mass is to be celebrated at Notre Dame on the anniversary of his death. This promises to be a very imposing his death. This promises to be a very imposing demonstration, a kind of compensation for the absence of pomp at his funeral. A party of gentlemen assembled yesterday by

that every portion of the figure can be seen to advantage. The boy god is seated, properly draped, and has a veil over his face. The perfect purity of the drapery shows that the block of marble was originally perfectly white, and yet by a new process of tinting the figure seems animated with life. The limbs show the tender flesh color of an intant; the cunning dimples and pinky toes are so tempting as to create the desire to kiss them. The pretty face is visible through the veil, with the laughing blue eye and the cherry red lip as if "some bee had stung it newly," while the blonde hair and the tree stump on which he is seated are all true to nature's coloring. The beholder loses the idea that the object he is gazing at is a mere block of stone, and expects to see this Cupid start into life, cast off the enshrouding veil, and, with leveled arrow, prepare to do execution upon the hearts of his worshipers. The votaries of high art have been in the habit of declaiming against the process of marble tinting; but, after viewing this specimen, few will be found to deny that it is, as the artist truly calls it, an "illumination" that gives a lightly appearance to the inaminate. artist truly calls it, an "illumination" that gives a lifelike appearance to the inanimate.—
Baltimore American, July 19.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED. AMERICAN MISSIONABET July and Angust (American Missionary Association, New York).
AMERICAN NATURALIST—August (McCalla & Stavely, Philadelphia).
AMERICAN BOOKBELLER—July 15 (American News Company, New York).
ANDREWS BAZAR—August (W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati). LITERARY WORLD-August (E. H. Hames & Co., Boston).
Chicago Medical Journal and Examiner—Au gust (Chicago Medical Press Association).
LITTLE'S LVING AGE—Current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).

FAMILIAR TALK.

difer him for generations, sat by the same large tiled fire-place; in his hand was his long clay pine; the floor about him was strewn with clean sand sweot into curves and figures, and the low-studded room scrupulously clean with frequent scouring; his garden was filled with tulips and hyacinths; over the Dutch gable of his house swung the traditional weather-cock; the porch or stoop had its benches, where the family collected on summer evenings. Within, in the living-room, the settle and straight-backed leather chairs, the great glass-doored cupboard for delft and plate, the huge linen chest, the ponderous curtained bed shut into its alcove or closet, replaced in the poorer houses by the mere "banck" or bunk along the wall—all recall the furniture of Holland, whence, indeed, most of it had been brought. The pages of Knickerbocker's history rather reproduce than caricature these homes of the early Dutch colonists. Hospitality was boundless: and with the hard work of every-day life was mingled a good deal of jovial festivity. In the winter were the quaint tea-parties for the elder people, and the balls for both young and old at the town tavern—afterward the Stadt-Huys—on Paerel Straat, from 5 until the watch made their round at 9 and warned all to go home. Even the staid city and provincial officials had their times of unbending. "There is good correspondence kept between the English had butch," wrote Commissioner Maverick in 1699; "and to keep it closer, sixteen (ten Dutch and six English) have had a constant meeting at each other's houses in turns, twice every week in winter, and in summer once. They meet at 6 at night, and part about 8 or 9." And other authorities speak of the "Fill, Passado, and Madelra," to say nothing of punch, both of brandy and West India rum, which the Dutch called "kill-devil." There were out-door sports in the day time on the snow and fee. I CONVERSATION. The present fondness for personalities is an obstacle to the interchange, I do not say of thoughts-for we are not all thoughtless-but of those tastes and opinions which are possessed more or less by every one, and which demand expression and encouragement as the flowers re-quire air and sunshine. The malicious enjoynent of scandal is now preferred to all kindly onverse; the result of which (among other evils) is, that scarcely a dinner party takes place without some one or other "putting his foot in it," by hurting the feelings of some fellow-guest who is connected by blood or marriage with the "parties" implicated. Why should we not cultivate a little human sympathy with one another, instead of its opposite? Why not be natural instead of artificial? To show an interest in a fellow-creature's calling, prospects, family, pursuits-even if you must need feign it -wins him or her over to you far more, believe me, and renders mutual confidence far easier, me, and renders mutual confidence far easier, than an affected enthusiasm for Japanese silks, or a numped-up interest in the question as to whether the jar sold at Christie's yesterday for a thousand guineas had a crack in it or not. Talk on "Shakspeare and the Musical Glasses" may have been open to objection, but what can be said of talk upon the musical glasses only, and between two persons who neither of them care for music! It is not too much to assert that one-half the time thet might be otherwise passed in an agreeable manner with one's fair neighbor, for example, is devoted to asking her "Whether she has heard Fiddle-de-dee at the Monday Pooular!" "Whether she knows that the Court is coming to London the week after next!" and "Whether she is going to the French Exhibition!"—about nove of which things you probably care one half penny: and, though she may reply that Fiddle-de is "quite too awfully nice," she cares as little as you do. It would not take much trouble, and would be kinder as well as more sensible, to find out what she does care about; but, as it is, your cut-and-dried questions get cut-and-dried answers, which, by no means dividing your attention with the fish and entrees, interfere with your appreciation of them.

An amateur actor in my hearing upon his dramatic talents: "You are never so mathral, Mr. A., she said, "as when you are on the stage."

"And you, Lady B., are never so much an actress," he rejoined, "as when you are off it." Which, though rude, was perfectly true.

Society is growing more and more stagey and artificial daily, but especially the female portion of it. Those who talk, talk for effect; and than an affected enthusiasm for Japanese silks, There lived in England, in the last century, a man of science, named Henry Cavendish, who gentleman of fine cultivation, an excellent mathematician, a profound electrician, and a most acute and ingenious chem-ist. He published many papers, contain-ing results of recondite investigations and the most important discoveries. He was not only a great original thinker, but a most indefati-

SPARKS OF SCIENCE. WEALTH AND SCIENCE

was born in 1731 and died in 1810. He was a

the rest attitudinize. It is quite marvelous how few women are left in the world—and not many men—who venture to be natural. Yet it is the most charming of all styles of talk, and certainly the easiest, since it has neither to be sequired nor assumed. It may, indeed, be urged that, when people are by nature disagreeable, it is to the public advantage that they should not be natural in their manners. Let us take it for granted, then, in future, that when folks are artificial they have something to hide which would otherwise disgrace them. Naturalness will then be the touchstone of character, as it is the keystone of all human intercourse.—Beigravia.

ENGLISH MONASTERIES. The Spectator of July 13 contains a favorable review of Mr. Brooke Herford's "Story of Religion in England," which it describes as "a very careful as well as a very able book." It quotes the following capital description of the early monastic foundations, and the changes which took place in them:

early monastic foundations, and the changes which took place in them:

The old Cistercian rule carried a sort of Puritanism into everything. It mapped out the Arrangement of their buildings, in order that they might be kept to one simple, hardy plan of life; and if you look into a hundred of their ruined monasteries, you always find that that arrangement was at first adhered to. The monastery was ranged about the four sides of a square court, or quadrangle, round which on the inside ran the cloisters, a woonen penthouse shelter against the wall. On the north side of this court, sheltering its grassy walk from the wildest storms, was the great church. On the east side, joining to the transent of the church, came the chanter-house (where the business of the abbey was transacted), with the Scriptorium, or writing-room, over it. Continuing in the same line, extended the monks' common room, with their dormitory over it, a passage and flight of steps leading from the dormitory into the church, that the monks might be able to go to and from their midnight services without leaving the building. On the third side, facing the long side of the church, stood the reflectory or dining-hall, and the few rooms which at first were all that the Abbot required for his separate use. At the west side of the church and servants and retainers, and for the entertainment of strangers; the lower story being their day-room, and the upper for their sleeping quarters. All this you find has originally existed at Furness, and Fountains, and Kirkstail, and wherever ruins enough of the buildings are still standing for the old plan to be made out. The curious thing is to trace how gradually that old plan was departed from. At first the and wherever ruins enough of the buildings are still standing for the old plan to be made out. The curious thing is to trace how gradually that old plan was departed from. At first the great church was built strictly according to Cistercian rule,—stern, simple, and unadorned. They might have no tracery in their windows, no images of saints, no sculpturing of the haman figure at all, no pretty ornamented stonework, such as the great architects of the time delighted in, and were putting into the magnificent cathedrals. And, looking carefully about the church at Furness, you find that, originally, it was even so; there is, indeed, plenty of the forbidden ornamentation to be seen, but it is all of a later style and date. You can see the patched masonry, where the plain Norman windows have been replaced by traceried ones of later style, or where the small chancel has been enlarged into the magnificent choir and lady-chapel, to admit of the wide and lofty east window, with its forbidden painted glass. They might not have any lofty tower, only a low befry or lantern tower in the centre; and if you examine the massive tower which now seems to form one of the finest parts of the Furness ruins, you would find it is of a style which dates only just before the Reformation, so that probably it was still unfinished when the final blow dame, and the monasteries were abolished and swept away. All through the buildings you come upon traces of the same gradual change. Only one more instance, however, but it is most significant of what the hardness of their life must originally have been. If you look at the long building still left standing at Furness, which was the monks' day-room—their common room for assembling and sitting, when they needed more shelter than the wooden doisters—you find that this long day-room originally had no fireplace, and was entirely open to the weather—open at the southern end by six great archways, in which there is no trace

COLOR-BLINDNESS.

eustoms long remained the same which the first settlers had brought with them from their cradles in Holland. The architecture, the local names, even the language, were Dutch. The social life was founded on the old Dutch customs. Though simple, and what might be called heavy at the present age, it was sound and healthy, full of kindliness and hospitality. The stout Dutchmen moved slowly, went to be at 9 o'clock, but worked steadily, took good care of their households, and let others alone. The same character pervaded all the towns in the Dutch settlements.

The Hollander, and his son, and his son's son aftire him for generations, sat by the same large titled fire-place; in his hand was his long clay pitie; the floor about him was strewn with clean sand swept into curves and figures, and the low-studded room scrupulously clean with frequent scouring; his garden was filled with tulips and hyacinths; over the Dutch gable of his house swung the traditional weather-cock; the port or stoop had its benches, where the family collected on summer evenings. Within, in the living-room, the settle and straightbacked leather chairs, the great glass-doored cupboard for delft and plate, the huge linen chest, the ponderous curtained bed shut into its allowe or closet, replaced in the poorer houses by the mere "banck "or bunk along the wall—all recall the furniture of Holland, whence, indeed, most of it had been brought. The pages of Knickerbocker's history rather reproduce than caricature these homes of the early Dutch colonists. Hospitality was boundless; and with the hard work of every-day life was mingled a securious as imple exceptional exaggeration of a peculiarity found in all eyes in a certain there are the same wingled a colonists. Hospitality was boundless; and with the hard work of every-day life was mingled a securious and violet, and violet

SCIENCE NOTES. The fallure of Congress to make an appro-priation for Capt. Howgate's expedition to the Arctic regions will compel Capt. Tyson and his advance party, sent out last year, to return, as they were instructed to do, if the main expedition did not arrive at Disco by the latter part

as they were instructed to do, if the main exfedition did not arrive at Disco by the latter part of August.

The subject of the use and abuse of examinations is beginning to be axitated in Austria. Within a few weeks past, two students, one at Pesth and the second at Graz, have committed suicide after fulling to pass examination for the doctor's degree. The latter of the two had completed a lengthy course of study, and was an assistant of recognized ability in the University.

It is announced that the numeration of blood corpuscies—a test of the richness or poverty of the blood—has been simplified by a microscopic apparatus constructed by Prof. Gowers. In it tentio of a millimeter equares are ruled on the glass slide at the bottom of the cell. When the corpuscies have subsided to the bottom, they are seen lying in the divisions, and the number in each can be counted, as in the method of Vierordt. But in the French instrument a little fluid had to be placed in the cell to secure the covering glass; to obviate this source of error in Frof. Gowers' apparatus, the slide is placed on a metal slip to which two strings are attached; these rest on the edges of the covering glass and keep it in position with a uniform pressure. The dilution employed is 1 in 200. Prof. Gowers also adds the hint that it is not well to attempt to observe the character of the corpuscles during the numeration, and that the processes should be kept distinct.

The lowering of the water-level in Otsego

character of the consesses should be kept distinct.

The lowering of the water-level in Otsego Lake, Michigan, has been cited as one of the numberless evidences of a gradual process of desicention taking place all over the continent to the east as well as to the west of the Rocky-Mountains, simultaneously with the disappearance of the forests. A correspondent of the Detroit Frw Press calls attention, however, to some facts not in harmony with this theory. About two years ago, he says, the water in Otsego Lake began to rise, and last summer poured over its southern embankment for several weeks, an occurrence unknown before. The rise and fall of the water in these Michigan lakes are, he thinks, probably periodic and due to causes not yet satisfactorily explained. In 1873 the first settlers began to cut marsh hay around five lakes in Allegan County, and continued to do so annually. In 1876 the water in the lakes began to rise, and persisted in rising all through the following winter and the unusually dry summer of 1877, fooding the settlers' public meadow, and reaching a hight of about three feet above the water-level of 1873. Simultaneously with this the water in Porcupine Lake, a few miles distant, came up a great original thinker, but a most indefatigable and accurate experimenter, and one of this main lines of research was the chemical constitution of the atmosphere. He made no less than 500 analyses of the air, and it is to him that we owe our chief knowledge of the composition of the breathing medium. Now, there is not an American that will not commend all this as most proper and admirable. Henry Cavendish was a man of enormous wealth, for which he cared absolutely nothing. He was one of the greatest proprietors of stock in the

ed to hinking it too much capital to be unprocessive to the saked him if they should not invest it, he replied, "Lay it out, if you please." small portion of his wealth which he could make the same to the regarded as a fool. "With all that money," the representative American would say, "I could keep a yacht, and a stud of fast horses, and build a church, and endow a college, and send a dozen missionaries to the heather, and run a whole political campaign at my owner, pense; and you say this odd creature actually spent life in the smudge and stenches of a chemical laboratory, puttering with gases, and worrying about the composition of the air!"—

Prof. Youmans in Popular Science Monthly for August. PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.

Last week, in a review of Prof. Fawcett's book, attention was directed to his comparison of the condition of America and England respectively condition of America and England respectively under Protection and Free Trade in a period of commercial depression. He argued, it will be remembered, that England, in consequence of her liberal revenue system, suffered less at such a time than the United States. In support of this position he cited the fact that since the financial panic of 1873 the consumption of luxuries has increased, the traffic-returns of the railroads have been fully maintained, and pauperism has absolutely decreased, while in America precisely the opposite effects have been observed. Partial confirmation of his argument is found in later reports of the pauperism in England. The returns for 1878 show an increase over those for 1877, but a decrease from 1875 and 1876. We quote from the Pall Mall Gazette:

It is remarkable that, although we have had about three years of depressed industry and commerce, the bad times have not, upon the whole, much increased the ranks of pauperism; indeed, in two of the years the relief-lists were diminishing. The latest full account of the pauperism of England is the return of the numbers on the late of January, 1878; and in this document no class escapes record. On that day there were 747, 811 persons in receipt of reilef; this on the population of 1871 was equal to 3,3 per cent. But this ratio would be appreciably less if we had the numbers of the people generally on the late of January last; the increase of population in seven years will be considerable. The midwinter enumeration of paupers during the past four seasons was this:

Indoor Outdoor inder Protection and Free Trade in a period of Indoor

According to recent observations by Prof. Cohn and Magnus, of Bresiau, color-blindner is much less common among girls in Germany than among boys. Of 2,318 young girls examined, there was only one who had this defect; while a proportion of 2.7 per cent was met with among boys. M. Favre, who has been originally had no fireplace, and was entirely open to the weather—open at the southerm end by six great archways, in which there is no trace of door or closing of any kind. At some time, nowever, these arched openings were walled up, leaving a single doorway, and the stone-work built into one of them was formed into a fireplace and chimney. But it is evidently of later work. You can see where the newer masonry has been joined on to the old. It is a startling testimony, to the original hardihood and zeal of the Cistercians, that a door and a fireplace were among the effeminacies of their decime! A party of gentlemen assembled yesterday by special invitation in the Appraiser's office of the United States Public Store No. 1 to witness the opening of two boxes containing the pedestal and statue of "Cupid Veiled." The readers of the American are aware that Miss Abrahams, daughter of Woodward Abrahams, Esq., of this city, purchased the statue at Rome waile on a visit to the studio of Mr. Rossetti, the eminent sculptor, in company with Mr. Charles C. Fulton and the lady friends who are accompanying him in his European tour. The partial unpacking of the case and the disclosure of the statue caused a sensition of delight to those who were favored with a glance at this dainty work of art. The statue is three feet six inches high, and when prepared for exhibition will stand on a gray marble pedestal which is made to revolve so that every portion of the figure can be seen to advantage. The boy god is seated, properly drawed and has a veil over his face. The performance of the statue caused a senting opening the free marks of the colder background of New England. The customs long remained the same which the first settlers had brought with them from their readers of the statue of the statue of the statue of the seated, properly drawed and page the propertion of 2.7 per cent was me ined, there was only one who had this defect with the southern end by six great archwavs, in which the southern end the southern end in the statue in the pedestal which is made to reverse the sense of the statue in the southern end in the stand on the statue and the statue caused a sense of the statue caused as end the sature at the southern end in the statue in the southern end in the statue in

THE HOME.

CONSECRATION. se the sea of Change doth moan between and you. I never more may know ender kisses on my tremulous lips, tin cadence long, and sweet, and slow.

er, never more my heart shall feel nding rapture of the days gone by, all of life was rounded by a smile led the world with light from earth

o, because you will not kiss me, dear, through all the bitter-sweet of life, se that we have drifted far apart, her love shall ballow Earth's long strife.

ar kleese will I ever know life shall last, because of you, my sweet; one shall know why I did consecrate heart, and life, till Death is at my feet.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It was stated as plainly as possible by the use of common words that no notice would be inserted in the exchange column unless it had an address. Yet the unreasoning and unreading contributor sends them along in the sublime faith that the conductor will forward any parcels and pay the postage. Again it is asserted, in the hope that some contributor may possibly read it, that no notice will be inserted in the exchange column unless an address is appended to it. N. C. M., Cupid, Ink, Vera Cruz, Cashmer, and Limeo will see why their letters are left out.

Several correspondents who have written con-cerning the phrase "to the manor (or manner) porn" are notified in a general way that their let-ters all touch each other so nearly that to print one of them covers them all. They all, singularly mit to notice the fact that different edi-Shakspeare have both forms of the quota-The conductor once had occasion to look matter and found that both ways were

notice for the exchange column from Seneca model; it was very badly written, too long, t inform us what State Seneca was in (there was of them in the Post-Office list), and had to f an address of any kind. The exchange in was not established for that kind of corre-

rson who signs himself G. W. Carlton signs of mental wasting away which may ome from a sunstroke. Does he suppose s department has a stock of wives on hand

TABLE JANE.—Cacography is always remore readily when it is intentional. The in it is when the writer is in earnest,—as a writer was a day or two ago when he ac-

espondent who wrote to ask what kind of was used "to perfume lamps" is aggra-find that the printer made it "to perfume. She says that she doesn't want to per-

sympter.—Your letter was received, read, and counced good. It lies with a large number of re awaiting a chance. You may find it in any, but it is totally impossible to say when it ARETHYST. -Your lette

—It is not possible to give Cotton Root's dress in The Home. If you wish to find him, write a letter and send it care of The BARRINGTON.—It is all true; but think of the

sty (that's what they call it) that would be ed over it. It would not do to use it.

In the exchanges of last week the address of Phyllis Carew should have been Box 344, Paris, Ill., instead of Box 844. WEARY HEART. -It is impossible to use the

THE LETTER-BOX. There are letters in this office for the following-med contributors. Those intended for persons ring out of the city will be forwarded by mail on receit of address. Residents can call or and to Room 36 Taibung Building, and get their

Moga, Mrs. M. Thorpe, *Maple Vine,
*Virginia,
*Wallflower,
*Bluebell,
*Eve. Calumet,
*Myrtle, No. 1.

inclose postage-stamp. They are

KUMYSS. From Mrs. E. G. C., M. D., Curcago.—Gusika's last letter ought to be republished each week ntil its contents are digested and absorbed. This as only be accomplished by people with brains. Then he or she says that, aside from the alcohol can only be accomplished by people with brains. When he or she says that, aside from the alcohol and carbonic acid, there is in koumiss something which relieves and cures dyspepsia, he corroborates my observations in my own case as well as in my practice. Its action simulates buttermilk and the clabber—but is better than either. We must differ with Dr. Gilman, who thinks there is mo koumiss but Arend's. There is abundant proof that som milk and buttermilk have been used for dyspepsia with benefit for hundreds of years, and before any one but the inhabitants of Tartary ever knew of favoumiss. Without trying to explain how these remedies act, we add our testimony to the long age proven fact that they do cure, and believe that a least a part of the good effects are due to the peculiar acid which they contain. This may account for the great number of cures from drinking whey, and by the grape and cider cures which are so popular in some parts of the cold country. We have known cures made by using buttermilk alone for dinner, sour milk with a little sugar and cream for supper, and recoveries as rapid as when using koumiss. A word about its manufacture. The less water added the better. One pint to a gallon new milk, one-half pound sugar, and one bottle koumiss. After standing twenty-four hours it is ready to bottle. It needs champagne bottles, well wirred or tied with strong cord and kept on the side of the bottle. It needs champagne bottles, well wirred or tied with strong cord and kept on the side of the bottle. It needs champagne bottles, well wirred or tied with strong cord and kept on the ready to bottle. It needs champagne bottles, well wirred or tied with strong cord and kept on the side of the bottle. It needs champagne bottles, well wirred or tied with strong cord and kept on the side of the bottle. It needs champagne bottles, well wirred or tied with strong cord and kept on the side of the bottle. It needs champagne bottles, well wirred or tied with strong cord and kept on the side of the bottle. It needs c

PROX CRISTOREL, NEVADA, IA.—Dr. J. E. Gilman, as a little historical sketch your kumyss article is very interesting, and doubtless those who were ignorant of its origin will return thanks or experience silent gratitude. As an act of philanthropy, however, I cannot commend it. It may benefit a few, as it serves as good advertisement for "Arend's Kumyss." But the masses who awell in the country and can procure plenty of pure fresh milk, without money and without price, will realize no advantage from it. It seems to me there is being a great effort made to mystify the preparation of this article. Surely it cannot require such a vast amount of skill and science to make a ferremented beverage from milk. And who can afford to drink it at prices that druggists retail it? The M. D. informs us that we are innorant as to what good kumyssis. Of course, this is a very humilisting thought to us conceited beings who imaging we had in fact made the genuine article, the only difficulty being in the fact that it would not keep. Now that the Doctor's learned and verbose, exposition of the subject has dispelled that idea as a delusion, we will just have to forego the luxury of our pleasant nutritive drink (which, after all, was only an "imitation") until cooler weather, and then we can make it up after and have it fresh. Perhaps some kind genius will discover the great secret of this clixir of life yet, and kindly keep—tit to himself, at 10 cents a glass. Anem! Drink, ye poor and sick.

E. M. HALE, M. D., CHICAGO. - Nearly PROM E. M. HALE, M. D., CHICAGO.—Nearly every day for many weeks I am in receipt of letters asking me to send the writer the recipe for making hunyas, alluding to the one I gave in a letter to The Home several months ago. In reply to all, allow me to say that I asserted in the same letter the fact that genuine kumyas cannot be made for domestic use so as to compare favorably with that made by Mr. Arend, wno originated that beverage in this country. I then stated that, in order to make pure, healthful kumyas, fit for administration to the sick, it must be made by a thorough chemist and requires also capital, attention, and skill.

recipe I gave at the solicitation of many em was only for the purpose of preparing a full to be used by persons in health. The superficial comparison of the kumyss made at process and the one perfected by Mr.

OUR FEMALE DOCTOR IS WROTH FROM GUNAIKA, CRICAGO.—Well, at last we have a nice spectacle in The Home! A couple of M. D.'s (Meddling Donkeys, did I hear you say?), who have united their feeble efforts to make "the worse appear the better cause," and to attempt the rather discouraging task of demonstrating that two and two make five. They have, however, only succeeded in demonstrating their own unfit-ness to occupy the position of teachers upon medi-cal and kindred subjects. While "correspondents ness to occupy the position of teachers upon medical and kindred subjects. While "correspondents in The Home have ventilated what they know about koumies," these two worthies have agreed to try if they cannot stop up the ventilators, shut doors and windows, pull down blinds, and keep everything dark and close. It would be so much better for Arend, and—but, out of pity for them and respect for the profession, I leave this sentence unfinished! Yes, T bity them, for "it is evident what a good" be." "They have, from those fountains of knowledge and uprightness that produce good doctors; they are "simply imitations." And, en passant, I should be sorry for any lady in The Home who should make so poor an imitation of koumiss as Messrs. Fitch and Gilman are of the genuine article in the medical line."

To follow them in all their statements, separating the truth from the untruth, and clearing up their sophistries, would be tedious and unnecessary, as well as, to a certain extent, foreign to the question at issue; I shall therefore proceed directly to notice the claim, first put forward by Dr. Fitch, but which has now been brought into The Home by Dr. Gilman. This claim is, substantially, that there is an important chemical secret connected with the making of koumiss,—a problem which has only been solved by Arend, and without an understanding of which no one can make genuine koumiss,—that, in fact, no

Fitch, but which has now been brought into The Home by Dr. Gilman. This claim is, substantially, that there is an important chemical secret connected with the making of koumiss,—a problem which has only been solved by Arend, and without an understanding of which no one can make genuine koumiss,—that, in fact, no one but he ever has made anything but a spurious and very inferior article. Now, I emphatically deny that there is any truth in such a claim, and I assert that he way to make genuine koumiss has been published over and over again in these columns,—first by Dr. Hale, in The Home of Sept. 15, 1877, and since then by Esculapius, and old and valued Home contributor, who also detailed its truly remarkable effects in his own case. The modus operandi has also been given by quite a number of other correspondents, all of whom, including Escalapius, obtained it from one and file same source, viz., the directions of Dr. Hale, above referred to. This gentleman, who, with a few others, had been using koumass in their practice since its introduce it to the general public through the medium of Time Cuncaco Trinuxs, and to give full directions for making the same. "omestically," or in small quantifies. Dr. Hale states that, in order to give these directions, he has consulted at least a dozen of the best authorities on the subject, yet there is not the first intimation given that any other preparation of the milk is necessary, previous to fermentation, but to diute the same with water, and to add sugar in proper proportions. The kind of sugar to be used is left to the option of the manipulator,—of course it should be pure. If is, as every one knows, at the expense of a portion of the sugar that the alcohol and carbonic and lactic acids are formed, and, as regards the two former, they are produced more readily from common sugar than from sugar of milk. There are, however, reasons connected with the peculiar properties of milk-sugar (as well as the fact that it is the only kind contained in the Oriental koumiss) which mig

ter evidence of the fact than their unsupported asseverations, or those of a certain class of M. D. s. Moreover, if all this highlith about "solving problems," "vast differences," 'chemistry of koumiss," "nutritive requirements," 'chemistry of koumiss," instritive requirements," 'chemistry of milk instead of ordinary sugar, what disgraceful quackery to pretend that it is something hopelessly unattainable by any but the most erudite chemist! If any one wishes to pay 50 cents a pound for sugar of milk, badly adulterated with starch, arrowroot, etc., dissolve it out, filter the solution, and add it to the milk, knowing that they are going to place it under conditions where it will be changed into grape-sugar, worth five cents a pound, and finally into alcohol and carbonic acid, of course he can do so, either "domestically" or otherwise, but I have good reason to believe that neither Arend or any other manufactarer does anything of the kind. have good reason to believe that neither Archard, any other manufacturer does anything of the kind. It is true that some use yeast instead of "kors," to excite fermentation, but all do not; and whether they do or not is of little importance except as the yeast may affect the flavor of the koumiss; it cannot, if properly used, affect its chemical or medical properties. The Tartars sometimes use a piece of stale bread or meat, which, he undergoing putrefactive decomposition, acts as

by undergoing pairefactive decomposition, acts as a ferment. This was the primitive way of making raised or leavened bread,—that is, from a piece of old dough, kept over from one time to another, but who would think of going back to that method, since the yeast from beer has been found so superior? No one, I imagine, except, perhaps, the highly scientific (?) Fitch and Gilman.

May I ask Dr. Gilman why it was that he only quoted the least objectionable portion of Dr. Fitch's very transparent communication? Was it because even he had sense enough to see that it was too much like the stereotyped claims of the patent-medicine vender, and that if he did not stop just where he did the animus of the writer would surely become apparent to the most unsuspecting? Patent-medicine men, or those familiar with the commercial aspect of the medicine business, are well aware that if they wish to take the most common article in medical use, and but it upon the market, by labeling it with some proprietary name, and advertising through the press that it is the extract of an entirely new species of plant, lately discovered in the depths of some primeval forest by an inspired wanderer, who has been walking up and down over the earth is search of it ever since he was born, and who is now old and gray, and that they, by the aid of some profound chemical knowledge, have succeeded in extracting the active principle of the plant by an entirely new process of distillation,—these men, I say, know that they can get sufficient indersement from a certain class of "medicurs-es" to give their claim an appearance of plausibility; as wifness the article on cutticurs not long ago.

To the lady who is troubled with butter rising on the top of the koumiss, I you are probably making "full koumiss" from very rich milk. You should To the lady who is troubled with butter rising on the top of the kouniss, you are probably making "full kouniss" from very rich milk. You should skim off all the cream that will rise in the first twelve hours after milking; if you will warm the milk immediately after straining,—any degree short of scalding,—then set in the cellar or ice-closet, you will get more cream to the top in a given-time. The other lady who complained of the brewer's yeast is probably better posted by this time.

the brewer's yeast is probably better posted by this time.

To Graeme: While I would not advise putting a child to sleep with a very aged person, still I am not prepared to say that this is all the trouble with your little daughter. A person 62 years of age is not necessarily of low vitaitiv, although if this is the case in the present instance I would not continue to have the child sleep with her. I think, however, that the heat has had much to do with the extreme debitity, and would advise that the child sleep in a large, airy room, and, if possible, above the ground floor.

TWO ECLIPSES.

FROM ORLENA, CHICAGO.—The eclipse was coming,—there was no doubt of it, for what great epi sode on which the interest of the nation centred ever passed without a commotion of some sort at-tendant on its steps? It was not much of a commotion after all. Only the clouds that sendded across the heavens looked lowery and forbidding, and anxious glances were cast now and then skyward, for if the morning forebodings proved cor-rect there would be not only an eclipse of the sun for a few minutes, but an ali-day obscurity of its rect there would be not only an eclipse of the sun for a few minutes, but an all-day obscurity of its brilliant pathway,—a thing much to be dreaded, for there lay those elegant pieces of smoked glass ready and anxious to be utilized on so momentous an occasion. And then there were all the speculations and anticipations of the learned sages at stake. To be sure, Edison and his party might be beyond the reach off the clouds, and the sun be sailing in a sea of golden lastre above the mountains, but how could one venture to nope for such good fortune with his own particular empire enveloped in gloom?

But the clouds were not as stubborn as they sometimes are, and there began to be rifts now and then, letting the sunlight stream down upon the world, just as the clouds of life part asunder when the gloom seems the most impentable, and let in a flood of light that gives the fainting soul new hope and energy to battle with the world and its hardships. There is never a cloud so dense and forbidding but it will clear away in time and allow the golden sunbeams to shimmer through the rifts, it may be, at first, with a suddued lustre, but eventually with the broad glare of the perfect day. The clouds with the silver lining are the advance guards of the hosts with their golden armor.

And thus it proved on the day of smoked glass and sooty noses. The rifts that betokened eventual clearness became more frequent in their march through space, and the thin, ganty texture ever and anon gave us a view unaided by the smoked glass in which the partially-eclipsed orb looked like a magnificent silver crescent sailing smid a sea of shadows. The celipse was over, and the upturned faces gland their true position. The sooty noses that had been flattened against the glass in their wild endeavors to probe the thick clouds that ever and anon crossed the sun's disc were scrubbed and put in order for the usual business of life, and men and women fell quietly back into the same routine of usefulness from which the great even thad draw them.

and his relatives than the one we had just been admiring. This one created the opposite rensation,—that of diagust. Here was an intellect ectipsed by a fatal, poisonous druz; an intellect that, per-

and his relatives than the one we had just been admiring. This one created the opposite remastion.—that of disguat. Here was an intellect eclipsed by a fatal, poisonous drug; an intellect that, perhaps, reared in culture and guarded from evil companionship, might have been a source of comfort toghis people and an honor to the world. It was a sad contrast to what we had been witnessing, bringing our thoughts from the beauties of ethereal life to the horrors of our real existence. Here was only one intellect eclipsed among a legion. The world is filled with just such rudderless barks, tossing and plunging on the ocean of life, a stumbling-block to those who have their sails all trimmed and their propeiling powers in working order. If only they who sell their birthrights for a mess of pottage were the sufferers, they might drown the intellect in the sea of fire and drop out of the world in their chosen path; but delicate women and tender children must bear the torture of their miserable existence and the dishonor that follows them to the grave.

Here was a drunken, besotted idot for the time, whom his companions, not quite so far gone as himself, dragged and pulled along until he slipped from their grasp and fell in a bloated heap, from which position he could not be aroused. That was a total eclipse, and the black object that had stolen its way across the intellect would not wave its friendly adlens and pass modestly into space, leaving it sootless and pure as before its venomous contact. Such an eclipse needs no glass smoked, and no preparations for beholding. It is visible in every portion of the globe, and nearly at the same time. People wishing to take observations may be taken without the aid of the tasimeter or spectroscope. I am not addicted to closing my articles with a recipe, but think perhaps one might he useful in this instance. Recipe for a total eclipse. To a gallon of alcohol add a pound of argenic, one-half pound of opium, and an onnee of cayenne bepper. A little Scotch souff sifed in might import

P. S. Any one wishing the services of a teacher in German or elocution will do a needy and worthy couple, whom sickness compelled to give up the school-they had under their charge, a lasting favor by addressing me. If teaching cannot be procured they will be glad of something else by which they may earn an honest livelihood. They would like translating in German or writing for periodicals. The lady has been a writer of some note. Anything in the line of music or literature preferred, but any other employment thankfully received. The next regular meeting of The Traitwas Home Club will be held at the Tremont House Wedjesday, Aug. 14, at 2 p. m.

AN ICED-TEA EXTRAVAGANZ.

From Chat, Decatur.—In The Tribuse of, atturday, the 27th, I read a malicious and pervyited statement in regard to iced tea by an obscured person "unknown to fame." Now, I know that san. He keeps a beer-saloon in the basement of the corner of Drinkall and Liquorup streets. He don't think any one ought to drink anythic but beer, and in iced tes he sees a rival whom he bars, and so he attacks it with bitterness and since aforethought. But I rise to refute his state int. In the annais of history and the memory canniced tea has always been acknowledged to the point on which the world turns, and if the man should knock out this pivot the world would come to an end, and we would all go to smash together. But I, seeing the danger, arise to avert that awful catastrophe, and I feel that upon me depend the safety of the earth and the inhabitants thereof.

I realize that the people of the uneteenth century do not want gush, or moonshine, but facts, logic, and reason, and so I propose to give them what they want. They whellowe nothing that is not proved. They never believed moon was made of green cheese until the statement was proved beyond doubt or cavil; they never believe da dog would how! If a teakettle was tied to his tail until they tried it; in short, they believe nothing that is not substantiated by facts, and so I shall give them facts.

I'll go to history and select those with whom we are all acquainted (not personally, of course), and whose names sparkle on its pages like gems, and I'l begin with Napoleon.

The night before the battle of Waterloo he paced his tent uneasily. He played poker and seven-up, read a chapter or two in "Helen's Bables, "turned off the gas and then turned it on arain, tightened his suspenders, dusted his coat, and finally cried out, "What ho the guard!" That is what he always said when he wanted iced tea, you know, and a man brought in a cup of the cooling, inspiring beverage. He took it in his mighty hand, haif raised it to his lips, then paused and looked ubon AN ICED-TEA EXTRAVAGANZA.

a politician after office. "Twas the last drop of leed tea in camp, and he knew it! For a moment, with foliaed arms, Napoleon stood there, threw himself in a chair, and cried: "Bring me kwer glass lager," and he drank it, and lost Waterloo by that rash act.

Methuselah lived 909 years, and then died. I hate to harrow up your feeings by telling you so, but it is the holy George Washington truth, and a fact. He probably would have been alive now if he had not neglected to drink his regulation bowl of iced tea. You see, he went out one night, tell-his wife that she need not expect him home early.

ne had not negrected to drink his regulation lowl of iced tea. You see, he went out one night, tell-his wife that she need not expect him home early, as there was to be a business meeting down at the church, and he expected a lively time, as the minister was a suspicious character,—a preacher from Brooklyn, in fact,—and there was going to be an investigation, and in his eagences he forgot, for the first time in his life, to drink his evening bowl of iced tea. His wife looked after him and murmured: "What a good man he is, and what an interest he does take in church affairs." But Methuselah never went near the holy edifice, out sneaked down the back way and went out to the fair-grounds, where Barnum's Circus was exhibiting. There was an awful storm came up, out he never noticed it, for he was passionately fond of the drama and was enjoying himself immensely, and just as he, and Enoch, and Moses were laughing at one of the clown's jokes, a mighty wind struck the tent and there was a great fall of seats and people. One tent-pole broke Methuselah's arm; the other chucked him under the chin, and the elephant stepped on his stomach. He shed bitter tears and lamented that cruel fate doomed him to die so young; grieved that he must leave Lamech, a tender youth of six or seven hundred, alone in the world, and said to the attending physician:

"Don't you think a few bottles of 'Hostetter's Bitters' or some of 'Radway's Ready Relief' would set me up?" and as the Doctry wagged his head

"Don't you think a few bottles of 'Hostetter's Bitters' or some of 'Radway's Ready Relief 'would set me' up?' and as the Doctor wagged his head negatively, he died, leaving behind him an affectionate and faithful wife and a large circle of admiring friends. And all this happened because he did not drink that chp of feed tea. What an example and a warning to humanity!

Mark Antony might have lived even after he fell upon his sword if, when he gasped 'I am dying, Egypt, dying; give me some feed tea, that I may speak a little," it had been done, but there was none, for, as an attendant remarked to Cleopatra, every doggoned pound of tea in Alexandria lay in the hands of Cæsar, and so he died.

It has been erroneously supposed that Cleopatra, every doggoned pound of tea in Alexandria lay in the hands of Cæsar, and so he died.

It has been erroneously supposed that Cleopatra applied the asp. to breast and arm for love of her lost Antony, and a matural desire not 'to be led in triumpn,' but 'tis an error. This is the true reason: She learned that they drank not fred tea among the Romans, and so she sadly said: 'No feed tea in Reme? 'I'were better death than that,' and then she cried: 'Fetch on your asps.''

I might cite a thousand more cases, but these will be sufficient to whe out the blot that has oeen cast upon teed tea, the sacred national beverage of the world.

FLOWERS.

FROM RENNIE, WATERFORD MILLS, IND. -Allow me to suggest to preserve back numbers for refer ence; there are several questions this week which I have answered in previous issues. As we are constantly receiving accessions to our circle I wil rewrite them.

Physiis Carew, the cactus is a greenhouse

rewrite them.

Phylis Carew, the cactus is a greenhouse perennial; succeeds best in sandy loam mixed with peat. Spring is the best time to sow seeds, and they need care, especially in watering.

Jefferson, unless your amarylis bulbs are too deep in the soil. I cannot account otherwise for their not blooming. The bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil. The tuoerose bulb does best just set in the soil in the s

FROM A. B., CHICAGO.—Jefferson, Galesburg: My amaryllis does not blossom, and a frience di-rects that the earth be removed so that the arrows are left partially exposed. I cannot promise suc-cess, but it is an easy remedy to try.

PRON PHYLLIS CARRW, PARIS, ILL. -I am here again, to say a few words to several ladies who wanted wisterla vines and seed. To the lady in Chicago: I am not a madam, but a miss of 16 years, and would like to have dycentra, but have lily of wailey. To lady in Rockford: I received your letter with great surprise to find it addressed to Phyllis Carew, and it was only by accident that

I received it. I want your poppy and flax-seed. Upon receipt of your address, will send root. To lady in Ridgeville; Will send vine, and will write to you. The lady in Michigan sent seed yesterday. I wish that the ladies, when they write to me, would send their "nom de plume," as well as real names; all the letters I have received from them have only had their real names.

HOUSEKEEPERS' OWN.

HOUSEKEEPERS' OWN.

From ONE of the Trio. Brookston, Ind.—I send a nice recipe for souffle vanilla: Séparate the whites and yolks of four eggs; mix two table-spoonsful of powdered sugar, a small pinch of sait, and a few drops of strong extract of vanilla with the yolks. Have the whites beaten a long time, even after they seem as light as possible. Heat and butter an earthen dish, and pour in two-thirds of the mixture. Put in a very hot oven, and, after a few minutes, open the over door, and you will find that it has risen to a high pyramid. Break open the apex with a fork and pour the remainder of the uncooked portion into the opening. Work fast and close the door as soon as possible. Leave the dish in a few minutes. Let it turn a golden brown and try with a straw as you would cake. It will boil and bubble at the top, but this will not injure the looks or taste. Eat with sugar and lemon. Did any of you ever press pansies for winter decorations? Press between layers of cotton. They can be used in a variety of ways, and will amply repay you by their beauty for the trouble.

Can any of the readers of The Home furnish me with the words of two old songs, one called the "Battle of Waterloo," and the other "The Swiss Ballad Singers"? They begin as follows:

When battle raised its warlike band,
And carsage lough her trumpet blew,
Young Edward left, his native land.

A dermmer boy for Waterloo.

O, weary, weary are our feet. And weary, weary is our way,

I will return postage and thanks, as I am very nxious to obtain copies of them. F. A. D., of Sterling, my recipe for shortcake, it never being "heavy or tough." I will suppose it to be of peaches, as it is now late in the season for to be of peaches, as it is now late in the season for berries. Beat thoroughly one egg, one table-spoonful of butter, same of sugar, add one cup of milk, and, lastly, two cups of flour, in which has been mixed one heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder. Bake in an oblong pan in a quick oven, split while warm (tear rather inan cut with a knife), and butter each layer, turning both crusts flownward. In each layer, turning both crusts flownward. In each layer of shortcake slice peaches, ripe and mellow, and on each layer of peaches pour about a teacup of boiled custard after sprinkling them with sugar.

The same batter, baked quickly in gem from makes delightful muffiles. If Graham will take the same recipe, and in place of sone, use one and one-half cups of milk, with Graham flour, I think she can make muffiles or gens fy please the most fastidious, always remembering to bake quickly.

FROM CUPID, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Angle, here is the recipe for bread that je use, and we selder have bad bread: Two potations, boiled and mashed have bad bread: Two potate, s, colled and mashed; two quarts lukewarm waters one tablescoonful of sugar, same of salt, one case of compressed yeast, and flour enough to make sponge. Sister Julia, the English ivy requires ries soil and a good drainage; must have plenty of water, but not kept too wet. P. A. D., make your short-cake just like you make baking-powder biscuit, only a little shorter.

WANTS. FROM SPARTAN, SPARTA, Wis. —I am waiting, paint-brush in hand (speaking after the manner of men), to paint my flower-jars red, —bright red. Still I would rather forego the pleasure of seeing Still I would rather forego the pleasure of seeing these jars of mine so brilliant than that any evil effect come to my plants; these jars are made porous, —intentionally so, I suppose. As painting must necessarily fill the poros, I was afraid the health of the plant would be injured. Would be glad to hear from all the Homeltes, as there is safety, I suppose, in the multitude of counselors. One thing more I'd like to know, and that is if the man who devised the pattern for frying-pans (spiders) was a married man. I am afraid he was not,—in fact, I am convinced of it. or long ere this he would have made a round-edged, shapely handle. If he had belonged to the inquisition, I think, as an article of torture, his spider-handle might have been added,—a little too large for an ordinary hand to grasp, sharo on the edge, and near enough to the spider to be as hot as fire, it has caused the most sudden movements and exclamations! have ever been guilty of (worse than that becaliar sensation when one steps on the cat's tail and she sings all the eight notes of the scale at once).

I read most all the letters in The Home,—the short ones first,—but for the last three or four weeks! I have skipped all the Shattucks,—they became so monotonous.

Will some one tell me just what treatment to give my smilax? It has rested about two months. Also how to pickle onions,—nice, small, white ones; clear onions, not a mixture.

We have had our thirty days and nights of rain, and when the ten days more are up we intend to take our boats and set them alloat. Any one dethese jars of mine so brilliant than that any evil

I would fike. Now what I want to find out is, What is the best help, or in what way can a young ady become a good conversationalist? That is the height of my ambition, -and a little ambitious, I

height of my ambition,—and a little ambitious, I will admit, I am, too.

I want to combine, what my big brother calls my "native dignity," with a little surplus eloquence. I have finished school, but I am not at all satisfied with myself, and the more I read and study the more I am dissatisfied, and I fly to The Home for advice as to a reruge.

If some of those nive ladies who advise young ladies in other branches will just condescend to look in this direction and profier a little assistance, they will have the satisfaction of having helped one more unfortunate on the road to improvement. Let the houseky bing questions go, as I am considered a proficient in the art. Aye! Verily! even by my very particular mether. sidered a proficient in the art. Aye! Verily! even by my very particular mether.

I think Miss Barnette's letters are just splendid. I think not of the thousands that try to instruct in music and do v-e-ry well. Few can write on the subject and make it interesting as Miss Barnette does. In other words, she knows what she is talking about. Now, one and all, remember here is one who thirsts for knowledge as well as for advice.

FROM MAD. LANSING, Mich. - May 18 I asked a question which only one has answered; therefor I am fearful of asking another. I think I hav found where my mistake was-in asking my quesfound where my mistake was—in asking my question, instead of saying I was married to a traveling man, I ought to have said I was about to marry a traveling man, and then asked your advice how to break him from traveling and remain home with his intended wife so as to make home and a wedded life happy. Perhaps then the readers of The Home would not have been straid to attack a traveling man; perhaps some traveling man, can tell me what would make home attractive enough to satisfy their roving dispositions, so they could endure a home life as well as their companion who is obliged to stay there under all circumstances. I have a good home, with all the comforts necessary to make it happy, if my husband would only stay and enjoy it with me. I also need his assistance to help bring up the children.

Utility, kean't break up my home; I enjoy house-keeping too much for that. Will some one tell me where I can obtain the mucic, "Variations on Old Hundred"? I would like directions for knitting double afghan crochet stitch. I have not noticed my gem receipt; will send it; if any try it, please report: I cup sour milk, I cup Graham, I table-spoon sngar, I teaspoon soda, I teaspoon salt; bake fifteen minutes. tion, instead of saving I was married to a traveling

FROM YANKEE, VANDALIA. - Will some one pleas

send me the following pleces: "Way down upon the Swanee Riber"; "No sect in Heaven"; "Nel-lie Gray"; a war song, of whith one verse begins, "On, brothers, on to the battle-field," and another verse commences with, "Bear on our flag over all the land"; and a poem which tells of a poor old lady who was very fond of potatoes, but was not able to buy any; and when one of the church deacons came to talk and pray with her, her only response was, "Potatoes! Give us, 2000 Lord, potatoes." Her strange conduct so distressed him that he could not sleep that night; and, after wisely coming to the concusion that perhaps she needed the potatoes as much as she did the prayers of the church, he carried to her a bountiful supply of the desired article. In return I will send stampe on the following pieces; "Will the New Year come to-night, mamman" "Genevra," "Bingen on the Rhine," "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," "The Song of Steam."

I have a very nice recipe for Graham gems, which I have not yet seen in The Home: Two eggs, two cups buttermilk, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoon melted butter or shortening of any kind (this may be omitted if the irons are well greased), a little salt. Mix a little thicker than pancake batter. 'On, brothers, on to the battle-field," and another

FROM FRITZ, JACKSON, MICH. - Freedom, Fre FROM FRITZ, JACKSON, MP.H.—Freedom, Freedom, Ill., I have only the words of "Away on the banks of life's bright river." Have always sung it to the air of "Swance Ribes." Will send words, if you wish them.

Can the conductor or any of The Home friends tell me the name of the author of a poem beginning, "War its thousands slays; Peace, its ten thousands: In the embattied plain, though death exults:" I committed it to memory some vears ago, but do not know the author's name or in what book I could find it. Don't know whether what I learned was the piece complete or only an extract. Would be giad to get shadow picture of Christ; forget who has it.

FROM A. M. OTHER. -As my questions concern FROM A. M. OTHER.—As my questions concerning profitable reading for boys and the successful culture of pansies have been so promptly answered. I am emboldened to be still more inquisitive and ask how to treat my monthly roses next autumn? They are in the ground now, and have been lovely thus far, especially two fearoses, a salmon, and pink. Usually my rose bushes are bare, unsightly things all winter, or if they have foliage are covered with vermin. I haves fine south window for them. When I pot them, in the fall what kind of earth shall I use?

I think if all mothers were as careful to provide

FROM ORIENTAL, WARSAW, IND. -Can a patien die from typhoid fever inside of four or five days or a week,—that is, get sick, linger, and die,—sil or a week,—that is, get sick, linger, and die,—ill inside of that period from this disease, uncomplicated? Almost daily our newspapers report the deaths of persons who have apparently sickened and died from so-called typhoid fever all within a week, or even less time. Having been long accustomed to see typhoid cases in the East always pursue a very lingering course, and pever hearing there of a single case recovering or dying inside of two to four months, it appears almost incredible to me now to hear of strue typhoid fever terminating fatally or otherwise so soon as is said to be usual here. Will some of our knowing ones among our Home circle give their experience with the true Eastern and the so-called typhoid fevers of the West?

FROM WATER, WATERLOO, IA.—If Young Mother, Cedar Rapids, will send me her address, I will send the pattern to her direct, and would

of through The Home.

Where is Dell, of Delavan? A hope to hear from her again. I have patterns of corset-cover-and skirt combined, princess skirt, short skirt and waist combined, and princess polonaise, which I will send to any one for pretty pictures. FROM SOAPWEED, DENVER .- To Smartweed Dexter, Mich.: In your letter on transposition of scales, in the June 15 issue of The Home, you refer to other letters on the same subject, hoping

"they are not forgotten," etc. For some reason,
I have missed any former letters you may have
written on the subject, and have not saved my
papers. I am very anxious to have them. Will
you be so kind as to tell me how they can be pro-FROM JUMPING JOAN. INDIANAPOLIS. - Can any one tell me how to treat ferns to prevent them from curling up after they are pressed? I have decorated my rooms beautifully, but, alas! it has

not proved to be a joy forever, for they are all curled up; so, please some kind friend tell me FROM ANT. CHICAGO. - I would like to learn of emedy for the eradication of the little red ant from a house. I have tried several powders, cake, and fat-meat remedies, but they do not seem to have the desired effect. Any one knowing of an effectual way of getting rid of the pest will confer a lasting favor on hundreds of families.

FROM SLEEPER, CHICAGO, -Will Purely Practical please inform some of us who are interested in knowing what quantity of encalyptus to take at a dose for dyspepsia, and how often it is to be taken, and where it can be procured. Reference is here had to her article in. The Home columns of The Chicago Tribunk of Nov. 24, 1877.

FROM J. B. H., CHICAGO. - Will you please tell me, through The Home, how the Michigan fruit ellies are made, such as they sell in stores, and also apple butter?

LESSONS FROM A PARTY. FROM GRANDMA OLDWAYS, CHICAGO. - I've been to a party! One of my neighbors wished to selebrate the ninth anniversary of his advent to this state of existence, and I was invited to help. When I arrived with a floral offering, I was met at the door by my small host, who had very red eyes. "'Cause he hadn't got any girl." Judicious in-quiry revealed the fact that just inside the door was a "luck-bag," from which every boy on his arrival was to draw a bow of ribbon which assigned him to the especial society of the little girl who wore the corresponding bow. By-and-by all the too large for an ordinary hand to grasp, share on the edge, and near enough to the spider to be as hot as fire, it has caused the most sudden movements and exclamations! have ever been guilty of (worse than that pechliar sensation when one steps on the cat's tail and she sings all the eight notes of the scale at once).

I read most all the letters in The Home,—the short ones first,—but for the last three or four weeks I have skipped all the Shattucks,—they became so monthonous.

Will some one tell me just what treatment to give my smilax? It has rested about two mouths. Also how to pickle onlons,—nuce, small, white ones; clear onlons, not a mixture.

We are beginning to make some arks here now. We have had our thirty days and nights of rain, and when the ten days more are up we intend to take our boats and set them afloat. Any one desiring a call from us, having had as much rain, let us know and we will call.

From Watcher, Chicago.—I am a young lady still in my teens who goes into society somewhat, and, although I can write without any trouble, I find it sometimes difficult to converse as fluently as I would fike. Now what I want to find out is, White the best help of inward ware are now and the sole direction of the whole affair; others whom I nad often noticed in their por whom it had often noticed in their points as well as possible "till the party began," as one little girl was add, by which she emant the cating. One of the youthful scrape of man, in the cold." However, he was a stange "Oats, peas, beans, and barley grows,"—better thyme than great, and poor Will. "left out in the cold." However, ever, harmony was soon restored by all uniting in playing "Oats, peas, beans, and barley grows, "better thyme than great, and poor will. "left out in the cold." How ever, harmony was soon restored by all uniting in playing "Oats, peas, beans, and barley grows, "better thyme the grows, "better

wanted the easiest chair, the biggest piece of cake, and the sole direction of the whole affair; others politely remembered that the others had rights and feelings as well as they. There were two brothers whom I had often noticed in their play on the street, bright, quick little feliows, always leaders in everything except downright mischief, who were especially active in the company. After a white, probably led away by excitement, the older one became rather boisterous, and his example was infecting the rest, and making more noise than was pleasant to hear. I watched an opportunity when no one saw me, and, in a rapid whisper, said: "Don't forget to be a gentleman." He looked up in surprise, then flushed, smiled, and, giving me a quick nod, went on with his play as heartly as ever, but in a quiet way, which soon had its effect on the younger ones. Involuntarily I did homage to that boy's mother, and afterward remarking to another lady what nice boys those were, she replied: "Yes; their mother is yoxy careful about them, and spends a great deal of time talking with them." What a difference there is in talking with them, and spends a great deal of time talking with them. The subject of training children is too vast and important to be discussed with much profit within the limits of a paper like this; but I cannot help saying that I believe most children are what their mothers make them. I know one who will call her little son to go upon an errand for her in great haste, and the boy will either pretend not to hear, or else snari ont, "I don't want to." Then shie says: "Oh, come now; be a good boy and go as quick as you can, and I'll give you a penny. But don't tell Joanny." This is what he has waited for, and he snatches the penny without a "thank you," and runs off to buy the candy. Then he leieurely performs his errand, and takes his own time to get home, when he shows his half-consumed candy to Johnny of course wants to know where he got it, and Bob rerrand and that to manage." I tall you, mothers, if you do no

this last can only be taught by the consistent ordering of our own lives.

[As I left that "party." I heard a boy on the
sidewalk—one of the uninvited—say. "Huh!
when I have my party I won't have no old
women."

A little message to Xavier, of Bristol: In answering your letter, I forgot to sign my pen-name,
but you will probably know whence it came.
Sisters, don't let the Secretary plead in vain for
a full attendance at the next monthly meeting; we
have work, much and hard, to do that day.

TWO KINDS OF RIDICULE. FROM AMBER, "ON THE WING."—Catching up a sook between times, the other day, my eye thanked to rest upon a bit of wisdom by an old chanced to rest upon a bit of wisdom .by an philosopher whose name has just now escaped me. "Whenever you think of one fault in an-

other person, think of two in yourself,"

The lesson was not lost upon me, for I well know that one is apt to become critical and impatient of the absurdities of their feliow-mortals, especially in traveling up and down, as I am doing. There is a temptation to become a sort of epicure in the matter of criticism, gloating over people's peculiarities as some fat morsels to be served up

peculiarities as some fat morsels to be served up spicily, forgetting that to those same people we in turn may appear just as odd and queer as they to us. If the words I have quoted might check somebody in the thoughtless ridicule or stinging sarcasm to which they are so easily tempted, I should be very glad.

There is a legend somewhere of a pilgrim who stumbled through heaven's gates with feet that streamed blood. "Why, how's this?" said Saint Peter, "I thought our highways were in excellent repair these latter days?" "My feet are cut with idle stones cast by the highway and the thoughtless in my path," interrupted the pilgrim—"no care of yours can keen the highways clear of these." And I think the legend most pithily expresses what is so true in every age and win every pilgrim's progress through the path that leads from earth to heaven. It is oftenest on the stones that idle hands have flung that we are truised—it is more apt to be the wounds caused by thoughtless deed or speech that we carry with us to the end. Above the whirlpool at Niagara the notice is posted at frequent intervals—"Do not throw stones over the cliff." At first I wondered why, but when the

where the sun shines and the fresh winds blow. tossing our stones over the cliff to carry harm and roin into lives that toilfully plod below? Let us be more thoughtful: let us cultivate regard for other people's sensitive feelings, and forget a little while our own. Although the temptation come upon us as a strong man armed, to "poke fun" at another's peculiarities, let us remember the tide stones, and resist with all our might. As long as winds blow and waters run, it will be natural to some people to see the humorous side of life. The appreciation of the ludicrous is a sort of sixth sense, inherent and not to be extinguished, but there is a mighty difference between the kinds of ridicule. The ridicule that is sharp-nosed, small-eyed, and keen-scented works mischief; the ridicule that is open-faced, melfow-voiced, and blind to fill-humored innuendo is to the heart that bears it what sunshine is to May or the genial breath of flowers to winter. When, friend whom I respect and love told me the other day, with groans of self-abasement, "My dear, I kas Invited yesterday to read aloud an elegy written by my great grandfather upon the death of his third wife. It was read at a golden wedding, and do you know I eternally disgraced myself by laughing—by actually laughing—in the presence of four generations of the old man's descendants. It was os stilled; so awfully funny! I could not help crying." From the depths of my heart I could aympathize with that humoroussense which sprang like a flower from the dust of the desert that eurrounded it, but the ridicule that finds its vont in sharp speech, in curling sneer or criticism that cuts like a two-edged knife, may Heaven grant I never sympathize with that, A friend, who shall be nameless, once attended the funday offering she bore asserted the fragments of the funcal of a distant relative. She proceeded directly from school to the house of mourning, and took her seat with those that mourned. Carefully hidden beneath her arm she carried the fragments of the runny friend's c

Fuon Fern Lear's Ananuensis. — A friend in need is a friend indeed," and I have been thinking of you Home people so much for the last few days that when this friend came in I asked her to act as amenuensis for me, and thus enable me to chat again with the "absent but not forgotten." You

that when this friend came in I asked her to act as amenuensis for me, and thus enable me to chat again with the "absent but not forgotten." You undoubtedly have all been sitting with smoked glasses before your eyes viewing the eclipse during the past week, and then turning from that flery orb, which has cast on us poor mortals such intense heat for the last few weeks, to the queer, quaint shadowe which enveloped us, and shed such a beautiful light o'er all, that we would fain have kept it thus. for the mellow, subdued light was beautiful to behold, and made our already lovely landscape charming to any one with an appreciation for the lovely in Nature. Having been obliged to sit for days in a darkened room it was thrice welcome to be privileged to come forth from deep shadows and witness the quiet which seemed pervading all, and even the noisy boys on the street were toned down to a sabbath-like quietude, and, during the stillness which reigned, a funeral procession passed by, reminding us that He who holds the earth in His palm, and guides the moon and stars in their course, is equally mindful of man and will not allow us to suffer forever,—but will call us to that home of eternal sunshine where the stars wane not and pain never enters. What an affliction to be blind,—to have forever withheld from us the inestimable joy of beholding our loved ones,—deprived of the sights which Nature everywhere presents, obliged to depend on others for protection from danger everywhere before us, denied the pleasure of books and papers, and so many things of which we never stop to think, unable to guide our horses or recognize the friends we meet. All this we pass by without a thought of thanks to the Giver, till suddenly deprived of the pleasure, then it becomes a great blessing, and it is well we are occasionally reminded that we are weak, erring mortals. Never being thus afflicted before, I little realized what bindness meant, and do not now to its full meaning, for I could open my eyes when necessary, and occasionally in r time. It was kind and exceedingly thoughtful of you. Susan of Princeton, you were very kind indeed, and I appreciate the long letter you took the trouble to write me; all I lack is the address. The lady in Michigan can plant her talips and illy pips in September. I will try and write more on the tulin subject before then. Have your lilies in a shaded place, for, like the forget-me-not, they are modest and require shade and seclusion to do their best, or at least they prefer it. Give your pelargonium a little liquid manure. B. L., I have thought much of you since my illness, and please send another of those white-winged messengers this way which you know so well how to direct aright, and are hailed with so much joy—because of so mach real worth and affection contained therein. If the gentle breezes wafted thoughts from friend to freiend, they would have brought to your open windows many an one, and the wish that you and yours were near The Home workers, for ye need just such ready hands and willing hearts (Friid us in our labor of love. Ever across the portal leading to my heart hangs a "God Bless You" for B. L. for the many kind words you have penned took deep root and will ever be cherished as coming from a "friend sincore." But I fear I have already wearied my kind ammuensis, so will tax her no more, but will close my weary eyes, fold my hands, lie quietly beck, and in the stillness which surrounds me think of you, one and all, and wish that I knew each of you were happy and comfortable, free from anxiety, and distress of mind and body, and at peace with all the world.

FROM WINNIE, ADRIAN.—Dear friends, it has been a long, long time since I have written to you, but believe me, my heart is still with you, and I shall always take a warm interest in all that con-cerns The Home. As one of its oldest members, I take the liberty of answering Aunt Helen's letter of last week, in which she aliudes to the quotation, "To the manner born," and, by the way, this is

or last week, in which shealthdees to the quotation, "To the manner born," and, by the way, this is the correct way of rendering the sentence, Aunt Helen's statement to the contrary, notwithstanding. Turn to "Hamlet," scene IV., and you will see that the words occur in a conversation between Hamlet and Horatio. The two friends are discussing a certain practice then existing at the Court of Denmark. Horatio says, "Is it the deastom?" Hamlet—"Av., marry is 't; but to my mind, though I am native here, and to the manner born, it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance."

You see at once the word manner is used simply to avoid a repetition of the word custom.

To those who are not familiar with Shakspeare, it is very natural to fall into the error of misquoting his immortal sayings; this particular sentence, in fact, is in nine cases out of ten misapplied, and I question whether, in this case at lenst, custom does not sanction usage. "To the manor born" conveys a meaning altogether different from that which Shakspeare intended; but for aught I know may have some definite origin. If Aunt Helen can give us any authority for so believing, we will be delighted to hear from her, although I think the sentence, as I have before stated, is a corruption of the one from Shakspeare.

It would be well for us to be sure of our ground before denouncing as wrong that which is in truth right. Speaking of Shakspeare, you will find in "Macbeth" a delightful recipe for cooking beefsteak:

If it were done, when 'tis done, then

If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'Twere weil it were done quickly.

THE PEACH CURE. From Aunt Hrlen, Wilmington.—I am as-tonished that a woman of Amber's evidently read-resources should have succumbed to one feather bed. Undoubtedly it was owing to that "meachin

resources should have succumbed to one feather bed. Undoubtedly it was owing to that "meachin" condition so elegantly refered to by the Pedunker. My feather-bed experience ended inferently. Visiting an aunt among the Vermont hills years sgo, in midsummer, I was inducted iato a box. (by courtesy called a bed-room) six feet by eight. One half of said box was occupied by a four poster, crowned by a voluminous feather bed, whose apex loomed above my head. I took a dritical survey of the monster—mammab but non-resistent. I cast a calculating glance at my hands and arms—smail but supple. Then there was a five minutes' contest between mind and matter, and that feather bed lay a puffy, shapeless mass in the middle of the parior, and in another five minutes I was comfortably reposing on a well-filled mattress.

Having read so much of Koumiss, of which I know nothing except Webster's definition. "A liquor made from mare's or camel's milk by the Calmucks and from which they obtain by distillation an intoxicating drink." To the suffering dyspeptic I would say, If this wonderful specific should fall, try change of climate and—peaches. I found myself in Albion. Western New York. one August, more than twenty-five years ago, a weary, misanthropic dyspeptic, the result of night study and day-teaching, and was cured by a stendy peach diet. Having always lived in the Valley of Lake Champlain, I had never before eaten the fruit in its perfect state. I commenced with the rare-ripes of August and ended with the frost-peach of November. My relatives, with "hospitable thought intent," urged uson me this delicacy and that luxury, but my stomach protested against everything but peaches. My breakfast was peaches with the dew yet upon them.

I WILL SYCHANGE THE MICHAEL STREET OF POST SERVICE OF MANY TO PROPER OF MANY TO POST SERVICE OF THE POST S

HAVE ON HAND

of Charlie Ross.
Rapids, 18.

I HAVE THE FOLLOW
I almost all in good condis
exchange: "Fantaste nor
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John Field, fourth grade;
A flat major; Book of 6
ingers of the sevent five
I have also a server see
complete and handsomely

WILL EXCHANGE AN works (cheap edition Also, East Lynne or Jane GRASS, Box 1057, Council

WHO WANTS TO EXCI of the following poems: sect in Heaven," "An Orde of Mores," for patterns of de dress M E S, Box 183, Plains

WANTED-TO EXCHAN
Wast, or a part of a se
books: "Zelma," by Joseph
Stone Chimney," by S.
Ship," by the author of
"Walter" Tour in the East,
Address MES. M. FERRIS,
caro.

Will. EXCHANGE TO the music: Songs-in Heaven, by French, "M bel: "Mother, is the Battle strumental-"Ozark Mount "Starlight Mazurka," by K Metcalf; "Straichia," (Guet) many thanks for "Swane "Fairy Lake?" If not, 1 w receips of her address. Dire boo, Wis.

So, Panlus, my friend, the And thy lady is gentle, an I remember thy ideal, Pau A creature afair, with no All crowned by the Grace bridge

And fair as a statue—as i

As unalike then were our As our lives are to-day. I pictured a creature all f Like the rose, all abioon heat— A rare, royal woman, qui With a heart full of le

Ah, Paulus! who knows While I dreamed of my li her, I met on on the shores of

A maid, like the sunit A white-lidded, palled And like garments the enfold her.

And dropped her lids low But shame on a lover wh Can frighten or hinder! I followed and found her And she still told her be

I wooed and I won her, of She pledged me her vow spoken. But, Paulus, my lady, n Was but Circe disguised

With the look of some of She but counted the he and broken.

I was one of a legion-Ah. Paulus! we grew But Fate wrecked my

while thine, richly fre

THE WHAT'S-HIS-NAME'S RETURN FROM EARLY DAY, CHICAGO.—It was good a Amber to inquire for the missing ones. To be a membered by her is an honor, and none but a with me—no affliction; instead, a year which Go has so blessed and beautified that days and night are alike filled with thankfulness. If she will re-member, at the time of the second second member, at the time of the organization Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to holds by Servant Girls, or some such this cism or the letters printed in The Homestunged in to an extent terrifying to a sensitive shrinking nature; then too, worst, an heartbreaking, the conductor announced 'couldn't hisbide" and did not wish Home women with applications above.

have been denied? A letter directed to his Jeans H., care of Dr. Mary Thompson, Women's and Children's Hospital, corner Paulina and Adma Streets, Chicago, would reach this person. Whis upon this subject may I ask the house seems of The Home to remember in this season of preservand jelly making how much a single jar of jelly would do next winter toward making hospital displantable to some sick woman or child. If then who are sufficiently interested would write to the Hospital for reports they would see how great a work is being done for poor women and children by women. J. C. McLain, you are "nice" four go! In few words you have settled this native which threatened to Shattuck—shatter I mean—she peace of The Home. Perhaps some of us will ye overcome the shamefacedness over our little two omies, and tell you how, with marble fronts musing at \$25 a month, potatoes going down, and a rise on wheat (in the corner) to pay for emails and the corner of the proper of the corner of the proper of the corner of the proper of the corner of the corner of the proper of the proper

BREAD AND DRIVES. FROM AUNT LUCY, CHICAGO.—Please let me to few minutes to Angle, for if any one has a few minutes to Angle, for if any one is an sympathy it is the habband and children when obliged to eat crumbly, porous sour breas, as in this enlightened age, too. Talk of education 1 woman's education in housekeeping should be with making yeast, and with that good bread. What! the best flour and bad bread? I am say for you, Angle. There must have been neglected by the state of the sympathy of

desired recipes,—they have been there agan as again,—but will send to you, care of editor. If you can convince your wife (without jarring) that there is a better way than hers (and perhaps act even her mother's way) you will not have entered The Home in vain. If she will try the reape and fails, let me know, and we will try some other

falls, let me know, and we will try some other way.

And now a word for Uz. I don't like the nem de plume. Try something better, and pray tell us who you are, and why you imagine Aunt Lucy has even a shadow of sn evening drive. In memory I can live over again and again the many days when I could take my own horses and carriage morning, noon, and night, and go when and where I pleased, but the wheels of fortune turned, and let us down a little, and we thought it wise to put away expensive luxuries, and now the borses we keep are made of solid wood, and we only drive them ironing days. However, I thank you for crediting me with kind-ness for the brute creation, and in my evening

THE TULIP AND THE TURNIP.

THE TULIP AND THE TURNP.

FROM F., MUNKEGON, MICH.—Oh! Amber, low could you ask that question about the tailp seed? Have not some of the best of our own land said other lands come up from toil and obscurity to sit in high places? Oh! believe me, the seeds will come up right wherever, planted. To be sure, droumstances may have a great deal to de about it. If everything were congenial, the lities and ross might be fairer, and the turnips, too, might be finer, but they will be littles, and rosses, and innuly still.

The vulgar woman would be vulgar anywhere, whether in palace or hut. It might be refined vulgarity in the palace, but it might be refined vulgarity in the palace, but it movid be vulgarity still.

The woman who is a careful housewife in Podunk would be so in the city.

The diamond is a diamond in whatever condition you find it. The polishing may sait to its beauty and usefulness, but it was a diamond before all the same, and so a tuilp will be one still, even though the weeds choke it and the sun scord it until you would not recognize it.

Oh. Amber, I do assure you that there are rosses and lities in Podunk if you would look for them. Perhaps they are in common enthem pots, or in some humble garden, but, believe me, they are there.

Full many a flower is born to blush usseen.

Full many a flower is born to blush unseen.
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.
Mr. McLain, you have vindicated yourself in that
last letter.

A QUESTION OF SPELLING.
FROM N. F. COOKE, M. D., CHICAGO. A 27223
drian correspondent of The Home ventilates a fanciful theory of koumiss, and has a joke at my er-

pense.

I propound this conundrum: If the binder ("212—160—60") might, possibly, be charred upon the typos, what shall be said of the accessive, but always interesting, Gunaika's thrice-repeated spelling of albuminous with an effort memory of the accession of the accessive but always interesting for a stabilistic chemical facts—his, (or her, or its) "sympathy is hereby returned with profound commiseration.

EXCHANGES. By way of facilitating exchanges such as are contemplated in the following notices, the following extracts from the Postal laws have been made to inform contributors what rates of postage they should pay on their articles:

The following articles may be sent at the rate of one cent for two ounces: Almanacs, printed books, calendars, catalogues, corrected proofs, handoulis, maps, printed sheet-music, newspapers (when not sent to regular subscribers), maps, printed sheet-music, newspapers (when not sent to regular subscribers), and pamphles.

sent to regular subscribers, occasional publications, and pamphlets.

The following articles may be sent at the rate of
one cent for each ownce: Blank books, blank
cards, book MSS., cardboard, lithographs, circulars, engravings, envelopes, flexible patterns,
letter-paper, merchandise, models, ornamenial
paper, photographic views, samples, seeds, caltings, bulbs, roots, and scions.

Contributors should remember that any writing
on or in packages under this head subjects the
whole to letter postage, except that the sender
may put his or her name and address on or in a
prefixed with the word "From," or may get as
the outside a list of the articles inclosed. The
better way is to send a letter or postal-card in the
same mail with the package, and describe the
package and the sender in that way.

WILL EXCHANGE SLIPS OF NIGHT-ELOOMling cercus, lice cactua, winter-blooming germaling,
ivies, or stamps, for geological spectmens. Address
LITTLE SISTER, P. O. Box 505, Lacoa, Ill

WILL EXCHANGE ROOTED CRANBERY

ivies, or stamps, for geological specimens.

LITTLE SISTER, P. O. Box 506, Lecon, III.

WILL EXCHANGE ROOTED CRANNERIT
wines for rototed slips of house-plants (except German or English 1vy), or vill send the vines on recips
of postage—6 cents. MRS. HICKS, Pime River, WalI wishind TO EXCHANGE PLANTS FOR BULBS,
not builts for plants, as last week's paper sazes.
What books will some one exchange for a periodic Rood and "Other People's Children"? P. O. Ber
124, Nevada, Ia.

HAVE BOOK OF PATTERNS FOR CANVASders, etc. I would like to exchange for one containing different patterns. Also have following missing different patterns. Also have following misses,
"Bridge of Sighs," quariette, White: "Vale of Ressolo, from "Huguenota"; "Overture to Callengto
Bagdad, "Instrumental, by Bolidieu, and
Beauty," polks, by Rinkel. Will exchange for corressolos, duettes, or quariettes. Address A A H, Box 684.

What a fanciful creature.
Thou art housed from the weather. Yes, yes—to forget her Yet close to my lone her Wouldst see it? Ah, w And still by the shores A nun tells her beads, l

At a recent meeting mittee of the kansas it was unanimously de National Camp-Meeti which is on the north a and a little more than from Aug. 30 to Septeious and be sutiful gration at once for the are to be bored, mul suitable houses construction of the construction o

A FLOATING ISLAND.

One of the Wonders of the South Pacific

in Vanua Levu, is known to very few, probably, besides those natives who reside in or near the District of Nadogo, to the northeast of the Province of Macuata. No visit previous to

the Province of Macuata. No visit previous to ours, so far as we are informed, has been paid to the place by any European. A short account, therefore, of what we saw may not be without some interest. We slept on the Island of Kavewa, and in the morning sailed to the mainland opposite, and entered the River Malaquio, near to the Town of Nubu. The river is of

Address P.

Beiolt, Wis.

Beiolt, Wis.

Beiolt, Wis.

Beiolt, Wis.

Beiolt, Wis.

Beiolt, Wis.

Baye COPIES OF THE FOLLOWING BOOKs:

"Timothy Troom's Letters to Young People"

"Timothy Troom's Letters to Young People"

Beiolt, Bei in, and

for Barries of the State of the

SLIPS OF NINE VARIETIES OF GERA

saye slips of Nink VakitsTiks of Geraman due ageratum, heliotrope, lemon verbena,
man due ageratum, heliotrope, lemon verbena,
man due ageratum, heliotrope, lemon verbena,
man verbenas, all colors, common abutilon,
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situative varieties of foliage plants, common
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material except the common wax plants, bonvarmotification, cyclamen, lantan, oxalis, white
direction of the plant is
material except the common wax plants, bonvarmotification, cyclamen, lantana, oxalis, white
control please send two if possible, f will do the
Address MRS. G. A. ARMSTRONG, Anamosa,

AND THE WARD WORDSWORTH'S POEMS, symbolines, "Queen-Mother and Rossmond," symbolines, "Queen-Mother and Rossmond," symbolines of the base been used). Tilton's "Sexton's neither of roles of the sexton's the said other Poetns," (very slightly worn), and other this said other Poetns, "very slightly worn), and other the sound-has pools, I wish to exchange for Shelley's cond-has pools, I wish to exchange for Shelley's condition of the sexton of the se

Astres Carnation, Post-Office Box 74, Hinsdale, Box 274, Hinsdale, Box 281, March 281, M

binding a little worn on the back. Address Box 273, fromsh, Wis.

I WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE THE FOLLOWING strains for instrumental music or books: "The Broke," if reanyon; "Come into the Garden, Mand." by Tenaryon; "How the Gates Came Ajar," "Child in the Show," "Meet Me, Bessie, in the Dell." "Dressming of Home and Mother, "Driven from Home." "Minnie Myrtle, "The Letter in the Candle," "Justin," "Inspirer and Hearer of Prayer. Sacred Quriette. "Of the Candle," "Justin," "Inspirer and Hearer of Prayer. Sacred Quriette. "Of the Candle," "Justin," "The Letter in the Candle," "Justin," "The Letter in the Candle," "Justin," "The Hearer of Prayer. Sacred Quriette. "Of the Candle," "Mother of Candle," "Justin," "Come, Birdie, Come," "Mother of Candle, "Meet Come," "Angels Call Me, Mother Dear," "Sirdie Bas Come," "Angels Call Me, Mother Dear," "Kiss and Forçet all the Pass," "Birdie Don't You Tell." "Illust to See Manma Once More, "the words of Charlie Ross. Address J M W, Box 758, Cedar Raylot, 18.

WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE THE FOLLOW-

for classical music not too difficult. Address Box 19 D. Mt. Pleasant, Ia. D. Mr. Picasani, Ia.

WILL EXCHANGE ANY OF B. L. FARJEON'S

Works (cheap edition) for works of like kind.

Also, East Lynne or Jane Eyre. Address BLADE-O'
GRASS, Box 1667, Council Blutth, Ia.

WHO WANTS TO EXCHANGE ONE OR MORE OF the following poems: "Beautiful Show," "No sect in Hasers," "An Order for a Picture," "Burial of Mocks," for patterns of deer, dove, and Cupid. Address M E S, Box 183, Plainheid, III.

WANTED-TO EXCHANGE-FOR A CROQUET set, or a part of a set, the following juvenile books: 'Zelma.' by Josephine Franklin; 'The Old Rose Chimney,' by S. J. Pritchard: 'The Black ship,' by the author of 'The Three Wakings;' "dalters Tour in the East,' by Daniel C. Eddy, D. D. Address Miss. M. FERRIES, care Carrier Collins, Chi-

WILL EXCHANGE THE FOLLOWING FOR Wother music: Songs—"We Shail Meet and Lova in Reven, "by French: "Magnie's secret." by Clarible! "Mother, is the Estate Over?" by Werner. Insurance "Ozark Mountain Waltz," by Zoeliner: "Sarlight Mazurka, "by Kinkel: "Sack Waltz," by Metaif; "Stradelia" (Guet), by Schumann, Em. C. B., may thanks for "Swance River." Do you want "Fairy Lake?" If not, I will send it to Silverleaf on Recipt of her address. Direct to EBE, Box 515, Barabo, Wis.

PAULUS.

8e. Panlus, my friend, thou art plighted, I'm told, and thy lady is gentle, and chaste as the lily. I remember thy ideal, Paulus, of old—Acreature afair, with no blood in her veins, all crowned by the Graces, but cursed not with

As unalike then were our dreams and desires As our lives are to-day. In my Sybarite fashion, I pictured a creature ail fancies and fires— Like the rose, all abloom—like the sun, full of heat-

A rare royal woman, quick-witted but sweet.

With a heart full of love, and a pulse full of

Ah. Paulus! who knows what his fate is to be? While I dreamed of my lady, and longed to behold

Maintended of my lady, and longed to behold her,

I met on on the shores of a murmuring sea
A mail, like the sunight and moonlight in one—
A while-lidded, pallid-browed, beautiful nun,
And like garments the mists seemed to wrap and
enfold her.

I looked and I loved. But she told off her beads, And dropped her lids low over eyes of duex glory. But shame on a lover whom coldness or creates Can frighten or hinder! I knew no defeat—I followed and found her, and knelt at ner feet, And she still told her beads while I told the old

I wood and I won her, or dreamed I had won. She pledged me her vows when my passion was

spoken.
But, Faulus, my lady, my beautiful nun,
Was but Circe disguised. On the beads that she

With the look of some devotee, famous of old, She bit counted the hearts she had played with and broken.

I was one of a legion—but one, and no more! Ah. Phulus! we grew up as brothers together: But Fate wrecked my bark ere it pushed from the

thine, richly freighted, sails light o'er the What a fanciful creature Dame Fate seems to be! Thou art housed from the storm—I am thrown on the weather.

And fair as a statue—as fair, and as chilly.

PS-HIS-NAME'S RETURN.

Day, Cuicago.—It was good of refor the missing ones. To be reserved to the missing ones. The Home. I the others it may be as it has been iction; instead, a year which God and beautified that days and nights with thankfulness. If she will reserved to the organization of the Prevention of Cruelty to House. It she will reserve the too, worst, and most the conductor announced that he will and fid not wish in The will be conductor announced that he will and fid not wish in The will and fid not wish in The will and the most that the will approximate the conductor announced that he will aspirations above pay and our hundred and seventy-fig record overstocked the pay and water. Hence the silence which is amber wishes to do the kind office acre is a person who would appresite and the motive that Think of a lady, cuiting the welcome. Can any of using the welcome. Can any of using the welcome. Can any of using the welcome. Can any of the welcome. Can any of the welcome can any of the welcome. Can any of the welcome can any of the wel -HIS-NAME'S RETURN

AD AND DRIVES. to Angle, for if any one has my as hasband and children who are

the hhsband and children who are rambly, porous sour bread, and in a see, too. Talk of education! A tion in housekeeping should begin east, and with that good bread, flour and bad bread? I am sorry. There must have been neglect o, it is unfortunate that your wife as make good bread, for it will be tooling to the second of room in The Home to publish the
they have been there again and
send to you, care of editor. If
e your wife (without jarring) that
way than hers (and perhaps not
s way) you will not have entered
in. If she will try the recipe and
w, and we will try some other

d for Uz. I don't like the nem de mething better, and pray tell are, and why you impart of the memory I can live over again any days when I could take my arriage morning, noon, and night, where I pleased, but the wheels, and let us down a little, and isse to put away expensive luxhe horses we keep are made of eonly drive them ironing days, you for crediting me with kind-

P AND THE TURNIP. agon, Mica.—Oh! Amber, how t question about the tulip seed? of the best of our own land and op from toil and obscurity to see Oh! believe me, the seeds will rever planted. To be sure, cirhave a great deal to do about it se congenial, the lilies and roses and the turnips too, might be be lilies, and roses, and turnips nan would be vulgar anywhere, or hut. It might be refined vulbe, but it would be vulgarity still.
a careful housewife in Podunk

city.

a diamond in whatever cont.

The polishing may add sefulness, but it was a diamond and so a tulip will be one still, eds choke it and the sun scorch not recognize it.

assure you that there are roses a frou would look for them, a common earthen pots, or in len, but, believe me, they are ver is born to blush unseen, rectaces on the desert air. have vindicated yourself in that

ON OF SPELLING.

s, M. D., CHICAGO.—A gynan-of The Home ventilates a fau-liss, and has a joke at my exconundrum: If the blunder

might, possibly, be charact it shall be said of the accusa-eresting, Gunsika's thrice-re-buninous with an e-rance of recently established (or her, or its) 'sympathy' ith profound commiseration. CHANGES.

CHANGES.

tating exchanges such as are following notices, the follow-Postal laws have been made rewhat rates of postage they rticles:

les may be sent at the rate of cs.: Almanacs, printed books, corrected proofs, handoills, sent to regular subscribers), music, newspapers (when not cribers) occasional publica-

les may be sent at the rate of ounce: Blank oooks, blank urboard, lithographs, circulated by the control of the

BOX 505. Lacon, III.

E ROOTED CRANBERRY
ye of house-plants (except Gerwill send the vines on receipt
RS. HICKS, Pine River, WisANGE PLANTS FOR BULBS,
as last week's paper states,
one exchange for "Jericho
opie's Children "? P.-O. Box

PATTERNS FOR CANVASdog, cat, figures, letters, borto exchange for one containAlso have following musici
tette, White; "Vale of Rest,"
" "Overtipe to Caliph of
by Bolidieu, and "Rugtic
el. Will exchange for soprano
les. Address A A H, Box 654.

of the Past," La Baladine, aves of the Ocean Galop offer any of the following: Sang of Yore." Trust Mo. Gaies Came Ajar, " When a to the Sea." There's no tiles in the Alr, " Beautiful control of the North Camera Market World " Beautiful Camera Market Mar

Yes, res—to forget her I know is the way; Ietclose to my lone heart her picture I caerish. Wouldst see it? Ah, what, Paulus, what dost thou The face of thy lady—thy fair, plighted wife— Thy chaste one—this Circe—the plight of my life! Why, God help thee, Paulus, must thy dream, too, perish?

And still by the shores of a murmuring sea.
A nun tells her beads, like a fair devotee.
ELLA WHEELER.

National Temperance Camp-Meeting.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kansas State Semperance Union, it was unanimously decided to have a grand National Camp-Meeting at Bismarck grove—which is on the north side of the Kansas River, and a little more than a mile from this city—from Aug. 30 to Sept. 9, inclusive. This canadious and beautiful grove is to be put in preparation at once for the great event. Many wells are to be bored, multitudes of seats erected, untable houses constructed, while tents in suificient number will be for rent, furnished or unfurnished, at moderate prices, and meals in abundance at not more than 25 cents each are to be provided on the different portions of the grounds. In addition, the hotels and private boarding-houses here will make ample preparation for the conferce of the 50 600 who it is fully boarding-houses here will make ample prepara-tion for the comfort of the 50,000 who it is fully believed will be present. President Hayes and

west wind rustled the leaves of a magazine ly-ing on the window-sill, struggled with them a little, then turned and held them open, that we might read this one paragraph in one of Mr. John Burroughs' charming essays:

John Burroughs' charming essays:

I suppose there is some compensation in a drout; Nature doubtless profits by it in some way. It is a good time to thin out her garden, and give the law of the survival of the fittest a chance to come into play. How the big trees and big plants do rob the little ones: There is not drink enough to go around, and the strongest will have what there is. It is a rest to vegetation, too,—a kind of torrid winter, that is rollowed by a fresh awakening. Every tree and plant learns a lesson from it,—learns by shoot its roots down deep into the perennial supplies of moisture and life.

We accept the rebuke, and give thanks with the farmers, who are glad of the long dry days

the farmers, who are glad of the long dry days and dewless nights for the ingathering of the harvest,—a harvest, alas! that does not carry out the fair promise of the early spring. Much of the wheat was blasted during the few very hot days, and now stands erect and stiff, without the modest droop that shows a full head. Occasionally a field does not pay for the cutting. Between the rain that soaked the natural soaked the state that soorched the grain, and the fluctuations in the markets, farmers in Iowa and Wisconsin have some excuse for feeling blue. Some one asked lately why the Waukesha arrivals were not telegraphed to the city papers and published. To be truthful, but trite, they are

and published. To be truthful, but trite, they are Too Numerous to Mention, and include becopie from all sections of the country, and of all stations in life, from the unpardoned ex-Confederate officer to the adventurer from the Arizona silver-mines.

A census-taker would be puzzled to get at the population of the village at present. The hotels are filled, and nearly every house has one or more guests. A Chicago gentleman who had searched the paper, in vain for some account of Waukesha's popularity, and concluded that there must be plenty of room, came leisurely up here on Saturday night, and spent an hour or two in begging from door to door the privilege of a lodging.

However, that need not often occur, for strangers are leaving the hotels as well as arriv-

strangers are leaving the hotels as well as arriv-ing, and village-people can open their doors still wider. It will not do to turn visitors away; ing, and village-people can open their doors still wider. It will not do to turn visitors away; the town is too hospitable, as well as too politic, to kill the bird that lays the golden egg.

Just now, as the prospect of an evidemic of yellow-fever in New Orleans is driving the people Northward, there is an influx of strangers from the Crescent City. The "Captain," who presides at the Post-Office, and who ought to know, says that, if they could be accommodated, there would be 5,000 here to-day. It is pleasant to meet faces grown familiar through several successive seasons, and to know that they like to come here again and again.

One can have his choice between gayety and quiet. At the hotels there is considerable life, and hops every few evenings. But the invalids, and those who come here for rest, spend the time in sleep, sitting under the trees that abound in every door-yard, strolling to the springs, driving about, and in taking frequent trips to the lakes.

A party of young people—comprising the families of Messrs. Street and Kendrick and others—have been having a fine time for the last ten days, camping out at Pewaukee Lake. Carriage-load after carriage-load have been out from the village, taking along their own chick-en-pie and ice-cream, and having a kind of donation-party at the camp. We were gravely assured by those who went out Sunday that they spent the entire time in reading the Bible and singing Moody and Sankey hymns!

DROPPING INTO POETRY.

A lady who refused an invitation to a fishing-

of Charlie Ross. Address J M W, Box 758, Cedar Rapida, Is.

HAVE THE FOLLOWING PIECES OF MUSIC, I simot all in good condition, which I would like to exchange: "Fantask Norma," arranged by J. Leyback, fith grade of dimenty; "Mignon Fantaske," (h. Ipsberg, fith grade; "Tam O'Simater"; "Romance Estade, "William Mason, fifth grade; "Starry Night" and Fantaske on Fra Diavolo, sydney Smith, fourth grade, "The Banjo," C. Harris, and "Chant Behemist," (N. Voss, third grade; First Concern of John Fiels, fourth grade; Chopin; a Impromptu No. 1, A fat major; Book No. 5 for equal development of the ingres of the seventy after the service of John Fiels, fourth grade; Chopin; a Impromptu No. 1, A fat major; Book No. 5 for equal development of the ingres of the seventy after studies by Robert Goldbeck. I have also a Peters' edition of Beethoven's Sonakas complete and handsomely bound in scarlot and gold. on "shapeofic Hougroise," arranged by filter King; Wench's O'Reter's method for beginners: "Charles Anchester, "Shepperd, "The Hunchback of Noire Dame," original or transistion; "Friends in Council," Holmes; steele's Fourteen Weekv Courses' in Natural Sciences; monthly roose, Juberoese, caila lilles, or geraniums. Would also like to exchange highest instruction on plano for sewing. C. EDSALLi, 4304 Greenwood-av., Chicago. WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE THE FOLLOWImg for other instrumental music: Songs-"Send
Ms Some Money from Home," by C. T. Lockwood;
"Good-by, Mother Dear," by J. H. Stevenson; "The
Old Hickery Cane," music by Merrit; "In Summer
when the Days Were Long," balled, by W. E. Posd;
"Gordann Jones" (comic), A. T. Gordann. Instru"Mala," Midnight Star Folks," by W. L. Averilli
"Gordann Jones" (comic), A. T. Gordann. Polks,
des Montagnards, "Juice Egghard: "Boronese Holks," by W. L. Averilli
"Mala," Midnight Star Folks," by W. L. Averilli
"Home," Polks,
des Montagnards, "Juice Egghard: "Boronese Holks,"
"Borocau die salon, by Aug. Held; "The Denme of the
Ball," waits, by Dan Godfrey; "Pure as Snow," by
Gustav lange; "Autumn Leaves," by Ch. Kinker;
"Variations on Camille Polks," (C. Grobe; "Sonathe, No. 3, "Hermann Berens, Duets, for Plano"Sonatein D," Anton Diabelli, op, 33; "Fanfare
Militaire," by J. Ascher, arr. by J. Rummel; "Nightmgale Schottische," by Ch. Kinkel, If P. O. Dax 128.
Mt Carvil, Ill., would like any of these, will she
please seid "Old Hundred, with Variations"; Will
send Warren's "Inman Line March" to Box 844, Paris,
Ill., on ricelpt of Boxton Dly waltzes. Would like,
if possible, to exchange some of the above list of pieces
for classisia music not to definicult. Address Box 19

A lady who refused an invitation to a fishin party, the other day, put her regrets in this form:

Alas! alas! I cannot go
To join your pleasant party,
In riding to Pewaukee Lake,
Where fishes are so hearty.

The sun is warm, the dust is thick,
My head is full of aching;
So riding five miles in the sun
Would be my wits forsaking.

I know you'll miss my pleasant ways,

My sprightliness so charming; The fishes, too, will miss my bait, And thank me for not barming

Them lying in their watery bed, Where they keep up their sailing, And wish, perhaps, some other folk Had one or more of alling.

But I must stop ere my machine
Has broken all to pieces,
Or you will reckon me among
The many hundred geeses Who throng along these pleasant streets,

A-drinking of spring-waters: So please to put me always head Of hoary Wisdom's daughters. From "the fishes" she received the follow

We missed your measant face, my dear, And so did all the fishes. And take this method, while out here, To send you our best wishes.

A catash gave a mournful mew.
And said, "Alas how dreary!
We'd rather have Miss E. than you—
She is so bright and cheery."

A sunush rose from out edlipse, And said, "Ah, friends! where ith the! I'd greet her with my lisping lips, The ith tho bright and witty."

And thus they send their brief regrets To show how much they miss you; For well they know they are your pets, And would be glad to kiss you.

And would be glad to kiss you.

MIDSUMMER.

Monday was favorable for viewing the eclipse; and many an eye was turned upward, looking through a glass darkly, while "the light that never was on land or sea" gave a strange and weird effect to trees, houses, and people. Edison with his tasimeter, and Colbert with his telescope, watched the event with no more interest than did a little girl who observed it through a much begrimed and cobwebbed smoked lantern that she found hanging in the barn.

smoked lantern that she found hanging in the barn.

Though the calendar points to Angust, it is the hight of the season, and still finidsummer. There is no touch of winter in the air that blows free and warm from off the neighboring hills; no tinge of decay in the trees that toes their strong arms in the breeze. Everything is at its best. There is a glory in living these days; but we spend them half-careless of their charm till they are gone.

A modern poet beautifully sings:
Midway about the circle of the year,
There is a single perfect day that lies,
Supremely fair, before our careless eyes.
After the spathes of floral bloom appear,
Before i found the first dead leaf and sere.
It comes precursor of the Autumn-skies,
And crossn of Spring's endeavor. Till it dies
We do not dream the flawless day is here.
And thus, as on the way of life we speed.
Mindful of but the joys we hope to see.
We never thiak. "These present hours exceed
All that have been or that shall ever be";
Yet somewhere on our journey we shall stay,
Backward to gaze on our Midsummer day.

DELAM OF PEST

A DREAM OF REST. With folded hands and dreamful eyes, I lay In breezy shadows of voluntuous trees, Lulled by soft plashings of blue-crystal seas, And watched the ships glide far away—away. Thus did I lie and dream day after day, Fanned by a fresh and flower-scented breeze, Without a thought of care to mar my ease, And fondly hoped it might be thus for aye.

But lo! the tempest came, and all was black;
The lightning lit the billow's frothy crest;
No ray of light did pierce the tempest's rack,
But Wind and Sea did wage a wild contest.
So on my place of dreams I turned my back,
To never dream again of perfect rest.
"Stoux" Brubaker.

Blaine Spoiling Washington's Reputation.

New York Letter to Cincinnate Commercial.

There is a story aftoat about Senator Blaine just now which is interesting enough to be dragged in by the heels, and too good to keep,

family, Jim Blaine, Neal Dow, Wendell Phillips, Gov. Wade Hampton, Fred Douglass, Murphy, Reynolds, Bishop Simpson, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Stanton, and a host of other distinguished people are fully expected. All the important Eastern roads, as well as the Sants Fe & Kansas Pacific, have promised the excursion rates of one cent per mile. Eighty thousand huge posters have been sent East to let the people know about it, and Kansas expects such an incoming of guests as will increase her population to a marvelous extent for the next few years to come.

WAUKESHA.

No Rein—The Village Crowded—Camping Out—Dropping into Poetry—Midsummer.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. I.—"Is it going to rain?" is the question each evening as the clouds roll up from the west, the distant thunder rumbles, and pale flashes of lightning play along the horizon; but each morning's sun shines in a clear sky, the leaves upon the trees grow more gray, and the grass is still ashes beneath our feet. The elements are evidently in a rut, and will not get out of it without a shock. Just here, as if protesting against any ill-natured thing we were about to say, the strong west wind rustled the leaves of a magazine lying on the window-sill, struggled with them a

some, no far as we she independs has been paid to be a control of the paid of are rife in musical circles, although Mr. Gilmore's friends say that he warned the men beforenand that on the moment of leaving the
pier they must depend on their own resources.
There were sixty members of the band all told.
Each was expected to take with him \$300 in
cash and to provide himself with a new uniform.
The band sailed in June last in the City of Berlin, the leader narrowly escaping detention.
A gentleman well known in musical circles,
who has returned from Paris within the last
fortnight, gives the following explanation
of the causes which led to the failure: "When
the band first appeared in Paris the people
laughed at it on account of its extraordinary
uniform. The men wore red and blue coats and
trousers, but they had no sidearms and no
shakes, and the Parisians could not understand
a military band without these. They
laughed at the small caps that the Americans
wore, and said that they looked more like servants or jockeys than anything else. The French
found fault because the band allowed a lady to
sing at their concerts. They said it wasn't
etiquette for a lady vocalist to appear on the
platform with a brass band. They ridiculed and
made fun of the troupe in all sorts of ways,
and although the American Consul-General and
others got them up a picnic in the Bois de Boulogne, it was no use. The material that Gilmore had along with him was good enough for
Boston or Albany, or for a popular concert in
New York, but it was nothing at the Exhibition.
Why, there were military bands giving free
concerts in every park in Paris that beat the
Americans out and out. There was the solendid orchestra of 120 pieces from the Theatre of
La Scala at Milan. They drew immense
throngs, and vet although the municipal authorities of Milan gave them 60,000 franes to
help defray their expenses, they have made a
losing season of it. This orchestra was under thorities of Milan gave them 60,000 francs to help defray their expenses, they have made a losing season of it. This orchestrs was under the command of the celebrated maestro, Franco Faccio. There was another powerful orchestra of 130 pieces from Turin under Carl Pedrotte. What could Gilmore expect to do against them without a single first-class cornetist in his whole tooppe! If Arbuckle or Levy had gone along there might have been some chance, although it would have been slim enough then. The xylophone, that was encored in London, didn't take worth a cent on the Continent; in fact, it was played out there fifteen years ago."

"and they swam, and swam, and swam, but could not get across at all." Then they remembered the god, and went home for a present. After that they crossed easily. One man, too curious, is said to have put his hand below the island, to see what it was made of, and when he drew back his arm his hand was gone. The island god once gave a present of a club to the taukei; and at afty miles distance we were assured that we should see the club; but as we neared the place its whereabouts became more and more vague, until our arrival on the spot, when there was no trace of it. Another god, called "Lotu." had taken away that club. There were some other things, also, that we did not see. The three eels that served the Wagaqele as a rudder in the good old times we did not see. But we were glad to see the island it self, and all the place, before the light of the ancient mythology had entirely faded away, or, rather, had become merged into the greater light; for the simple belief of these people was but a tropic night, and not entirely destitute of some good thing. A NOCTURNE.

White water-lilies glitter on the bosom of the lake, Like great pearls from out their settings of deep green, while, just beyond, the masses of dark woods take A deeper shadow, touched by moonlight's silver sheen.

The stars—"angels' forget-me-nots"—tenderly look down, while out we drift among lilies and the reeds. Blue eyes in startled glances meet the brown, Two hearts awaken to Love's dearest needs. A kiss as long and silent as the perfect night—A deep, dead, shuddering breath, which meant O Fate!

God's laws forgotten in the shadowy light—Heart beat to heart. But O too late!

The soft breeze brushes the water into tiny waves, which rupple half-caressingly against the boat. Two lives meet Love too late. The souls God saves.

"Tis like a piece of masse with a missing note. General Research of the saves."

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

Wast could they expect to do at five francs admission in a country where the entrance fee to the finest music halls in the world is ten [Original contributions will be published in this department. Correspondents will please send their real names with their name de plume addressed to "Puzzlers' Corner." Answers will be published the following reach. cents?"
It was the intention of Mr. Gilmore to reopen at the Garden in case his European tour was successful. It is worthy of note that all except four or five of the so-called American band are Germans, and that most of the others are Englishmen.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

No. 360. RENEWABLE R RELAPSE R ER RITES RE VUR REV RAG ITAR R ROVI ENTERPRISES WOIP R MELT R 6 R O O K S N A S RAPPLES R RENASCENT No. 361.
NAMER
NATAL
NOTED
NAVEW
NEW BL No. 364. E K E K I N E N D No. 365. Gladiator. No. 362. No. 366. Q. queue, and cue. No. 367. Oleomargarine. No. 368. Charlie Ross. No. 363. A M O N N A G O A D A M G A N A O M A D No. 369. Mene, mene, tekel, upharsin. WHEEL-NO. 870.

7* * * * * * * * *3 . .. No. 1, adjusted; 2, collection of laws; 3, to ruminate; 4, a young hawk; 5, a plant; 6, the plints to the base of a column; 7, a multitude; 8, ine-

*3

EZEKIEL. DIAMOND, CROSS, AND SQUARE-NO. 371.

.

Top letter, a consonant; next, a vowel; first word across, a collection of maps: next, a knot; the centre word across, extreme cold; next, a conjunction: next, abounding with seed; the two bottom letters, the end of happiness. The same words are read downward.

NEW YORK CITY.

CRIC.

RHOMBOID-NO. 372. Across—A chair; a vessel; permissive; a flower; to soil. Down—In Cassino; an abbreviation; an abbreviation for one of the United States; to encourage; a beverage; collected; a crime; a relative; in Tyro.

CHICAGO.

B. F. K.

DIAMOND-NO. 373. In Chanagra; a domestic animal; an animal use-ful to man; a number; in Lex. F. J. H. SQUARE WORD-NO. 374. To drag; to exercise; to agree.
Paxron, Ill.
Roxy.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 375.

To stow in a ship; warm; a girdle worn by Jew-ish priests; a musical instrument; books of Runic mythology. Cmcaso. CHARADE-NO. 376.

CHARADE—NO. 376.

You know me well, I'm dear to you,
But listen till you hear me through.
Years ago, in the good old time,
I (the subject of this rhyme),
Was dubbed a Knight by an English King,—
"Twas thought a very funny thing.
The laugh went round,—the King joined in,—
So 'rare' a joke was never seen.
Time passed on. Now, strange to Say,
The laugh is just the other way,
For if my title be omitted,
The speaker's thought to be half-witted.
Chicago.

Little Cassino. NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO: 377.

NUMBRIGAL ENIGMA—NO: 377.

I am composed of eight letters.

My 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, is a plant.

My 8, 7, 6, 4, 5, 3, 2, 1, is a plant.

My 8, 7, 4, 5, 6, is greater.

My 1, 2, 4, 5, 3, is greater.

My 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, is a drinking vessel.

My 4, 5, 3, 2, 1, is a drinking vessel.

FULTON, Ill.

TOWHEAD.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 378. composed of sixteen letters, and am the a celebrated author. 21, 13, 3, 10, is to force along. 4, 8, 9, 14, 11, is a household utensil. work of a celebrated author.

Му 5, 21, 13, 3, 10, is to force along
Му 1, 4, 8, 9, 14, 11, is a household
Му 12, 2, 6, 10, is the fore part.

Му 16, 7, 3, 14, is a bird.

Му 16, 10, 2, 5, 14, 11, is a chief.

Озикови, Wis.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA-NO. 379.
composed of seven letters, and am a native I am composed of seven reason, of a European city.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, is a bird.
My 5, 7, 6, was a celebrated General.
PLATTEVILLE, Wis.

CORRESPONDENCE. Youngster, city, has four answers to the fore, -Rob Robbin, Platteville, Wis., partially answers the cross and wholly Nos. 361, 362, 363, 364, and 368. Thanks for contributions.

Bi, Platteville, Wis., gives "Bully" for the prize-fighter in answer to No. 365, and C for Q to No. 366. These two are all that the lady failed on. Reklaw. Beaver Dam. Wis., incloses two answers,—Nos. 368 and 369. Some very good puzzles of his own accompany his letter, for which The Corner is much obliged.

Frances Constant, city, is the first on hand with the ten puzzles correctly answered, and the work was done very cleverly. Miss C. wishes credit for her task, and The Corner gladly gives it. Ezekiel, city, thus compliments Happy Thought on her charade of last week: "If I were asked to name the best charade I ever puzzled my hrains over (believe me, O Keeper! for I say it truthful-ly), I would mention "Gladiator.""

Russ, city, makes his initial bow with the answers to nine of the puzzles,—the Qte one being the snag. This is excellent for a beginner, and some original contributions from the gentleman shows his work to be well done for a novice. Thanks. Mr. Russ. Lex, city, "has'em all down but one,"—the charade of Happy Thought. He gives the answer to that as "Bully," and says the charade is a "bully one, anyway." Mr. K's "Rustic" Maltese is neatly answered, as, indeed, are all those solved by Mr. Lex.

coived by Mr. Lex.

Quirk, Cairo, Ill., makes his re-entree after a few weeks' vacation, and hopes his example will be followed by others. The gentleman answers six of the quibbles and quirks of last week.—Nos. 361, 362, 363, 365, 368, and 369. He says the Gladiator was a happy thought.

Poplar, Oshkosh, Wis., is among the few that gave the cue to the Paxton puzzle. The one failure was on Oleomargarine,—a substitute for butter that probably hasn't reached Oshkosh yet, and would never be popular with Poplar. Nine answers are eminently correct.

B. F. K., city, found seven answers by Saturday evening,—the square of Emma's Uncle, the butter-substitute of Green, and the curly Q of Garth being the missing links. Mr. K. suggests the classical name of borsefiesh for Green's enigma, but her "butter" is better.

Flora, Austin, Ill., says the weather and house-

but her "butter" is better.

Flora, Austin, Itl., says the weather and household duties are to blame for her non-appearance in The Corner the past two weeks, but to prove that she still lives she proves up eight of the questions correctly, meeting her only cross on the Maliese and the cue-rious one from Paxton.

Rose Maylie, Evanston, Ill., cannot, for the life of her, answer more than seven of the puzzles, the Maliese, oleomargarine, and the "handwriting on the wall" proving stumbling blocks. Miss Rose bewalls the fate of the missionary's wife, and instead of "Glad I ste her" says "Glad I sin't ber."

her. "Happy Thought, Freeport, Ill., alliteratively writes regarding the Maitese: "R reliable renorts received rezarding remarkable riddies? Realize! Relentiess rivalry required ready response. Hestrobbed, I ransacked remote recesses, read rapidly, recklessly. Random research rarely ravels riddies. Reslection restored reason, revealing rich resources. Result, rapture." The lady only missed the cue

Little Cassino, city, has eight solutions to the crookedness of last wask's Corner, and had the same number the previous week, but was too late with the answers. He calls the Freeport charade a "perfect daisy"—which the same is Toung America's way of expressing the highest compliment. What L. C. missed this week was Mr. K. scress and Miss Garth's quene-riosity. For puzzles sent, many thanks.

Tyro, city, gains half a point on his score of last week, having seven answers and part of another. Nos. 366 and 360 are where he failed utterly, but he has a rood share of the cross. He sees Mr. K. 's ingenity in beginning each word with an R, even to the single letters, and rhinks that gentleman can "roll the British R" to perfettion, and wonders if he could do as well with the H, and not drop it once in a while.

The "nissioner's" wife, so plump and so pretty,
was roasted and brolled. O my! What a pluy!
The Chief said "Um good," and then "Glad I ate
her."

her."
This roused the fire of a slumbering crater,
And the theologue went for that cannibal cuss.
Who was run through and through in the ensuing muss. who was run through and through in the ensuing mass.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., answers the rhombold, the diamond, the two souares, and then tries his hand at the charade. He says: "It may be 'Box 'c!'! It may not. Probably not. Maybe Mr. Maneater said to the query of the missionary, 'Pug. I list,' which no doubt would have the effect to make the parson 'put up his handa.'" Nos. 388 and 369 are answered all right, and in writing "Mene, mene," etc., Towhead says he, too, is "found wanting" in some of the solutions. Later a note came from the gentleman giving the correct answer to the charade, as follows:

No doubt the parson rose is might.

No doubt the parson rose in might, A physical debater. And smote the luckless, heathen wight Who answered "Giadiator."

MERCEDES.

Entwine the cypress-vine and immortelle. To the last hope of Spain, a sad farewell! "Is but a little since the bridal-bell Rang its sweet cadences, and now s knetl. Alas, fair Merced! that it thee befell To leave so soon thy country, though to dwell With saints and angels in the realms on high, And tread on flowers that never, never die.

Alas, sweet woman! that thy gifted brain, Thy loving heart, might never have to train Here, on this Earth, some noble child to retyn One day triumphant o'er the realm of Spain.

And all her olden grandeur to sustain.
By virtuous laws, throughout her wide domain.
Alas that now sweet Mercedes departs
From home, from kingdom, and from loving hearts! O weep, sad nation, and thy loss bewail!
O hopes of Earth, why are ye ever frail?
Why should the last, last dream of glory fail?
Why sink to earth, then rise, then sink the scale?

And why must Spain, of this great hope bereft, Tell her sad heart, "There is none other left"? Because a sinful nation's heavy tears Must flow uncomforted for many years.

When unto Spain a last bright hope appears.
The Genius of Despair's vile visage leers.
O weep, sad country, and on earth lay down
For cross of penitenet thy blood-bought cross
River Forest, July 27, 1878.

Sabbatarianism in Richmond, Va. Sabbatarianism in Richmond, Va., at the sudden and stern enforcement of an antiouated Sunday law. Not only does Police Justice White fine salcon-keepers \$19 and \$20 for keeping open bar, but he has also forbidden newsdealers, cigar-stores, and soda-water fountains from keeping open, has stopped the delivering of ice-cream to private families, and will not even allow keepers living over their shops to leave their doors ajar on the first day of the week. Judge Christian, lately inducted into office at the hustings court, has siready broken up the city faro-banks and diminished the social evil in great measure, but people and press think this sort of business can be carried too far, and unite in denouncing this extreme Sabbatical crusade.

GROCERIES.

batical crusade.

Standard Granulated, per lb..... Sandard 'A", per lb. 9 c
"A," per lb. 846
"Ex. C." per lb. 8 c

Starch, 6-lb boxes. 40 c
Côcoa Shells, 4 lbs for. 25 c
Chow Chow, Crosse & Blackwell's, pints. 30 c
Chow Chow, Crosse & Blackwell's, quarts. 50 c
Worcestershire Sauce, Lea & Perrins', quarts. 75 c
Worcestershire Sauce, Lea & Perrins', pints. 45 c
Worcestershire Sauce, Lea & Perrins', half-pints. 25 c
Lard, 20-lb Pails. 1.75
Cheese, Full Cream, per lb. 8 c
Potatoes, per bushel. 50 c MASON'S FRUIT JARS.

HICKSON'S Cash Grocery House,

113 East Madison-st. OIL STOVES.

HOW TO KEEP COOL! THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE

WIRE-GAUZE NON-EXPLOSIVE

Will do all your Cooking in a more satisfactory manner, and at less expense than any other Stove made, while the kitchen and house remain as comfortable and cool as though there was no fire in them.

The SIMPLEST, MOST COMPLETE, and ONLY SAFE OIL STOVE in the market.

Don't buy ANY OIL STOVE till you have seen the IMPROVED ADAMS & WESTLAKE in operation, or get an illustrated catalogue of

INGERSOLL BROS., 44 Clark-st., Chicago. KUMYSS.

AREND'S

A pleasant, sparkling, wine-like beverage, prepared from milk, famous for its invigorating, flesh and blood making power. The original article introduced in 1874, within the last year extensively imitated, but not approached in taste, nutritive power, or ease of digestion by any of the imitations. The perisable nature of Kumyss prohibits its being placed on sale generally. It keeps well for a period of six weeks if kept cool. Consumers' orders solicited directly. Send for Circulars.

AREMO, Chemist,
179 Madison-st., Chicago,
Originator of Kumyss in America.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

Just received, a large shipment of strictly pure Apple Cider Vinegar, which we offer for sale in BARRELS AND BY THE GAL-LON at lowest possible prices. HONG KONG TEA CO.

110 & 112 Madison-st.

FROM THE Hon. Thurlow Weed

Indorsing Dr. Radway's R. R. R. Remedies ter Using them for Several Tears. Dear Str: Having for several years used you chee, doubtingly at first, but after experience efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleas a duty to theaktrail activation. The pills are resorted from as occasion require. The pills are resorted from the advantage of the activation often as occasion require cannot be better on the pills are resorted to the pills of the pills

R. R. R.

DYSENTERY, DIARRHEA. CHOLERA MORBUS. FEVER AND AGUE CURED AND PREVENTED BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.

DIPHTHERIA, INFLUENZA SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING. RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS. Losseness, Diarrhos, Cholers Morbus, or painful discharges from the howels are stooped in fireen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's lossed Relief. No congestion or infammation, no weakness or institute, will follow the use of the R. B. Relief.

R.R.R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minutes NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF 18 A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

ONLY PAIN REMEDY That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, all lays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lunga, Stomach, Bowais or other glands or organs, by one application, In from One to Twenty Minutes.

R was the first and is the

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Ner Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIE WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza,

Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and confort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes care Craupa, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhora Dysentery, Colic, Windin the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RAD WAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water

FEVER AND AGUE. FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Majarous, Billous, Scarlet, Typhold, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Badway's Flis), so quicking as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF-Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S Sarsaparillian

Resolvent THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE,
SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR
CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SKATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Piech or
cerves,
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THE FLUIDS
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GRANT.

That Interview with the General in Europe.

Lively Criticism from Both the North and the South.

The Bettle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing,

Fought Over Again. A SMARLING BUT POOLISH DEPENSE OF THE

SHILOH SURPRISE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EKPORT, Ill., Aug. 2.—Will you permit THE CRIBUNE Of July 29, headed "Gen. Grant on spaper-Criticism?" You admit the possi-that Gen. Grant never uttered the lanibuted to him, but criticise it all the It is very probable that he did not utter language; nevertheless, if he never gets never told a lie. The newspapers did ot make Gen. Grant, and could not destroy

What course THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE may have pursued toward Gen. Grant during the War, I do not know; but I remember that, durhe Presidential campaign of 1872, a Chicago r charged that, in consequence of the Gen-having refused to permit one of its correlents to accompany a certain expedition he had boarded the boat in a surreptitious THE TRIBUNE had never seen anything THE TRIBUNE made to the charge, I do not

of the kind, he is guilty of repeating a ridicuous falsehood. If anything of the kind oce on the course of The Tribunz toward.
Grant The Tribunz supported and defendden. Grant throughout his military career
n the time he appeared above the horizon until

ng and anxious to place the affair in the gh the Vicksburg campaign, when most papers and public men despaired of sucin the face of so many preliminary rebuffs ntable obstacles. The opposition of tion, was founded upon faults of istration, bad surroundings, nepotism, orrupt practices of parasites who had ed themselves upon him and the Treasury, and which subsequently led to the crushing and overwhelming defeat of the Republican

y press that, after the battle of Shiloh, flooded he country with stories of Gen. Grant's besot-ed and beastly habits of drunkenness, until ere than half the loyal people of the country race. This fire-in-the-rear was kept up all the Vicksburg campaign, and was the use of self-appointed committees of well-caning but mistaken people visiting the Presimonstrate against keeping him in

ng the Vicksburg campaign the writer ing the vicksourk campaign at the military-telegraph service. The only nertidally paper accessible was the Cincin-Commercial; and I well remember, day day that paper was filled with denunciation of Grant, and of the Administration for mg him in command. True, when the Grant, and of the Administration for him in command. True, when the und giorious results of that magnificent gn, so ably planned and orill-executed, burst upon the country, material published the news in brilliant azing head-lines; but that it retracted its slanders against the General, I never dudging from its present tone, I infer never did, and never will. I might foliate in the country are described in the country are described as a piece of the country and show that, at every stage of ar. Gen. Grant was subject to a fire-in-War Gen. Grant was subject to a fire-in-rear from a portion of the loyal press, sav-nothing of the disloyal, such as the Chicago ca, Cincinnati Enquirer, and the Democratic

[This is contemptible perversion of THE TRIB-

[This is contemptible perversion of THE TRIB-UNE's observation.—Ed.]

I do not see the envy in alluding to a remark-able fact. Nothing in the history of the War is more remarkable than the treatment accord-ed to Lee by the Southern newspapers. There were Rebel papers that would venture to crit-icise Jeff Davis and the other leaders and of-ficers of the Confederacy, but no Rebel or Copperhead paper ever alluded to Lee in any-thing but terms of extravagant praise; and even Republican papers seemed overcome with admiration for that mighty military genius.

Copperhead paper ever aliuded to Lee in anything but terms of extravagant praise; and even Republican papers seemed overcome with admiration for that mighty military genius, who never advanced but to meet defeat and disaster (even McClellan could not help whipping him, and was at last contented to remain on the delensive, defending and defending, until nothing was left to defend.

But the surprise at Shiloh! "Aye, there's the rub!" Grant and Sherman say there was no surprise, while newspaper-correspondents at the rear and some [thousands of] soldiers at the front insist that there was. Here is a conflict of authorities. In this case persons will be governed by their prejudices. Those who dislike Grant and Sherman will believe the other parties, while their friends (of whom they have a few) will believe them. One thing is certain: Grant know the enemy was in his front, and that he must meet him in a short time. Perhaps, under those circumstances, he and Sherman should have taken their axes on their shoulders and gone to the front, and cut down trees to protect their commands, instead of remaining at the rear, hurrying up troops and supplies, to get them in position to meet the impending battle,—hoping, if possible, to get the army in hand in time to commence the attack, instead of being compelled to fight on the defensive; but this is just what any good General would have done, newspaper-crities to the contrary notwithstanding.

[The fewer defenses of this kind for the "survise" at Shiloh, the better for Grant's estimated.

[The fewer defenses of this kind for the "sur-prise" at Shiloh, the better for Grant's military

ame. It is very evident this writer does not snow what he is talking about. If "Grant knew that the enemy was in his front, and that be must meet him in a short time," why did he not give orders for the regiments and brigades nearest to the enemy to fell some trees for breastworks, and to throw up a line of intrenchments? He was in a hostile country, with the enemy's spies around him, and the Rebei army not far off. One or more of the Ohio Colonels man's division did take this precaution, out orders from Sherman or any other r. It was not necessary for Grant to have taken his ax on his shoulder and gone to er, was all that was needed to have had the whole front of his army placed in a complete state of safety against surprise or sful attack. As to Sherman, he was on bund at the front. Grant never again ed such simple and obviously prudent pre-ons. He was never afterwards caught ing. In his memoir-book, Gen. Sherman: "We had no intrenchments of any sort, on the theory that, as soon as Bueil arrived, we would march to Corinth to attack the enemy." The day before the Rebel attack, Gen. Grant ed to Halleck, at St. Louis, as folh (twenty miles from Shiloh, or less), roops at different points east (toward s forces). I have scarcely the faintest upon us, but will be prepared should such a

thing take place.—U. S. GRANT." The point is, why didn't he prepare, as he telegraphed the day before the battle he would!—ED.]

That the Rebel General failed to notify Gen. Grant of the time when, the place where, and the force with which he designed to open the attack, is most true; and to this extent it was a surrorse, and our brave fellows who encountered their onset were doubtless taken unawares; but it does not follow that the army was surprised. The worst growler and most yindictive enemy of Grant must admit, that for a surprised army, ours did wonders on that evential Sanday.

ul Sanday.

opears to be the one to cry out "Whiskyto any one who says a word in favor of
Grant. I am not a member of the Whisg; do not make, buy, sell, or drink whisd have no connection with any who does;
wing served in the armyin a capacity that
sed superior facilities for knowing what

was going on, am as well prepared to write on this subject as any of Gen. Grant's critics.

HE CONFEDERATE GUNS OF CONTROVERSI
OPEN—WAS THE RATTLE OF SHILOH A SUR
PRISE TO THE FEDERALS!—TESTIMONY TREE
LY CITED TO PROVE THAT IT WAS.
LOUISVILLE COUNTER_JOURNAL.

The statement of Gen. Grant that the battle of Shiloh was a surprise only to the newspaper correspondents cannot be sustained by evidence, and the suggestion of expectation of an attack conveyed in his remark, "We had been skirm-ishing for two days before we were attacked," is contradicted by evidence furnished by himself and Gen. Sherman.

conveyed in his remark. "We had been saimishing for two days before we were stacked," is contradicted by evidence furnished by himself and Gen. Sherman.

The attack on Grant's army was made on Sunday morning, April 6, 1862. At that time Gen. Grant was at Savannah.

On April 5 Gen. Sherman telegraphed to Gen. Grant: "All quiet along my lines now; the enemy has cavairy in our front, and I think there are two regiments and one battery six miles out." In another dispatch of same date Gen. Sherman said: "I do not apprehend anything like an attack upon our position." The same day Gen. Grant telegraphed to Gen. Halleck as follows: "The main force of the enemy is at Corinth, with troops at different points east. I have scarcely the faintest idea of an attack [general one] being made upon us, but will be prepared should such a thing take place."

The next morning when the attack was made Grant was at Savannah leisurely awaiting the arrival of Buell, who had not been advised that there was need of any extraordinary haste. The plan was that Gen. Halleck was to lead Grant's and Buell's armies on Corinth, and he had made preparations to leave St. Louis on April 7 for that purpose. Buell was not expected at Savannah before Monday, and on Saturday Grant dispatched to Halleck in regard to Bueil's three foremost divisions: "It is my present intention to send them to Hamburg, some four miles above Pittsburg, when they all get here." In addition to this, Gen. Grant's army was not disposed as if to meet an attack. They had no defense and no designated line, and there was no general officer in the field authorized, in Grant's absence, to take command of the whole force in the event of a general attack.

The first intimation of an attack Gen. Grant had was the sound at Savannah, fourteen miles away, of the cannonading at Pittsburg Landing. Its continuance induced him to go to the field and break the engagement he had for a conference with Bueil on his arrival. The message he left for Bueil was that the attack was an affair of outpos

after.
Buell was moving under the orders of Halleck Buell was moving under the orders of Halleck, to whom Grant was also Subordinate. Of Grant's army and position and his own movement, Buell says: "I marched from Nashville, not to rescue those forces, but to form a junction with them to operate against the enemy's position at Corinth, and it was desirable to effect the junction as promotly as possible. I was informed that I should find Gen. Grant's army at Savannah, on the east side of the river, and I was surprised, and even concerned, when I heard during the march that it was on the west bank, but I was relieved from anxiety by the information that it was so protected by high water in the streams which interposed between it, and nearly surrounded it, as to be perfectly

it, and nearly surrounded it, as to be perfectly secure."
In his memoir Sherman says: "We had n intrenchments of any sort, on the theory that a intrenchments of any sort, on the theory that as soon as Buell arrived we would march to Corinth to attack the enemy." Gen. Grant says that it is not true that the surprise found the men in camp and that some were "killed over their coffee." That the absence of all defenses and camp and that some were "killed over their coffee." That the absence of all defenses and the unexpected attack caught the men in camp and over their coffee is proved by Grant's own officers. Sherman says in his report: "The battle opened by the enemy's battery in the woods to our front throwing shells into our camp." Col. Buckland reported that between 6 and 7 o'clock he learned that the pickets were being driven in, and he formed his brigade on the color-line. He pushed forward one regiment and then advanced his brigade in line of battle. He says he marched but thirty or forty rods when he discovered that the enemy had attacked the foremost regiment, eighty to one hundred rods in advance, and compelled it to fall back. Col. Cockerell reported that when the alarm was sounded he called his men from breakfast and formed on the color line. Advancing 200 paces, he met the enemy and opened fire. Col. Hidderbrand says of the enemy: "He opened upon our camp a heavy fire of infantry, which was immediately followed by shell." Capt. Barrett reports that the alarm was given about half-past 7 on Sunday morning: that his battery was promptly placed in position, "and in ten minutes thereafter commenced firing on the right of the log church, some 100 yards in front of Gen. Sherman's headquarters, where the attack was made by the enemy in great force."

If some of Grant's men were not "killed over their coffee" they made a very narrow escape, and there are Confederates now living who partook of the breakfasts prepared for Grant's men. Gen. Grant asserts that on Sunday night he was so pleased with the, situation that he went in person to each division and ordered an ad-

You accase Gen. Grant of referring enviously in person to each division and ordered an adwance of the whole line for 4 o'clock the next morning. Sherman says in his report that at daylight on Monday he received Gen. Grant's order to advance, and that he then sent out his staff to bring up all the men they could find. Not one of Grant's division commanders mentions the reception of such orders on Sunday night, but they all mention such orders on Sunday night, but they all mention such orders on Monday morning. Gen. McClernand speaks of "your order of the morning of the 7th for a forward! movement." Gen. Hurbut says: "About 9 a. m. I was ordered by Gen. Grant to move up to the support of Gen. McClernand." The time of these orders is a quite important historical fact. Gen. Grant is endeavoring to show that he was not surprised and not beaten, and that his advance was ordered without referand that his advance was ordered without reference to Buell's forces. The evidence show that his order for an advance of the fragments of his army was not made until after Buell's forces had reached the field and gone into posi-

> The less Gen. Grant has to say about the bat must always rest on other operations.

WHAT GRANT SAID IN 1865 AND WHAT HE SAY

WHAT GRANT SAID IN 1865 AND WHAT HE SAYS NOW—CENSURE OF MR. DAVIS—HIS JUDGMENT OF MEN NOT INPALLIBLE.

The ex-President, who did so much evil and inflicted so much damage upon the country, was for a long time regarded as the silent man who kept his own counsel, and could not make a speech. Since he passed from official life and became a nabob abroad he has improved in his speech-making ability, and has become quite loquacious and communicative. The New York Heraid keeps the world pretty thoroughly posted as to where Grant goes and what he says.

We do not doubt that Grant is correctly reported in the main, although the manner of stating what was said is doubtless the correspondent's. Probably the whole report was read and indorsed by Grant before it was forwarded to New York. It is really worth reading, however erroneous we may believe his judgment, or however biased his statements.

In 1865—November the month—we had a two hours' private conversation with Gen. Grant. We mention this that we may make intelligently one or two comments upon the above.

He talked quite freely about the War, for we were inquisitive. He had asked us a hundred pointed and intelligent questions concerning the Southern people—white and negroes—and told us why he did

the War, for we were inquisitive. He had asked us a hundred pointed and intelligent questions concerning the Southern people—white and negroes—and told us why he did so. He had been sent South by President Johnson to examine into the condition of affairs, and he desired to find out all that was possible concerning the wishes, purposes, feelings, and necessities of the people of this section. We gave him whatever information we could. Having been closely catechised, we, in turn, became the inquisitor, and found him pleasant, sensible, and but once disposed to reticence. In fact, he showed ability and judgment in the questions he propounded, for there was a logical connection in them all.

We remember with the utmost distinctness that he did not speak of Mr. Davis then as he is reported now. He said Mr. Davis then as he is reported now. He said Mr. Davis had shaped his plan of campaign for him three times; that Vicksburg would never had fallen but for a speech he made at that historic place; that his Grant's) plans were altogether different; that he was aiming at another strategic point, but when he read what Davis said—that Vicksburg was the Gibraitar of the South, the key of the Confederacy—he said to himself Davisought to know what he is talking about, and if Vicksburg is all that he says then I will take that key at every hazard. He therefore changed all of his plans instantly and shaped his campaign to capture the Southern Gibraitar. He spoke of Mr. Davis want of wisdom in not concealing his views better, and the injury he inflicted upon the cause he had at heart by his indiscreet utterances from time to time.

We do not mention this to injure in the least

views better, and the injury he inflicted upon the cause he had at heart by his indiscreet utterances from time to time.

We do not mention this to injure in the least an aged statesman and soldier we very greatly honor, but to show how Grant talked in 1865.

Grand did not praise either Gen. Lee or Gen. Jackson. He said Lee's great trait or quality as a commander was in his ability to excite enthusiasm in his troops, and that he was a good man, repeating the last two words. He said Jackson was a brave man, but a fatalist. He censured President Davis for his folly in removing Gen. Joe Johnston, "who was conducting the campaign as a soldier," to quote his exact language, and that Hood was a gallant fellow without brains. He thought Bragg the weakest man on either side, with the exception of Hood. We could reproduce, if necessary, the whole conversation almost in the language and order in which it occurred, as we had occasion to repeat it several times to friends soon after we met the General, and it became inef-

faceably fixed in our mind. He talked about his campaign at Shiloh, his relieving Rosecranz, his campaign against Lee, and other points. That our readers may see that Grant's judgment of men is by no means infallible, we may mention that Gen. Joe Johnston was the only Confederate he praised, and that Sheridan is his model of a soldier. He told us that on the American continent there was no greater soldier. model of a soldier. He told us that of the American continent there was no greater soldier than Sheridan, and that if a million soldiers were to be put in the field to fight a foreign power he would select the mill-burner and slayer of old Indians and children to command

> NOBILITY OF CHARACTER ATTESTED IN EVERY INE "-SIMPLE, CALM, AND TRUTHPUL-"RARE CANDOR, SAGACITY, MODESTY, SOLDIER-

"RARE CANDOR, SAGACITT, NO DESTI, SOLDIES."
LY INSIGHT, AND GENEROSITT."

Rutland (FL.) Berald.

Gen. Grant's nobility of character is attested in every line of the very interesting article which we republish to-day from the New York Herald. in every line of the very interesting article which we republish to-day from the New York Heraid. It is a report by a correspondent of the Heraid of various conversations held with Gen. Grant, in the course of which the interviewer succeeded in drawing from the General some account of his military campaigns, his judgments respecting the ability of certain leading Generals on both the Federal and Confederate sides. Nobody can read this report without feeling that Haimilton Fish spoke the truth when he described Grant as the most unselfish, true-hearted man he ever knew. The impressiveness of Grant's character is felt by friends and foes alike. It was only the other day that Col. Mosby expressed the conviction that Grant was the only Republican that had any constituency large enough to make him a formidable candidate for the Presidency on the Republican text, and ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull, a Democrat, said it was remarkable what a feeling there was for Grant for the next President among the Republicans. He believes that Grant will be the next Republican nominee. publicans. He believes that Grant will be the next Republican nominee.

In this conversation, as reported by the Herald correspondent, Grant appears in the light of a man of rare candor, sagacity, modesty, soldierly insight, and generosity. This great man has evidently no spice of prejudice or malice in his composition. He is as cool in his measure of his contemporaries as he was on the battle-field. It is no new thing for Grant to speak with grateful admiration of Sheridan and Sherman, but his nature is equally noble when he measures Buell, Hancock, Butler, and Blair, men who were never his intimates, and

when he measures Buell, Hancock, Butler, and Biair, men who were never his intimates, and by most of whom he has at one time or another been regarded with hostility. Gen. Butler, who once called him a butcher, is described by Grant as a soldier, brave, energetic, and full of resource, who, under more friendly circumstances, would have achieved renown. Blair, who said Grant would never "leave the White House until he was carried out dead," is pictured as both a brilliant and an able General, and Hancock, who was once never "leave the White House until he was carried out dead," is pictured as both a brilliant and an able General, and Hancock, who was once estranged from Grant, is spoken of in the handsomest terms. Gen. Buell, who has more than once attacked Grant in the press, is described as possessed of a military genfus that was competent to any undertaking, while Joe Johnston is placed above Lee, not in personal character, but in soldierly capacity, Grant admitting that he never was so uneasy as when confronted by Joe Johnston. To the charge that the Wilderness campaign cost him 100,000 men, he replies that his exact loss in killed, wounded, and stragglers was only 39,000. He does equal justice to Jefferson Davis, Jackson, Warren, Neade, McDowell, Logan, Stone, McPherson, and Halleck, speaking as dispassionately of Rebel as Federal, of the unlucky as successful. Perhaps the most remarkable passage in the report is where the natural humanity of Grant's character crops out in the following statement: "I was never more delighted at anything," said the General, "than the close of the War. I never liked service in the army—not as a young officer. I did not want to go to West Point. My appointment was an accident, and my father had to use his authority to make me go. I never went into a battle was over. I never want to command another army. I take no interest in armies. When the Duke of Cambridge asked me to review his troops at Aldershott, I told his Royal Highness that the one thing I never wanted to see again was a military parade. When I resigned from the army

shott, I told his Royal Highness that the one thing I never wanted to see again was a military parade. When I resigned from the army and went to a farm I was happy. When the Rebellion came I returned to the service because it was my duty."

The simple, calm, truthful constitution of this great man's mind, makes him the finest type of unpretentious, unostentatious American manhood that has crossed the water since Emerson. We note with pleasure that Gen. Grant speaks of Senator Edmunds as a man, though frequently differing with him on public questions, always personally friendly and always true and honorable under all circumstances.

EXCEPTIONS TAKEN TO GRANT'S ESTIMATES OF

EXCEPTIONS TAKEN TO GRANT'S ESTIMATES OF SOUTHERN MEN-HIS SILENCE ABOUT 1880 THOUGHE TO BE SIGNIFCANT.

Augusta (Ga.) Convenicia.

The New York Herald continues to give an account of Gen. Grant's progress among the crowned heads, and his opinion of men and matters connected with the "Rebellion." The lost bacto is really interesting. (M. effector) last batch is really interesting. Of Jefferson Dayls the ex-President has a pronounced and even high opinion. . . . We consider this even high opinion. . . . We consider this lofty praise of Mr. Davis, coming from the source it does, but Gen. Grant forgets to men-tion that about thirty-six foreign nationalities were "aroused" against the South, as well as the "young men of the North."

Of Gen. Ben Butler the ex-President speaks in-strange to say-most ravishing terms, as if he wanted to bottle up that potential indi-

vidual's wrath. . . . This may have the effect intended of completely captivating old Ben, but we doubt it. Not many months ago verse of complimentary; but there is no telling what flattery may do in this wicked world. tactics he attempted so successfully on others he would not only have been beaten but de-stroyed. We rather think there would have been little left of Sheridan had Stenewall en-countered him. Gen. Lee is dwarfed in Grant's opinion. He speaks in these terms of the illus-trious Confederate commander: "Lee was of a slow, conservative, cautious nature, without imagination or humor, always the same with grave dignity. I never could see in his achievements what justified his reputation. The illusion that nothing out heavy odds beat him will not stand the ultimate light of history. I know it is not true." . . . It must be observed that Grant speaks of Lee only in a military point of view, and does not touch his individual character. While we think his estimate of Lee incorrect, it is frank and he naturally shrank from consideris frank, and he naturally shrank from consider

is frank, and be naturally shrank from considering him as a man and a soldier. The perfect character, in its zlorious combination, might well make the ex-Fresident quail.

When Grant triestol imake out that the two sections were about evenly matched, and that the South had as many men under arms as the North, he descends to sophistry and fiction. It is a falsehood, known to the world at large, if not to Gen. Grant. Besides, no account is taken of the naval superiority of the North and the deadly effect of gun-boats in our rivers and men-of-war blockading our coast. Eliminate the United States nave, and Grant would never have been President. we are for the first time informed why Mosby

became such a friend of Grant. . . . Mos-by's gratitude seems to be superior to his patriotism, and is the longest-lived on record. There must be something else behind the curain.

Many Southern men will be surprised to hear that Grant's relations with Gen. Hancoci "have always remained on the most cordia

"have always remained on the most cordial footing."
Grant agrees with ex-President Davis that Albert Sidney Johnston was the greatest of Southern Generals, but he died too soon.

The General winds up with elaborate reference to himself. He never liked service in the army; did not want to go to West Point; was glad when the War ended; never went into a battle willingly; was glad when the fighting was over: never wants to command another army; takes no interest in armies; was happy as a firmer, but curbed his feelings simply out of a high regard for Providence, of course. He did not want the Presidency, and yet he says his election was a great gratification. He declined peremptorily to run for a third term. He foresaw a "crippled Administration." He was weary of office, and left the Presidency with delight.

All of this may or may not be true. On on subject he preserves silence, and that is a third term in 1880. If these utterances of Grant de not mean his willingness to be the Republican candidate in 1880, what do they mean?

"PROVES HIS MAGNANIMITY AND CANDOR." "Proves his magnanimity and candor."

The last talk of Gen. Grant is bulietined by the New York Heraid correspondent from Hamburg. It is about the War and chief commanders, and proves the magnanimity and candor of his criticism upon the men and the time. He ailudes, also, to some portions of his civil Administration and the reason why a third term would have been inopportune. He testifies to the loyalty and splendid fighting qualities of his Lieutenants and corps commanders and utters a dispassionate opinion upon those of the South. He thinks that Gen. Lee was overrated,—he did not have the skill for which he was rated as Commander-in-Chief. He rather gave the palm to Gen. Joe Johnston, who did not secure his just deserts from the South. Lee was high-toned, the pet of the chivalry, sincere in convictions of duty, but wanted dash and magnetic promptness, according to Jeff Davis. The latter, indeed, has expressed about the

whether from pique or as the result of calm judgment. Sidney Johnston and Stonewall Jackson, gave promise of great commanders, but he thinks that the Cromwellian soldier would have found plenty to do had he lived to have met Sherman and Sheridan on later fields. As regards Jackson, he divided military study at West Point with religion. He was unremiting in the pursuit of his profession. Gen. Sidney Johnston was a dashing soldier, and beloved by his men. He led by affection as well as commanded. The Confederacy met with an irreparable loss when he fell at Shiloh. Compared with Gen. Joseph Johnston, he places Sidney second. He praises the Northern and Western corps commanders, carefully discriminating each one's fitness and ability, and apologizes for mistakes. He even relieves Gen. Butler from the ignominious term of "bottled up." It was not meant in the sense as caught up by the public. He gives justice to Gen. Stone and to Gen. Warren, who did not know how to obey promptly. He thinks that Meade did as well as any other General would have done handling a strange army. It is evident that Sherman and Sheridan completely filled his eye. He thinks that Sheridan is the General of most infinite resources. There is nothing he attempts but he will do. Gen. Grant elings to the idea that we ought to have had \$t. Domingo as a naval station and to command our place among the West India Islands. He says that President Johnson was bound to make "treason odious" by arresting Gen. Lee. He was given to understand that the Lieutenant-General would resign did he carry out such an order, in violation of the terms made by Gen. Grant with Lee. Mr. Seward put his foot down and the matter ended. The General decided that he wanted no third term with the persistent influences which would be brought to bear to villify his actions and cripple his Adminiteration. The General windingste his shillity to decided that he wanted no third term with the persistent influences which would be brought to bear to yilify his actions and cripple his Administration. The General vindicates his ability to talk, to express discriminating opinions, to pass unpartisan judgment, when the occasion warrants. Between him and Sherman there was a three weeks cloud when Sherman's volumes appeared on the War, but when he sat down to their thorough perusal he was so thoroughly convinced of the truthfulness of the writer that the cloud was dissipated into thin air. He passed a high estinate on the lamented Me-Pherson. He scouted entirely the romance about the battle of Lookout Mountain. In fact, there was no real battle there. These table talks of Gen. Grant are very instructive as well as important.

CONFEDERATE VIEW OF THE BATTLE OF SHILOH—GRANT NOT A GENERAL, BUT SIMPLY "THE MASTER MECHANIC WHO HAD CHARGE."

"THE MASTER MECHANIC WHO HAD CHARGE."

Mushville (Tenn.) American.

Gen. Grant is not happy in his denial of a surprise at Shilob. The Confederates left their camping grounds on Friday, and marched and bivouscked in the rain that day and night. Next day they were marching and getting into position along the line. Friday night or Saturday morning a considerable Federal scouting party was captured, with an officer—if we remember rightly, a field officer. None of these movements appear to have aroused a suspicion of a general movement, for the Confederates attacked early Sunday morning and drove in the outposts, and at once assailed the enemy in attacked early Sunday morning and drove in the outposts, and at once assailed the enemy in their camp. If Gen. Grant was not surprised, the other horn of the dilemma is worse for him as a General. Certainly, if he knew of a general movement, or even of a reconnoissance in force, he would have strengthened his outposts and prepared for battle. Whether he was surprised or not, it is esertain that his troops were, and it is inconceivable that a commander would have allowed his army to rest in security, and his main line unprepared to receive an attack in their tents from an army which had been an entire day getting into position on his front and two entire days out from Corinth. If Gen. Grant was not surprised, he certainly should have occupied a better position than that in which he met the first shock. It was low and flat, easily assailable, and surrounded by much better positions. If he was not surprised, his manner of meeting an approaching enemy ought to better positions. better positions. If he was not surprised, his manner of meeting an approaching enemy ought to have surprised his triends. Gen. Grant, moreover, says that so confident was he of being able to contend with the enemy alone on Monday that he on Sunday evening ordered an advance along the whole line at 4 o'clock in the morning. It is very stange that he was so confident he could do on Monday what he totally failed to do on Sunday, when his army was driven back to the river and the flower of his troops captured. Again, if he was able to advance at 4 and confident of his ability to meet the enemy, it is strange that he should, with Buell's force added, have awaited the attack on Monday until late in the morning, instead of advancing at 4. Gen. Grant displayed no generalship at Shiloh. Modern warfare is the direction of ascertained forces to produce a calculable result, and Grant was simply the master mechanic who had charge. His abilities of a certain kind were unquestionable, but they did not enable him to avoid what was to him a crushing defeat at Shiloh, and one he has never before adinded

do on Monday what he totally failed to do on Sunday, when his army was driven back to the river and the flower of his troops captured. Again, if he was able to advance at 4 and confident of his ability to meet the enemy, it is strange that he should, with Buell's force added, have awaited the attack on Monday until late in the morning, instead of advancing at 4. Gen. Grant displayed no generalship at Shiloh. Modern warfare is the direction of ascertained forces to produce a calculable result, and Grant was simply the master mechanic who had charge. His abilities of a certain kind were unquestionable, but they did not enable him to avoid what was to him a crushing defeat at Shiloh, and one he had never before aliuded to.

"HIS SINCERITY CANNOT BE QUESTIONED." Buffulo Courter.

In Gen. Grant's conversations with the Herald interviewer he referred to his St. Domingo annexation scheme. As he first broached this favorite project in his second annual message, and could not refrain from referring to it even in his eighth and last annual document of the same kind a few months before he retired from office, his sincerity in this matter cannot possibly be questioned. He was unquestionably convinced that the scheme would greatly benefit the country. That there could be men who as sincerely and earnestly thought that the annexation of the island—for Hayti would soon have shared the fate of San Domingo—would be a public calamity, is beyond the ex-President's comprehension. He refers nexation scheme. As he first broached this favorite project in his second annual message, and could not refrain from referring to it even in his eighth and last annual document of the same kind a few months before he retired from office, his sincerity in this matter cannot possibly be questioned. He was unquestionably convinced that the scheme would greatly benefit the country. That there could be men who as sincerely and earnestly thought that the annexation of the island—for Hayti would soon have shared the fate of San Domingo—would be a public calamity, is beyond the ex-President's comprehension. He refers in the interview to Messrs. Sumner and Schurz as the reverse of "good and honorable men," and refuses to admit that Mr. Sumner could have opposed the scheme for conscientious reasons. The late Massachusetts Senator perhaps never rendered a greater service to his country then when he conseast this measure. never rendered a greater service to his country than when he opposed this measure. Yet Gen. Grant is evidently unable to understand that

there could be two opinions on the subject.

"GOOD WORDS FOR ALL."

St. Louis Post.

It is very hard to recognize our glum and tacituru ex-President in the loquacious gentleman who fills the columns of the New York Hera'd with his views, opinions, and conversations upon men and things; but those who have been admitted to social intimacy with Grant say that when once he has conquered his natural reserve he changes into a great conversationalist, and that his talk is as free and unrestrained as it is interesting. It is certainly a piensure to note that the ex-President's later utterances have little of that rancor and persure to note that pleasure to note that the ex-Fresident's later utterances have little of that rancor and per-sonal bitterness which his friends regretted to note. He has nothing but good words for all, recognizes the merits and abilities of enemies as well as friends, and he is evidently under-going a judicious course of training for that third term which he refuses to accept.

"HARD TO PLEASE." When Gen. Grant observed strict silence, de ining to talk glibly with casual callers on pub-c affairs, the Democratic press sneered at him or his lack of conversational power; now that he feels at liberty to talk, as all private citiz may, the same authority denounces him as a blabber. It is hard to please people always under the control of their prejudices.

"WISER THAN HE WAS."

That was a very modest, pretty little speech Grant made at Hamburg, Germany, on the Fourth of July. It shows the General has grown wiser than he was when he claimed the Presidency was his become Presidency was his personal perquisite, and was no more than the country owed to him as its savior. It may be a shrewd bid for another term; but never mind, it was very good.

"NO WONDER." "NO WONDER."

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Grant's observations about the battle of shilob, which we print this morning, do not oincide with the opinions of other military nen on both sides. Grant was a whipped man shilob and Buell's coming stane sayed him. at Shiloh, and Buell's coming alone saved him It is no wonder that "many people look upon it as a defeat," as Grant remarked.

"BENJAMIN LIKES IT." Grant says it is the fashion to abuse Butler, and that it is all wrong. We don't see why Grant hould shed any tears over it. Benjamin li ... He never is at peace unless he is at war

"HIS EXCEEDING KINDNESS." It is noticed that Gen. Grant has not one word to say about Gen. McClellan; but it simply shows his exceeding kindness to that gen-

From Wheat to Griddle-Cakes Inside of

From Wheat to Griddle-Cakes Inside of Four Minutes.

At 4 o'clock six minutes and ten seconds the recaper drawn by Cy Burnett's dan mules, and driven by Wili Turpin, stood at the corner of the growing wheat, machine in gear, ready for a start. Men were stationed every few feet along the line of grain ready to seize an armful as it fell from the reaper and rush with it to the thresher close by, which, under the direction of the veteran drivers, Buckingham and Humphreys, was getting under way for business. At the mill, just sixteen rods away, Lawion stood at the window watching the moment when McCaw, the swiftest horse in the county, should start from the thresher with the grain, while Mrs. Lawton and her niece, Miss Alice, had all the preparations made to make griddle-cakes and

biscuits in the shortest possible time. At the drop of the hat the dun mules aprang to the work, and in one minute and fitteen seconds the threshed heat, about a peck, was in the sack and on the horse, and the race commenced for the mill. There were two bridges to cross, and the excited spectators could only see a column of dust, hear a couple of taps on the plank bridges as the horses flew over them at lightning speed, and the wheat was delivered to Lawton in the mill. In a minute and seventeen seconds the flour was delivered to Mrs. Lawton, and in three minutes and fifty-five seconds from the starting of the reaper the first griddle-cake from the hands of Miss Alice was gobbied by a dozen eager hands, and that was the last of it. In four minutes and thirty-seven seconds from the starting of the leaper, according to the best double-timer stop-watch in the country, held by Charley Bracken, a pan of biscuits was delivered to the hungry crowd by Mrs. Lawton.

ARMY NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Lieut. R. L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Engineer Commis-sioner District of Columbia, for duty as one of the assistants to said Commissioner.

The following-named men have been ordered to be discharged: Corporal Dennis Burkhett, Compe uscharged: Corporal Dennis Burkhett, Com-pany H, Sixth Infantry; William Classen, Com-pany K, Twenty-second Infantry; Privates John Cuff, Battery C, First Artillery; John Murphy, Company C, Twenty-third Infantry: Frank M. Parker, General Service; Paul Cassimir, Ordnance Corps; and Charles H. Warner, Company H, Eighteenth Infantry.

HEADQUARTERS FORT SNELLING, Minn.—The undersigned hereby resumes command of this Department. Alfred H. Terry, Brigadier-General,

partment. Alfred H. Terry, Brigadier-General, U. S. A.
Capt. John F. Weston will proceed from Helena to Forts Shaw and Benton, M. T., on public service connected with the Subsistence Department.
Capt. H. B. Freeman, Seventh Infantry, will proceed, via the Missouri River, to join his post at Fort Shaw.
At the request of Inspector J. H. Hammond, Indian Department, Second-Lieut. F. F. Kislingbury, Eleventh Infantry, will proceed on public service from Standing Rock Agency, D. T., to Fort Peck, M. T.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE. HEADQUARTERS, ONAHA BARRACKS, Neb.—A General Court-Martial was convened at this post on the 29th of July. Detail for the Court: Maj. Charles Page, Surgeon; Capts. Frederick Mears, Thomas B. Burrows, Ninth Infantry; John Livers, M. S. K.; First-Lieuts. Alfred Morton, Ninth Infantry; Walter S. Schuyler, A. D. C.; and William L. Carpenter Ninth Infantry, Judge-Advocate. Upon the recommendation of the Chief Paymaster of the Department, Maj. H. G. Thomas will delay at the end of the pay tour assigned him, to pay (on returning to his station at Sidney Barracks) the troops at Forts Fetterman and McKinney (including Col. Merritt's command) for the muster of Aug. 31.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon J. J. Marston, will report in person to the commanding officer Camp Devin, on Little Missouri, for duty. Acting-Assistant Surgeon H. L. Green, now at Camp Devin, will report in person to the Medical Director of the Department for aunulment of contract.

Second-Lieut. William Gerlach, Third Infantry, will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Fetterman. W. T., for temporary Garrison he 29th of July. Detail for the Court: Mai.

will report in person to the commanding officer Fort Fetterman, W. T., for temporary Garrison Court-Martial duty. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI. HEADQUARTERS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan. - Acting-Assistant Surgeon A. I. Comfort will pro-

eed to Fort Lyon, Colorado, and report to the commanding officer.

The following named men upon their discharge with transportation and subsistence from Fort Bayard to Santa Fe, New Mexistelled from Fort Baratto Gazar P.

to, the nearest point at which a Paymaster is stationed: Corporal Isaac Smith, Company B, Privates Richard Miller and William Watson, Company C. Ninth Cavairy.

DISTRICT OF NEW MEXICO. L. H. Rucker, Ninth Cavalry, will proceed to El

Moro, Col., and receive and assign to the Ninth Cavalry a detachment of sixty recruits in accord-

MISCELLANEOUS. Maj. Charles J. Wilson, Paymaster; Second-deurs. H. E. Robinson, Fourth Infantry; John M. Baldwin, Fifth Artillery; James B. Goe, Thir enth Infantry; Capt. Thomas B. Dewees, Third

JUNE ROSES.

When we are old, and our lives are bending 'Neath the heavy load of weary care, The sweet June roses, their perfumes sending, Tell of a life that is always fair.

They whisper of peace and welcome freedom, Ah! sweet roses, while breathing your perfume

I think that maybe God knew the best When He took, in all their fair, bright beauty, My flowers to His eternal rest. The thought brings comfort to still my moure When my heart is filled with wild despair, That, where the love of my youth is wanting, Are gathered for aye the good and fair.

It nerves my hand when with toil 'tis weary, And eases the ache in my throbbing breast, For the way is long, and life so dreary, And I bitterly turn from seeming rest.

I think of a time when, wisdom scorning, I took the fairest that Earth could bring, And looked at Life as a long, oright morning, With naught to do but to langh and sing.

But soon Earth's fruit turned as dust and ashe

And, though to the young Life's fair and tender To the old it is bitter, dark, and hard: For hearts are broken, and idois shattered, And lives grow hardened, and seamed, and sea I'm brushing the webs from Memory's vista,

I m erusning the webs from Memory's vista, And looking back at my early life; And deeds are rising from ghostly chambers. That have helped, not hindered, earthly strife And, though it is hard, I can but see it, That, had I been wiser, I had not done Deeds that have made Life's toil seem the har And have not added to Life's great sum.

Yes, Life is bitter; but, bending over These, sweet June roses, I taink God knows, And sees, and pittes the bleeding footprints That mark the thorns where the stray one goes And I sometimes think our Heavenly Father
Gives the sweetest rest from care and pain
To souls that have bassed the fiery furnace,
And brought through the fire no eartily gain,
PLAINFIELD, III.
CHRIS STONE

Carelessness of Miners.

Carclessness of Miners.

Correspondence New York Times.

It would be naturally supposed that a sense of constant danger would make miners cautious above other men; but the facts go to prove that it only makes them indifferent and neglectful of the most ordinary precautions. A number of men are killed every year while handling blasting powder with their lighted lamps dangling from their caps. The loosely-hung lamp tumbles off as the miner bends over his powder-can, or drops a spark from a crustell wick, and the consequence is a disastrous explosion. Others are killed by venturing too near a blast. Edward Dowd, at the Lehigh Colliery, "fired a shot" (Anglice, lighted a blast), and came very near killing his "butty" by neglecting to mention the circumstance in time to permit the latter to escape. A few minutes after he fired another shot, retreated to a safe position, and stuck his head out to watch the explosion. It came, and a "flying piece of coal struck the exposed head, and put an end to its dangerous owner then and there. At another colliery Michael McDonald and William Boner met their deaths by what Inspector Gay plumply calis "suicide." They had been warned by their fellow-workmen of the dangerous condition of the roof unde which they were working, and, as the warning was unherded, the boss stopped their cars, so that they could send of the most until

they complied with his order to make their breast secure. They then placed themselves directly under the dangerous roof, and drilled a hole in it for the purpose of putting in a blast, when down came fifteen tons of coal on their heads, and both men were taken out dead. John Thomas was warned by his beas not to handle powder with a lighted lamp on his head. Next day John Thomas opened a keg of powder and sat himself down beside it, lamp and all, to make a cartridge. Something happened, and John Thomas was burned to death. Andrew Geaghan was loading a car with coal. His brother told him to come away, the roof was working; but Andrew said he wanted to fill the car first, and while doing so the roof fell, killing him. Bennel Wise, a miner, fired a blast which shook, but did not immediately hring down some coal for which he was working. He cautioned his laborer not to go near the place, as it was dangerous; but a few minutes afterward took his pick and began working at the trembling mass himself, and, of course, was buried under it when it fell. Martin Greeley, Anthony McAndrews, and John Gavan blasted down part of an unsafe roof in their breast, and, as Gavan said, "tried to get it (the rest) down, but did not try very hard; we thought it would stand; we ought to have put a prop under it;" but thought it would hold a little longer, and Greeley was killed by its "unexpected" fall. What killed Thomas Hoskins may be best related in the vigorous language of Inspector Williams S. Jones: "He was engaged in taking out pillars, and had worked out the bottom eyal, leaving the top coal hanging for over five yards, and that having a loose end on three sides; this left it with no support, only the end joining the pillars. He was either pitching coal back from under it, or was working out a plece of coal in the bottom tier, when about fifteen tons of coal fell upon him, killing him instantly. This custom of leaving extensive areas of top coal hanging with no props under it is very dangerous, even in regular chamber working, bu

caused by insufficient propping, proves the truth of Mr. Jones' remarks. THE COURTS.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Tax Arguments, Criminal Matters, Etc.
The Assign e of the Great Western Insurance company filed his semi-occasional report yesterday, which is as follows: Cash on band April 1.

5, 200 Balance on hand..... . \$26, 330 J. K. Murphy, Assignee of the Chicago Fire-Insurance Company, makes the following re-Cash on hand July 1..... ... \$17, 459

The State Insurance Company showing is as ollows: follows: Cash April 1 Total.....\$2,295

A NICE POINT OF LAW. A NICE POINT OF LAW.

James P. Grund yesterday filed a bill against
Bernard Cavanaugh. Martha J. Ellis, Sarah B.
Lingle, John H. Merryman, Michael J. Dunne,
and Larissa P. Grund to set aside certain conreyances. Complainant says that in 1803 his
father, Francis J. Grund, died, leaving a will,
which provided as follows: "I leave all my real
and personal estate to my wife, Larissa P.
Grund, trusting to her natural affection for her
son James to make such provisions for him as

Grund, trusting to her natural affection for her son James to make such provisions for him as will best secure him that share of my property to which he would be otherwise entitled." Among the property of the deceased was Lot 59 in Prussing's Subdivision of the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13, and this Mrs. Grund, in 1872, sold for \$1,050, and by mesne conveyances it passed into the possession of Bernard Cavanaugh, one of the defendants. Complainant alleges that the will in fact does not give his mother anything absolutely, but merely makes alleges that the will in fact does not give his mother anything absolutely, but merely makes her a Trustee to hold the property of his father for his benefit, subject merely to her dower right: that any one who bought of her was bound to see that the proceeds of the sale went to the cestul que trust, and, she having diverted the funds, the purchaser was responsible for the amount. Complainant therefore asks that the sale may be set aside, and the land reconveyed to him, or that the defendants, through whom the land has gone, may be compelled to account to him for the amount of the purchase money.

DIVORCES.

ble, not having been declared out of the earnings of the road.

BANKRUTCY MATTERS.

John P. and Edmund G. Ingersoll, printers, at No. 4t Clark street, under the name of Ingersoll Bros., went into bankruptcy yesterday. Their preferred debts are \$142, and the unsecured \$44,519. The assets consist of notes, \$160; stock of paper, cardboard, etc., in their printing business. \$200; stock of ol-stoves, etc., \$400; type, presses, cases, fixtures, etc., \$4,970; open accounts, \$2,617; and cash, \$10.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Warren M. Brown; Charles D. Lusk, of Frances F. Browne; and R. E. Jenkins for Pratt & Lawler.

The creditors of Beemer & Beemer accepted a composition of 20 per cent, payable on the confirmation of the combosition.

Assignees will be chosen at 10 a. m. to-day for Loomis T. Palmer, for August and Albert Grundles, and for Albert D. Bingham.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The George E. White Hardwood Lumber Company began a suit yesterday against Arthur Bell, claiming \$1,500.

Bell, claiming \$1,500.
CIRCUIT COURT.
Gertrude Uthe began a suit for \$7,000
against Morton Culver and Michael Gormley.
John Hassett sued James C. and Tillie. S.
Mackay and E. F. Green for \$1,000.
John Campbell brought suit for \$2,000 against
William Burke.

William Burke.

Mr. Adams concluded his argument in the city tax cases yesterday about 11 o'clock, after speaking for over two days. He read from authorities to show that taxes had been levied in 1873 for the year 1857, under an enabling act of 1852, the case being where the property had been destroyed in 1869 by fire, and where the Court held that the power to levy taxes by the Legislature was unlimited, etc. Similar rulings. Court held that the power to levy taxes by the Legislature was unlimited, etc. Similar rulings were cited in lowa, Ohio, California, and Connectient, from which he argued that the power of the Legislature of Illinois to levy taxes was all-powerful, and that the only remedy the people had against the abuse of the power was in the choice of fit representatives. The City Council, he said, had authority under the act of 1877 to levy any amount for the taxes of 1873-74 within the amount of the appropriations for those years, but such a levy did not divest any vested right or take any individual's property #ithout proor take any individual's property without process of law. He further contended that those
who had paid any part of the so-called filegatiems of the appropriations could not hav
what they had paid deducted from the amount what they had paid deducted from the amount cialmed as deficiency, but, on the contrary, un-der the act of 1877, the city might levy the full amount of the appropriations. In conclusion, he urged that the Court had no right to determine on the justness of a tax, or

Judge Woodbridge followed for the objectors in a carefully-prepared argument, after when an adjournment was had until this morning.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The trial of Gaetano Rosso for the murder of Salvatore Pietro was continued vesterday morning. The evidence had been finished the day before, and soon after the jury filed into the room the State's Attorney proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He spoke about forty minutes, devoting himself principally to citing antibrities. He was followed by Mr. Kettell for the prisoner, who spoke about two hours, reviewing the evidence and citing authorities. Mr. O'Brien made the concluding argument for the prisoner, which was exhantive, eloquent, and forefile. Mr. Mills will conclude for the prosecution this morning, and the case will be given to the jury about noon.

JUDGMENTS

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—J. S. Davesport vs. Charles W. Richmond, \$1,577.19.

WISCONSIN SUPERING COURT.

Special Dispates to The Tribuna.

MILWAIKEE, Aug. 2.—In the case of Bound vs. the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company and others, in the Supreme Court it is decided that under the laws of this State, when a railroad company shall solicit aid from any county, city, or town, the law on that subject requiring that the railroad company shall state "that therems, conditions, and considerations" on which such aid is solicited, the "consideration" must be a lawful one, and it must be a valid "consideration which can be granted for such aid. It this case important points are also decided as to the publication of the laws. It is held that the publication of the laws. It is held that the publication of the laws. It is held that the publication of the laws. It is held that the publication of state are a law in accordance with the Constitution." It is also decided that where, in the legislative journal, several bills are recited by their title with the words "was" is simply a clerical error, and it will be held that the bills were severally passed. Chief Justice Ryan in his separate opinion h

other consideration than stock subscription are void.

In the case of the City of Oconto vs. The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, the Supreme Court decides that where, by a city charter, the Common Council have full power over the streets and sidewalks, and authority to keep them in repair, if a railroad company, after constructing its road through certain of the streets, neglected, though requested by the Street Commissioners, to restore such street and the sidewalks thereon to their former codition of usefulness, as the statutes require, and if the Commissioners procure such répairs tole done, for which payment is made by the city, al reasonable expenses so incurred by the city as

THE TASIMETER.

easonable expenses so incurred by the cit e recovered from the Company.

How Edison's Invention Worked in By Telegraph to New York Herald.

RAWLINS, Wy. T., July 29.—. . But a new evil soon became manifest. A strong was began blowing the frail pine structures used to observatories. These commenced to rock Education of the partial conduction of the partial conduction.

observatories. These commenced to rock. Edison's observatory, which, in its normal condition, is a hen-house, was particularly susceptible. He hurried toward it only to find his sessitively-adjusted apparatus in an extrems state of commotion. Every vibration threat the tasimeter into a new condition of adjustment. To remedy the evil was far from easy, as the time was then so short and precious it was too late to remove the apparatus, and seemingly impossible to break the force of the wind, which was gradually increasing into a torusia. Hatless and coatless he ran to a neighboring lumber-yard, and in a moment a dozen stalward men were carrying boards with which to proper the structure and erect a temporary fence at its side. This completed, the chronometer in the structure and erect a temporary fence at its side. This completed, the chronometer in the side of the structure and erect a temporary fence at its side. This completed, the chronometer in the side of the structure and erect a temporary fence at its side. This completed, the chronometer in the side of the side of

femdants, through whom the land has gone, may be compelled to account to him for the amount of the purchase money.

Harriet A. Randall filed her bill for divorce yesterday from George F. Randall on the ground of desertion.

Fred Otto also put in a prayer for a similar decree on account of the unfaithfulness of his wife, Mary Jane, to her marriage promises.

And Johanna Wellmann also chose yesterday as the day to renounce her allestance to her histsand, Henry C. Wellmann. She says he has been successed in the same time to go and take care durust and abonals her, and she cannot stand it any longer.

Henora O'Haron was married in the fall of 1873 to Martin O'Haron, but about four months afterward he broke up housekeeping in a somewhat summary manner by selling off his furniture, and then ritching all the provisions and finally fits wife out of the window, telling her at the same time to go and take care of herself. She has supported herself ever since, but thinks she would breather feer if she could get rid o' his equity of redemption in her, and so asks for the usual decree of divorce.

Lastly, John W. Hodge complains that his wife, in 1874, found her marriage bonds too strict, and left him for the society of other men. He repeatedly asked her to come back, but the sum of the county of the sum of the c

FDIA.

Blue-eyed beauty from the Northland, White thy bosom as its snows; Warm as are its fires at Yuletide, Is the heart within that glows; Hear me and gracious be: Edla! I love but thee.

Yield thyself unto my keeping, Maiden with the nut-brown hair; Not a single tress shall whiten, Blanched by sorrow, grief, or care. Thee I'll cherish ever, Fair as ivory thy forehead,
As carnelian white thy teeth,
Ears like tiny shells pink-tinted,
Cheeks whose bloom shames all
Ah't thy charms enchant me:
Edla dear, I love thee:

Sweet thy words, and breath as incense,
Free thy rounded figure's grace,
Modest every thought and action,
Truth is written on thy face.
Thee I think of ever:
Edla, my heart's treasure!

With thy voice and smile to cheer ma,
Hardest labor would be play—
Thy tips' fruitage compensation,
Rich reward, for tolisome day.
Hope I yet to win thee,
Edia, faultiess beauty.
CHICAGO, Ill., Ang. 1, 1878.

After the Congress adjourned the other evening Bismarck punched Beaconstield playfully in the ribs, as the two sauntered down Main street, and said:

"Who's treaty?"

"No particular load."

"Who's treaty?"

"No particular individual can etaim it, my dear friend. The treaty belongs to all of us. It is the product "—

"On, vipe your shin off: achoot it!" said Bismarck, laughing. "Ton't you hunterstant!" and he repeated very slowly: "Who's—treat, eh! treat; say to a feller if he vill haf somedings; set 'em up. See!"

Beaconsfield tumbled, and stepping behind a green screen, exclaimed:

"It's mine! It's mine! What will you have!"
"Peer," replied Bismarck, his face beaming with good humor; "efry dimes peer."

VOLUME X PIANOS AND

New and Magnificent

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SECOND-HAND Organs must be c Aug. 15, and to factorized prices for before. THIS IS TIPURCHASE. 7-octave Pianos from 7% octave Pianos from Don't fail to take adva opportunity to get first-o Low COST.

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92 Van Buren-st.,

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Jacob Ned-#80X, one note.

G. T. Weils-#8x8, one note.

J. K. Landabuger-\$4,000, for Thomas Hoy, #300, one note.

C. H. McCully-#400, one note.

E. M. Maxy-#4500, one note.

E. M. Maxy-#550, one note.

L. Erlock-#3500, one note.

Christina Nelson-#350, one stilllenny Hall-#800, one note.

A. C. Hills-#800, one note.

A. V. Sellers-#200, one note.

H. H. Francis-#500, one note.

William Swick-#1, (400, one note.

William Swick-#1, (400, one note.

William Swick-#1, (400, one note.

A suitable reward will be naid. A suitable reward will be paid to the detection of the thieve The Bloomington Bank

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